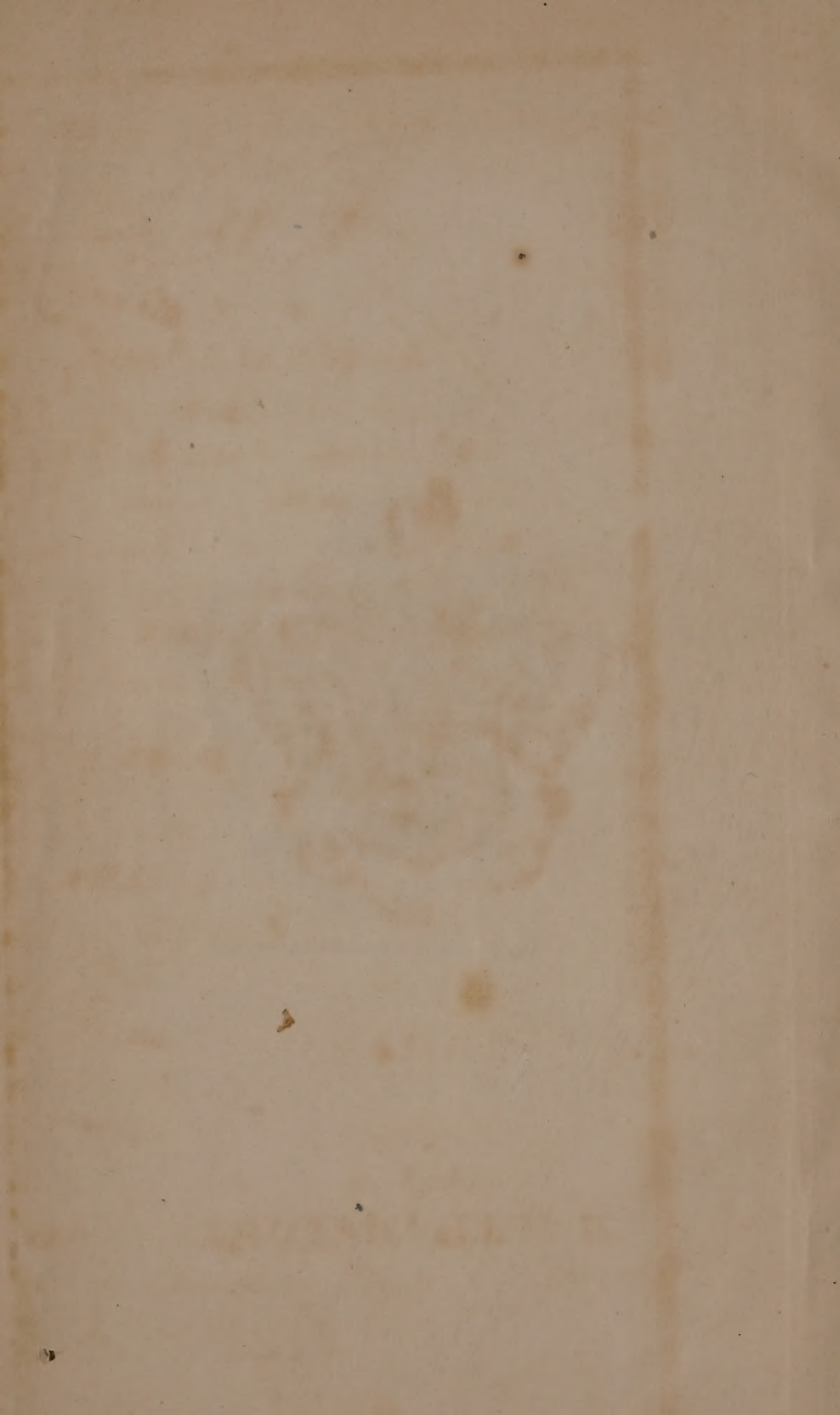


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SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON BART



THE
true Plat and Description of
the Lands belonging to & Manors
of Penbroke, Beaufort, Sandringham &
Mockingham, in the Parishes of
Tottenham, and Edmonton,
in the County of Midd being pcell of
& Possessions of the right honorable Rich-
ard Duke of Dorset, wherein all the
Demeasnes and Leases Lands lying in-
severall are marked thus & stretch hold thus
the Customary Lands thus cop. the in-
termed Lands belonging to other Manors
are all laid in a Shyreille and marked
with different letters according to their hold
as T for Pauls hold, Tw for Tympters
the Rivers and waters are blue, the Common
and highways are light browne, the
content of each pcell as men-
tioned in & Survey Booke the
length and breadth as
Scale here set
down

WALTHAMSTOWE

GROVNS

THE

MARSH

ED



EDMONTON

GROVNS

HACKNEY
GROVNS

NEWINGTON GROVNS

LANDS BELONGING
TO ST JOHN
OF JERUSALEM

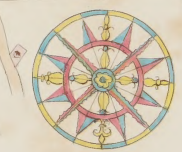
LAKE PARKE

DOWN HILLS

BROADE WATERS

THE PARSONAGE GROVNS

HARNSEY GROVNS



PAVLS GROVNS



This little Farme here described being part
of the Demesnes of the Manour of Mock-
ing and situate neare unto Wickenhoe Hill
in the Parish of Edmonton come two Miles
distant from residue of the said Manour
which are withheld for convenience of place
in the plot is here set down in his true forme

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Anchor, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, London.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE PARISH OF
TOTTENHAM,
IN THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
BY WILLIAM ROBINSON, LL.D., F.S.A.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

SECOND EDITION.

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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

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IN THE

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON

BY WILLIAM ROBERTSON, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I.

THE FIRST PART

OF THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN

OF TOTTENHAM

PRINTED BY G. COVENTRY, LOWER TOTTENHAM.

TO
SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, BART.,
LORD OF THE MANORS
OF
TOTTENHAM,
AND
TO THE REST OF HIS FELLOW PARISHIONERS,
THE FOLLOWING HISTORY,
IS,
WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT, INSCRIBED,
BY
THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

W. Robinson



INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH every topographical history is necessarily an object of curiosity and concern to those immediately connected with it, yet there are certain circumstances attending the parish of Tottenham, which not only invest it with a very peculiar interest in the eyes of its own inhabitants, but also recommend it to general attention. Its most ancient records place it in the tenure of kings and princes, and we discover it passing through a succession of families of the most elevated rank and consequence. At the time of the Norman conquest, it was assigned by the conqueror to Countess Judith, his niece. It subsequently came into the hands of the Kings of Scotland, who erected a castle upon it, and made it their own residence; it afterwards devolved successively to several distinguished noblemen, in whose families it continued till a very recent period. From the high station and great wealth of the different possessors of this parish, it might reasonably be presumed that it must have enjoyed many local distinctions. These have now become deservedly the object of antiquarian research; and though some of them have almost totally disappeared under the ravages of time and the no less destructive hand of modern taste, yet sufficient vestiges may still be traced of the ancient magnificence of Tottenham to gratify with no ordinary portion of delight the mind of those, who love to ruminate on men and things long since passed away.

I have given such extracts from Mr. Bedwell's* History of Tottenham, printed in the year 1631, as have occurred to me to be appropriate, and also from the MS. of the late Henry Lord Colerane's History of Tottenham† On the more modern points of the history of the parish, I

* He was Vicar of Tottenham from the year 1607 to the year 1632.

† The MS. is in the Bodleian Library.

have been enabled to add much new matter, partly from my own knowledge and researches, and partly from the kind communications of friends.

The survey, made by order of the Earl of Dorset in the year 1619, at that time possessor of the manors and estates in Tottenham, and the modern survey of the parish, was made in the year 1798, with the engravings, are produced at more cost than this edition will defray. The greater portion of the plates were engraved from drawings expressly taken for the History of Tottenham.

It is now upwards of twenty-two years since I published the first edition of the History and Antiquities of Tottenham, now out of print, and scarcely a copy to be met with. Since the date of that publication (1818), many important and interesting documents relating to the parish have been collected, and consequently a very considerable mass of new matter is given in this edition.

It was originally my intention to have published the new matter by way of a supplemental volume to the first edition, and many of the drawings were made and engraved for that purpose; but it appearing that very few copies of that edition were in the possession of the present inhabitants of the parish, I considered that it would be more acceptable to publish an entirely new edition; and under that impression I undertook the task.

The most prominent and novel feature in this second edition is, the survey of the parish, made by order of the Earl of Dorset in the year 1619, a very curious and interesting document; it has been carefully reduced from the original, in the possession of Sir William Curtis, Bart., the lord of the manor of Tottenham, so as to make it of a size to fold up in this book: and I have given some account of the ancient and other houses in the parish, some of which remain, but the greater number have been either altered or pulled down, and disappeared altogether: added to which, some account of the lands subject to the great or rectorial tithes, is given in this edition.

I have also given some account of a valuable collection of Drawings, in water colour, by that eminent artist, Turner, in the possession of B. G. Windus, Esq. of Tottenham Green, which will afford interest to those who have a taste for the fine arts; and an account of a sanguinary

duel fought between Sir Edward Sackville and Lord Edward Bruce, under the walls of Bergen-op-Zoon, in the year 1613; in which Lord Edward was killed.

In addition to what has already been mentioned respecting the contents of this book, it may be necessary to apprise the reader that there are three APPENDICES to the first volume, which, from the vast information they contain as regards the manors and estates in this parish formerly in the possession of the late Lord Colerane, will be found extremely useful. The First Appendix contains some account of Bruce Castle, Mount Pleasant, Grove House, the Manors, Manor Farms, &c. which were in the year 1789, and subsequent years, sold to several individuals. The Second Appendix contains the abstract of the title of the late Lord Colerane to the manors and other estates in this parish, commencing in the year 1717, and carried down to the year 1805: this abstract will be found useful to those individuals who have purchased portions of those estates, and hold under that title. The Third Appendix contains an abstract of the title of Sir William Barkham, who held considerable property in this and the adjoining parish of Edmonton, which was also sold at different times to several individuals; this abstract also will be useful to those who hold estates in this parish under that title, which commences in the year 1683, and is continued down to the year 1790, a period of 107 years.

These Appendices may be considered useful incidents to the History of Tottenham, inasmuch as by referring to them, an easy access is given to information respecting the title under which most of the property in this parish is held, without the trouble or inconvenience of having recourse to the original title deeds.

The Tournament of Tottenham, which concludes the second volume, the next in consideration, is doubtless a very ancient burlesque poem, founded upon the feudal custom of marrying an heiress to the knight who should vanquish all his opponents at a solemn assembly holden for that purpose; probably there is no instance of this so late as the age of Edward III. (the date of this poem,) when the reasons of feudal polity were worn away, and society had advanced to a stage at which such means of supplying the kingdom with able defenders were no longer requisite. But that this had been the prevailing usage in more early

times appears from the frequent allusions to it in the old romances, representing the manners of that remote period.

In conclusion, I may venture to add, that history is a subject universally approved, and agreed by all the learned world to be, in the highest degree, both useful and entertaining; and Topography more especially, it being so peculiarly suited to the genius of these times, and the near affinity Historical Antiquities have to that of Science; for Antiquity discovers the original of laws, customs, and manners of early times, whilst History shows the causes of their institutions.

Nor has my view of records, immediately relating to this parish, in many instances which I have consulted, a little contributed to qualify me for the undertaking: this means has also enabled me to serve such persons as have lost their grants or charters, and who would know the privileges belonging to the several manors; these evidencing their rights and immunities.

Those who mistook their interests, and even delayed and denied me the opportunity of asserting their rights, must pardon the defects they may meet with, owing to such their neglect and delay

Some things foreign to the subject are here and there interspersed in the following pages, which I have borrowed from good authorities, and inserted for the diversion of those who shall peruse the work.

It is not unlikely this account of Tottenham may have many imperfections; whoever will therefore inform me of such, may expect my grateful acknowledgments; and I may perhaps ask this favour as a debt to justice, after I have employed so much cost, time, and pains, in the service of my fellow-parishioners and the public. Nor will I fail, in case these collections gain a favourable reception, to correct the errors that may be discovered; and I shall not think the time, charge, or study, ill bestowed in compiling this history of the parish.

I have now to acknowledge the ready and very prompt assistance I have received from Sir William Curtis, Bart., Lord of the Manors of Tottenham; Sir Frederic Madden; Sir Henry Ellis; the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Tottenham; Henry Lewis Smale, Esq.; Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq.; and T. W. Hill, Esq., of Bruce Castle; which I do, with many thanks for their individual kindness and prompt attention to my enquiries.

A book of this nature is not evanescent, but destined for a standing record of the parish and its muniments, and in some measure a **SAFE-GUARD** to the estates of the individual proprietors.

In preparing this book for publication, it must be evident that much time has been occupied, and considerable cost incurred—a recompence for which I can scarcely expect:—be that as it may, I am contented with having attempted to give my fellow parishioners some little information regarding the parish generally, which I hope will prove both amusing and useful, not only at the present time, but in times to come.

Tottenham,

June, 1840.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

	PAGE
Air, wholesome and salubrious	4
Ancient houses, formerly inns	61
Association for preventing depredations, (see Police)	74
Asplins Farm	132
Appendix Nos. I, II, III, (see the end of the Contents)	
Alfred, King, drains the marshes, and lays the Danish Fleet dry at Hertford	152
Ancient wells	19
Anne, St., Chapel of	16
 Basilical way, or Roman Road	3
Boundaries and extent of parish	1
Ditto	156
Beer Shops, licensed	66
Bridges, ancient	41
over the New River	ib.
Black House, the	97
Percy family, descent of the	100
Bishops Well	18
Bruce Castle, formerly the ancient manor house of Bruses	215
Bruce Castle School	219
Bushey Hangre Farm	131
Bruce Grove	95
Bruses, manor of	164
Baliol, manor of	166
Bruce, Lord Edward, killed in a duel	208
 Cross, Tottenham High	91
Calamitous fire	76
Chalk and Chalk Hills, geological account of	7
Chapel, Trinity, Tottenham Green	79
Church Farm	133
Crows Nest Farm	133
Collections, numerous, from Books, Manuscripts, Acts of Parliament, &c. &c., in illustration of the history of the River Lea	27
Copyhold Tenants of the Manor of Tottenham, in the year 1467	171
Ditto in the year 1839	77
Church Road	96
Customs. ancient, of the Manor of Tottenham	186
Curtis, Sir William, Lord of the Manor	200
Cymro, Bod, Villa	130

	PAGE
De La Haize's House	114
Demesne Lands of the Manor	201
Division of the Parish	14
Depredations, prevention of	74
Dunstan's Well	19
Duel, fatal, (fought in the year 1613) between Sir Edward Sackville and Lord Bruce; and the discovery of the Embalmed Heart of Lord Bruce, at <i>Culross</i> , in Scotland, in 1808	208
Duel, between John Nelham and John Whiston	80
Drawings, original, valuable collection of, in water colour, in the possession of B. G. Windus, Esq., Tottenham Green	81
Daubeneys, manor of	166
Danes', the, sail up the River Lea through the Marshes to Hertford, in the year 894	149
Dov'cotes, Ducketts, sometimes called Dockettis, manor farm of	241
Etymology of the name of Tottenham	2
Eloy, St. Chapel of	16
Encroachments in the Marshes	144, 145
Extracts from the Court Rolls respecting encroachments in the Marshes	146
Forest of Middlesex	47
Fountains	11
Farms.—Tottenham Wood	54
Bushey Hangre	131
Asplins	132
Crows Nest	133
Church	134
Fire, calamitous	76
Freeholders of Tottenham, in the time of Elizabeth	196
in the year 1839, who registered to vote for	
Knights of the Shire for Middlesex	198
Free Tenants of the manor of Tottenham, in the 7th year of Edw. IV... ..	171
Greens.—Wood Green	58
West Green	ib.
Duckett's Green	59
Chapman's Green	ib.
Elses Green	ib.
Hangre Green	ib.
Beans Green	ib.
Smith Cross Green	ib.
Page Green	ib.
Tottenham (High Cross) Green	79
Scotland Green	59

	PAGE
Groves, the, at Tottenham Green	121
Bruce Grove	95
Haize, De La Haize's House	114
Hermitage and Chapel of St. Anne	16
St. Eloy	ib.
High Cross	91
Highways, an account of	10
Hale, Tottenham	58
Hills, chalk, geological account of	7
Houses, ancient, formerly inns	61
House, De La Haize's, (residence of the late William Salte, Esq.)	114
Grove	117
Inns, ancient	61
licensed victualling houses	65
Inquisitionem post mortem, relating to the manors, from 16 Edw. 3, to 1 Edw. 4	206
Knights of the Shire for Middlesex, list of voters for, in Tottenham, 1839	72
Lanes and highways	60
Lammas lands	138
Lands, principal proprietors of	69
subject to the great tithes (see Tithes)	227
Demesne, in 1619 (see Manor of Tottenham)	201
Lea, river, books, MSS., acts of parliament, &c. in illustration of	27
Danes' sail up, through the Marshes to Hertford	149
Loyalty of the inhabitants	72
Liberties or customs of the manor	186
Lost manor, a	254
Manufactory, the Caoutchouc	66
Crape	68
Mount Pleasant or Downhills	116
Mark-field House	123
Mills, Tottenham Corn and Oil	135
Marshes and Common Fields	138
Lammas Land	ib.
various encroachments, means used for preventing the same ..	144
drained by King Alfred	152
and Lammas lands, Extracts from the Court Rolls, respecting the	146
Manor of Tottenham	161
division of the	163
annual rent and suit of court, as in 7 Edw. 4	171

	PAGE
Manor of Tottenham, Extracts, various, from an ancient book in the pos- session of Sir William Curtis, Bart., relating to divisions of ground of the, with number of acres in each.....	180 186
ancient liberties and customs of the	ib.
tenants of, in the year 1840	199
lord of the	200
officers	ib.
demesne lands of the	201
ancient records relating to the	203
Inquisitiones post mortem	206
Bruses	164
Baliol or Dawbeneyes	166
Pembrokes	167
Mockings.....	168
Ditto	253
Ducketts, and farm of ditto	241
Willoughby.....	251
Twyford, or Martienes	ib.
Stoneleys.....	252
a Lost	254
house of Bruses, called Bruce Castle	215
Mockings, manor of	168, 253
Moselle River	40
Villa	128
Proverbs	55
Plants, rare.....	56
Police, Metropolitan	75
Percy family, pedigree of the	100
Parsonage or Rectory House.....	223
Proprietors of lands in the parish in 1619	69
Perambulation in the year 1726	156
in the year 1802	157
Pembrokes, manor of.....	167
River Lea, particulars respecting the	19
act obtained for a new cut from the	20
several since	21
obstructions to the passing of waste water to the old cut ..	22
evil thereof presented by the parish of Totten- ham in Hilary Term, 1829	23
navigation	24
streams received by the.....	38
bridges and fords	39

	PAGE
River, New, Bedwell's account of the	31
further remarks respecting the	32
shares (original) in the, and value thereof.....	34
present value of.....	36
bridges, various	41
River Moselle.....	37
Road, the Seven Sisters.....	45
expenses attending making the same.....	46
Reynardson's house, particular account of	102
Row's house, Mr., on Page Green	127
Railway, Northern and Eastern	153
Rectorial Manor of Pembrokes, and the Great Tithes.....	222
Rectory House	223
Records, Ancient, relating to the Manors	203
Rental of the Manors of Tottenham, and Perquisites, 10 Hen. IV.....	180
Road, the Church	96
Roman Road, or Basilical way.....	3
Salte's House	114
Seven Sisters	44
Soil and Air, description of	4
St. Eloys' Well	17
Springs, and origin of	12
Swan Inn, the, at Tottenham High Cross.....	94
the favourite resort of Izack Walton, the angler	95
Starr Hall, the ancient site of	134
Streams, Tottenham Mill	24
Ship Yard on Tottenham Green	80
Stoneleys, manor of	252
Tenants, Free, of the manor of Tottenham, in the 7th Edw. 4.....	171
Tottenham, etymology of the name of	2
Green	79
interesting antiquities relating to.....	80
Wood	50
Farm	54
Tithes, Great	222
lands in the parish subject to the, and their measurement..	337
composition for.....	225
Twyford, or Martienes, manor of.....	251
Victualling houses in the parish	65
Villa, Moselle	130
Bod Cymro	128
Voters for knights of the shire for Middlesex, in 1839.....	77, 198

	PAGE
Water, formerly bad	5
remedied by sinking wells, and boring to the main spring	ib.
Well-boring, when introduced	9
experiments, where tried	ib.
prices of, and well-sinking	10
beneficial effects of, where to be seen	11
interesting particulars relating thereto	13
Wells, St. Loy's	17
Dunstanis	19
Bishop's	18
Lady's, (vulgarly called " <i>My Lady's Hole.</i> ")	18
Willoughby House	107
Manor	251
Wonders, the Three (trees)	43
Wood, Tottenham	50
Spotton's, otherwise Spotton's Grove	19
Wood's House, Dean	93
White Hall	124

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER,

FOR PLACING THE MAPS AND PLATES IN VOL. I.

	PAGE
1. The Ancient Map (1619) before the Frontispiece ..	1
2. Tottenham High Cross (Frontispiece)	8
3. The Geological Map	11
4. Fountain	13
5. Geological Section of a Well.....	44
6. Seven Sisters	58
7. Tottenham Hale.....	62
8. Plan of the Estate, corner of White Hart Lane	79
9. Tottenham Green	80
10. Ship Yard	91
11. The Etching of Tottenham Cross (1805)	93
12. Dean Wood's House	102
13. Reynardson's House	117
14. Willoughby House.....	114
15. De La Haize's House (otherwise Salte's House)....	116
16. Mount Pleasant (otherwise called Down Hills)	118
17. Grove House	123
18. Mark-field House	124
19. White Hall.....	127
20. Mr. Row's House, at Page Green	135
21. Tottenham Mills	161
22. Extract from Domesday Book	217
23. Bruce Castle (A. D. 1666)	219
24. Bruce Castle School	222
25. The Rectorial Manor House of Pembroke's.....	241
26. Duckett's Manor House	26
27. Map of Coleman's Nursery Ground, Appendix No. I.	30
28. Map of Bushey Hangre Farm, <i>ibid.</i>	34
29. Map of Duckett's Farm, <i>ibid.</i>	

INDEX TO NAMES,

VOL. I.

Allen, William, 52.
 Allard, 63.
 Angle, James, 244.
 Aguilon, Sir Robert, 107, 251.
 Ardesoif, John, 120.
 Abrahams, 124.
 Andrews, 124.
 Armiger, Jeremiah, 147.
 Ashwell, Thomas, 155.
 Audley, Hugh, 171.
 Thomas, 171.
 Baxter, William, 2.
 De Brus, John and others, Co-
 heirs of the Earl of Chester,
 163.
 De Brus, Robert, 164.
 Richard, 164.
 Burghley, Lord, 28.
 Bruce, Lord Edward, 214.
 Bull, William, 142, 148.
 Bruce, Robert, 215.
 Basshe, —, 29.
 Bell, —, 136.
 Buckhurst, Lord, 252.
 Bedwell, William, 31, 38, 41,
 42, 43, 44, 52.
 Burgoyne, Thomas, 242.
 Bulmer, —, 31.
 Boon, John, 148.
 Brushford, John, 54.
 Bentley, Thomas, M.D. 222.
 Baylis, Messrs., 68.

Birnie, Thomas Trench, 242.
 Beale, Stephen, 223.
 Bean, —, 80.
 Binns, —, 120, 123.
 Barkham, Alderman, 80.
 Edward, Esq., 123,
 124, 131.
 Sir Edward, 99.
 Beaumont's Family, 107.
 Beachcroft, Mrs. 255.
 Browne, Sir Wiscan, 108.
 Bowry, John, 109.
 Lucy, 110.
 Bowry's Family, and Succes-
 sors, 110.
 Baker, Barnard, 255.
 Bayson, Archibald, 112.
 Brown, John, 131.
 Blakesley, —, 132.
 Baxter, Robert, 244.
 Beauchamp, family of 124.
 Bolton, Abraham, 131.
 Thomas, 153.
 Boddington, —, 125.
 Beeson, John, 133.
 Bareing, Sir Francis, and Fa-
 mily, 130.
 Burrough, J., 254.
 Coke, Honourable Sir John,
 14, 98,
 Chauncey, Charles Snell, 16,
 109.

- Colerane, Hugh Lord, 171.
 Henry Lord, and de-
 scendants of, 171.
 Lord, 15, 99, 146,
 156, 217, 242.
 Cock, John, 136, 155.
 Cole, Anthony, 222.
 Cæsar, Sir Julius, 54.
 Curtis, Sir William, 140, 171,
 202.
 Coleman, William, 62, 97.
 Clay, Thomas, 202, 254.
 Curling, —, 62.
 Chancellor, William, 63.
 Compton, Lord, 170, 253.
 Sir William, and Fa-
 mily, 170, 215
 Lady Anne, 242.
 Comyn, Rev. T. 130.
 Coar, Thomas. 81.
 Candeler, Richard, 82.
 Candeler, Mrs. 131.
 Cook, Thomas, 148.
 Corney, —, 93.
 Cavendish John, 167.
 Crispe, Nicholas, Esq. 103
 Chassareau, —, 254.
 Collet, Peter, 108,
 Chapple, William, 118.
 Cottin, —, 120.
 Chiswell, and others, 242.
 Chatteris, —, 120.
 Coney, Bicknell, 124.
 Cooper, Richard, 127, 132.
 —, 253.
 Curtoys and Mathew, 136.
 Clarkson, —, 132.
 Crew, Anthony, 131.
 Cherry, —, 131.
- Chapman, George, 132.
 Chalkley, and others, 134.
 Delano, 60. 132. 155.
 Dawbeney, William, 166.
 Sir Giles, 167.
 Dawson, Roger, 76, 130.
 Delano, William, 254.
 Dean, James, 97.
 Dyson, Charles, 112, 133.
 Daniel, 112.
 Dermer, Miss, 115.
 De la Fontaine, B. E., 130.
 Dickinson, Rivers, 130.
 Dorset, Thomas, earl of, 170
 Dover, John, 241.
 Dias Santos, Cajaton, 255.
- Exeter, —, 82.
 Ede, John, 218.
 Eaton, —, 82.
 Earl of Chester, 163.
 Eyre, James, 223.
 Elrington, Thomas, 252.
- Fletcher, George, 14.
 Joseph, 219.
 Fortescue, Sir John, 83.
 Fitz Stephen, —, 82.
 Forster's, family of, 18, 102.
 Foster, Sir Michael, 117.
 Forster, William, 84, 106.
 Forster, Josiah, 107.
 Fanshawe, Thomas, 28.
 Fenton, T., 97.
 Joseph, 124.
 Fleetwood, Recorder, 29.
 French, William, 130.
 Freer, —, 62.

Finney, Thomas, 63.
 Frebout, Louis, 66.
 Freeholders and Copyholders,
 names of, 77.

Gore, Gerard, 14, 98.
 Gasson, James, 42.
 Grover, —, 55.
 Ginn, George, 254.
 Goddard, T., 62.
 Goodacre, —, 63.
 Garman's, family of, 63.
 Garman, Thomas, 63.
 Gibson, Thomas, 75.
 Godfrey, Michael, 99.
 Gough, —, 106.
 Gittins, B. and S., 134.
 Glover, Susannah, 134.
 Gedeney, John, 166, 169.
 's family, 169.

Holt, 11.
 Holt, Misses, 13.
 Harding, —, 16.
 Husbands, Rev. J., 156.
 Hunsden, Lord, 29.
 Hudde, Thomas, 29.
 Hume, —, 48.
 Hyggnes, —, 54.
 Hunter, —, 62.
 Herbert, —, 66, 68.
 Horne, —, 76.
 Holbrook, James, 96, 134.
 Hare, Constantia, 99.
 Howard, Luke, 106.
 Hastings, Lord, 108.
 Hoby, Sir Philip, 108.
 Heyman, Sir Peter, 109.
 Howson, John, 112.

Hyde, William, 112.
 Heybourn, Sir Ferdinando, 113.
 Hicks, Sir Michael, 113.
 Heathcote, —, 117
 Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor,
 118.

Hale, —, 120.
 Hibbert, Charles, 121.
 Hobson, William, 123.
 Hurst, —, 124.
 Harvey, James, 128.
 Jacob, 143.

Horne, Thomas, 130.
 Hill, Sergeant, 139
 Heraud, Abraham, 155.
 Hethe, Sir Thomas, 165.
 Hastings, Henry de, and fa-
 mily, 167.

descend-

ants of, 168.
 Heidon, Sir John, 211.
 Hill, Messrs., 219.
 Howard, Lord William, 222.
 Heathcot, —, 234.
 Hewett, —, 244.
 Hickman, —, 254.

Isaac, —, 61.
 Imeson, —, 84.

John St., Josiah, 62.
 John of Gaunt, 65.
 Jansen, —, 76.
 Janson, Edward, 130.
 Johannot, Mrs. 135.
 J., 148.
 Jermyn, Stephen, 223.

Kidston, Thomas, 112.

Knightly, —, 147.

Lacy and Fisher, 66.

Lock, Matthew, 82, 134.

Lawford, —, 117.

Lear, George, 134.

Leget, Elmingus, 168.

Lee, Ayton, 218.

Lee, Richard, 218.

Mathew, Nathaniel, 9, 136.

Mayo, —, 11.

Myddelton, Sir Hugh, 32, 34,
36.

Muswell, Lady of, 37.

Mitchell, —, 55.

Miller, Christopher, 57.

Elizabeth, 57.

Maccaughey, Mrs., 76.

Hugh, and family, 129.

Morris, Sir Christopher, 83.

Manchell, John, 108.

Mitchell, Thomas, 112.

Mead, William, 128.

Moffett, Thomas, 134.

Mores, Edward Rowe, 142.

Mockings, John, 168.

Moyse, John, 252.

Nelham and Whiston, 80.

Nicholson, Ralph, 106.

Northampton, John, 167.

James, 167.

Noel, Robert, 222.

North, Lord Edward, 242.

Osborne, —, 118.

Parkins, —, 2.

Patrick, —, 11.

Pennett, Richard, 254.

Pratt, Charles, 62, 63, 116,
136.

Pynson, 252.

Pomfret, J., 63.

Proprietors of Land in 1600,
names of, 69.

Phesaunt, Jasper, 108.

Plackett, Joseph, 143, 156.

Perkyn, 13.

Pulford, Ferdinando, 16.
Richard, 131.

Paine, Thomas, 72, 73.

Edwin, 135, 253.

Peile, Solomon, 80.

Patience, —, 80.

Pownall, —, 93.

Pryor, George, 109.

Charles, 109.

Page, Abraham, 109.

Phillips, Miss, 243.
—, 117.

Price, Sir James, 131.

Proctor, William, and Family,
125, 126, 127.

Purday, A. J., 148.

Preston, Sir Robert, 214.

Parkes, William, 242.

Poppam, Sir Francis, 242.

Robinson, William, 35, 75.

Robinson, Arthur, 18.

Row, William, 9, 81, 127.
James, 9, 128.

Rhodes, Thomas, 55, 58, 239.

Reynardson, Sir Abraham, 79,
102.

Reynardson, Samuel, 105.

- Robertson, Thomas, 112.
 Ropton, —, 114.
 Repton, Humphrey, 128.
 Ridge, Samuel, 133.
 Ratcliff, Mrs. 133.
 Risley, Sir John, 170.
- Smith, Thomas, 8, 14, 95, 120.
 171, 202, 218, 253.
 Smale, Henry, 11, 112.
 Staples, —, 14.
 Saunders, Charles, 18.
 Salter, William, 15.
 Smeaton, —, 30.
 Sperling, Henry Piper, 18, 35,
 148, 223, 224, 241.
 Sanderson, Thomas, 42.
 Stephenson, Rowland, 116.
 Snell, —, 42.
- Sparks, Thomas Holmes, 63.
 Sparks, Robert, 76, 130.
 Syms, John, 81.
 Shuttleworth, G. E. 81, 155.
 Soames, Charles, 97, 125.
 Smithson, Sir Hugh, 98, 99.
 Samuda, David, 120.
 Shadbolt, —, 120, 121.
 Simmonds, William May, 124.
 Sheldon, William, 128.
 Swinnerton, Thomas, 133.
 Spigurnell, Richard, 165, 168.
 Shobbedon, Walter, 165.
 Stockton, John, 170.
 Sutton, Thomas, 170, 242.
 Sackville, Sir Edward, 208-9.
 Scott, Sir Edward, 242.
 Scales, Edward, 252.
 Sanchez, Balthazar, 252, 253.
 Scurrow, Christopher, 252.
- Tibbe, 13.
 Townsend, Mrs. 18.
 Townsend, James, 25, 55, 117,
 134, 136, 143, 171, 215, 217.
 Townsend, Henry Hare, 117,
 135, 171, 253.
 Townsend, Chauncey, 117.
 Tadde, John, 54.
 Tempestes, Mrs. 54.
 Tuck, 61, 224.
 Thompsom, John, 80.
 Towgood, Miss, 81.
 Testard, James, 130.
 Thompson Rev. G. H., 132.
 Tyson, —, 147.
 Till, Richard, 155.
 Turnant, Richard, 170.
 Trench, Dr. Edmund, 242.
 Twyford, John, 251.
 Udney, Mrs. Mary, 223.
 Wilkinson, —, 5.
 Wickis, Anthony, 145.
 Wilcoxe, —, 38, 42.
 Wall, —, 61.
 Wilmot, 76, 130, 218, 224.
 Whybro, Edward, 80.
 Whyburd, Edward, 135, 143.
 Windus, B. G., 83, 87, 89.
 Windus, Edward, William, 84.
 Wilkinson, Thomas, 84.
 Westwood, Humphrey, 222.
 Wylghby, Philip, 107.
 Wildman, William, 112.
 Williams, 128, 131.
 Ward, W. 128.
 Wright, William, 224.
 Wakering, John, 244, 246.
 Wrothe, Sir Robert, 249.
 Wanley, George, 156.

IN THE APPENDICES.

-
- Alliston, —, 31, 32.
 Angle, James, 33.
 Audley, Hugh and Thomas, 37.
 Adair, William, 52, 53, 56.

 Berbeck, —, 6.
 Boon, —, 7, 8.
 Bannister, William, 8, 10.
 Baines, —, 8, 10.
 Bentley, —, (now Levick) 9.
 Buckingham, John, 10.
 Barclay, —, 13.
 Brown, Charles, 13.
 Bell, Edward, 14.
 Binns, —, 19.
 Baylis and Co., 30.
 Bennett, Nehemiah, 39.
 Bassett, William, 41, 49, 52.
 Basset (Widow) 52, 61.
 Baker, Henry, 46.
 Bruce, Edward, 55.
 Barre, Right Hon., 56.
 Barkham, Sir William, 75.
 Barkham, Sir Edward, 75, 78.
 Bray, Widow, 77.
 Bridgeman, Edward, 77.
 Beauchamp, 79, 82, 85, 87.
 Bull, William, 83, 84, 86.

 Colerane, Lord, 3, 37, 38, 39,
 40, 42, 49, 52, 54, 58, 61,
 68, 72, 83.

 Coleman, William, 4, 27, 54.
 Cranmer, 4.
 Comyn, 6.
 Carter, Mrs., 11.
 Chance, Thomas, 14.
 Curtoys, 14.
 Cock, John, 14.
 Cook, John, 15.
 Chase, 15.
 Curtis, Sir William, 20, 72.
 Clackson, 31.
 Compton, Lord William, 37.
 Croft, Richard, 55.
 Cardale, William, 66, 70, 72.
 Coney, Robert, 79.
 Codrington, William, 83.

 Dermer, Miss, 4, 13.
 Dermer, Mr., 10.
 Dyson, Charles, 13, 21.
 Dyson, John, 21.
 Delano, 28.
 Dorset, Earl of, 37.
 Duplesses, 40, 42, 46, 52.

 Forster, G., 20.
 Furnish, William, 21.
 Foster, John, 60.
 Francklyn, Sir William, 75.
 Folkes, Martin, 75.

 Green, Mrs., 10.

- Grover, Daniel, 10.
Grant, 11.
Guest, 12.
Garman, 20.
Gilbert, William, 37.
Gillingham, Roger, 75.
Gilbert, Thomas, 79.
Gent, Thomas, 83,

Holbrook, William, 6, 61.
Holbrook, James, 6.
Holt, 6.
Holmes, 9.
Huggins (now Atkins), 9.
Hoy (now Weetly), 9.
Harkley, 10.
Hollingworth, Thomas, 12, 67.
Harvey, Anthony, 12, 67.
Hunt, Philip, 12.
Hindle, John, 13.
Hunt, Richard, 14.
Herbert, 30.
Hanger, 39.
Hare, 39, 48.
Harwood, Ralph, 68.
Houson, James, 70.
Halsey, Thomas, 75, 79.
Holloway, Thomas, 77.
Hainsworth, Henry, 83.
Hill, Richard, 83.
Hughes, Richard, 88.

Jermyn, Stephen, 23.
Jennens, William, 65.
Jennens, Sir Jonathan, 79.

Knight, Lydia, 41.
Knight, Robert, 41, 48, 51, 61.
Knight, Henry, 41, 49, 52, 61.

Logsden, 10.
Lee, Thomas, 13.
Loeffs, Abraham, 37.
Lordell, John, 39.
Lane, Thomas, 48.
Law, Thomas, 48, 51, 65.
Lansdown, Marquis of, 56, 60.

Mathew, 14.
Mitchell, 11.
Morrison, Bewley, 12.
Mountford, Richard, 13.
Monteagle, Lord, 37.
Middleton, 49, 52, 56, 60.
Maddison, John, 52, 60.
Mitchell, Michael, 60.
Mills, Francis, 85.

Nightingale (now Corby), 9.
Newnham (now Rawbone), 9.
Noble, William, 65, 60.

Phillips, 4, 26.
Paine, Edwin, 5, 7, 15.
Perry, 10.
Pool, 10.
Porter, 10.
Pitt, John, 14.
Pratt, Charles, 14.
Porker, John, 43, 45, 49, 52.
Phipps, Samuel, 46, 56, 60.
Payne, Edward, 55.
Parrott, John, 77.
Proctor, William, 80.
Parry, 83,
Palmer, Robert, 87.

Rochester, 9.
Ridge, 21.

- Roper, Matthew, 39.
 Rice, George, 44, 49, 52.
 Randall, Samuel, 76.
 Robinson, 78, 80.
 Rogers, 41, 83.
 Sutton, Thomas, 37.
 Shelbourne, Earl of, 43.
 Spencer, 43, 49, 52, 60.
 Stephenson, Edward, 50.
 Smith, John, 52, 55, 60, 63.
 Smith, Charles, 61, 63.
 Stephenson, Rowland, 68.
 Smith, George, 71.
 Smithson, Anthony, 75.
 Salter, Edward, 77.
 Spencer, Lawrence, 80.
 Strong, Edward, 80.
 Strong, Thomas, 81.
 Sheldon, William, 82.
 Smith, Thomas, 4, 12, 19, 66.
 Smithson, Mock, 4.
 Salte, Samuel, 4, 67.
 Stephenson, Rowland, 4.
 Sharp, 8.
 Sykes, Thomas, 61.
 Smith, 9.
 Straffon, 9.
 Skinner, 10.
 Smythe, John, 13.
 Shadbolt, Charles, 20.
 Sperling, H. P., 24, 67.
 Sanders, Thomas, 29.
 Soames, 30.
 Sackville, Earl of Dorset, 37.
 Spencer, Sir John, 37.
 Tuck, Charles, 21.
 Tulk, John Steward, 50.
 Todd, Thomas, 52, 60.
 Townsend, James, 3, 19, 48,
 51, 55, 57.
 Henrietta, 45, 49,
 52, 55, 61.
 Townsend, Henry Hare, 3, 19,
 53, 55, 60, 69, 72.
 Townsend, Mrs., 66.
 Townsend, Henrietta Jemima,
 63.
 Tower, Christopher, 80.
 Tower, Thomas, 87.
 Tooke, Thomas, 80.
 Vaughan, 6, 67.
 Usher, 20.
 Wyburd, 4, 14, 54, 67.
 Woolmer, George, 6.
 White, James, 8.
 Wilmott, 15, 21.
 Whitehead, 25.
 Wycombe, Baron, 43.
 Wooler, John, 51, 57, 60, 61.
 Wythered, Thomas, 77.
 Walpole, Robert, 79.
 Wilson, Thomas, 84, 86.
 Walker, Thomas, 87.



*Engraved from an Original Drawing by Shepherd in the possession of M. J. Gordon.
For Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.*

TOTTENHAM CROSS.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE PARISH OF
TOTTENHAM,
IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

ITS BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, AND NAME.

TOTTENHAM, in the ancient record of *Domesday Book*, is called *Toteham*: it is a part of the hundred of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, and situated, in latitude, $51^{\circ} 35' 59''$ N., longitude, $0^{\circ} 4' 31''$ W., from Greenwich, about five miles north of London. It is bounded on the east by Walthamstow, in Essex, from which it is separated by the river Lea; on the west by Hornsey and Fryern Barnet; on the north by Edmonton; and on the south by Hackney and Stoke Newington. The highway, which is part of the main road from Scotland to London, and which passes through Tottenham, was measured in the year 1611, and at that time, the parish was two miles and a quarter in length from north to south; and extended on the south and south-west sides to the confines of Stoke Newington and Hornsey, about two miles and a half; then going towards the north-west to Bets'-stile, five miles; from which point, by the boundaries of Edmonton to Higham Hill, in Essex, it measures five miles; so that the circuit or compass of the parish in the whole is about fifteen or sixteen miles. It is estimated to contain between four and five thousand acres of land, including the marshes, which contain about two hundred and ninety-eight acres; of which one-eighth part is arable, and the remainder grass. The form of the parish is irregular, and of a mixt figure, compounded of *quadrate* and *triangle*: which figure is by the ancients called *trapezoides*.

The etymology of the name is from the Saxon words *Totia* and *Ham*; the first of which signifies to project with a long end or corner like a horn, and is supposed in this instance to originate from the form of the western part of the parish.¹ Mr. Parkins² makes *Tot* or *Tut*, the name of a rivulet, and thence derives the name. Bedwell finds a resemblance in situation between Totham, in Essex, putting itself far into the sea, and *Totness*, in Devonshire. It occurs in many places besides, as *Totehele*, *Totehall*, now *Tottenham Court*, *Totteridge*, &c.

It may also be conjectured that Tottenham was the mansion, residence, or estate of *Tota*:—for places have more frequently derived their names from their owners than their situation. *Ham*, the latter word is common, and is particularly used at the end of many proper names of places, and signifies a town or dwelling place.

And further, respecting the name of Tottenham, Mr. William Baxter, the eminent scholar and antiquary, who was master of the Free Grammar School at Tottenham, says “As the Goths and Lombards by mis-spelling and mis-pronouncing the Latin tongue, made that jargon that former times called *Romant*, and the Franks again out of the *Romant* made *French*; so did the Normans terribly murder the old Saxon tongue left amongst us in such a sort after their conquest, scarce any English word scaped alteration, but came to be disguised by various writings of it; thus, out of the Saxon *Deodholm* and *Deodanholm* they made *Toteham*, *Thoteham*, and *Totenham*. The word *ham*, *heim*, *heym*, and *hiemme*, the same which the Goths of Uphila’s time called *haim*, but truer, *helm* or *holm*, whence our English word home, signified all sorts of enclosures.” “So in Uphila’s gospels it stands for *ager*, the radix of which word *haim* in the Gothick,³ also in the Swedish, *holm* is both an island and a house, as our *home*, *helmet*, *helm*, and the German *hall* and *hals* have their names from covering.”

(1) See the Earl of Dorset’s Survey, 1619, and the modern map of parish.

(2) Parkins’s History of Norfolk, 4. 161.

(3) Dict. Goth. page 181.

According to some authors, the ancient Roman Basilical way led through part of Enfield Chase in its passage to Hertford, which road, coming from Cripplegate, as some, and Moorgate, as others, passed through Newington, then through several green lanes to the east of Hornsey, entered Enfield Chase; and this road was (for the present north roads were not then in being) by which the Londoners marched on, with Alfred at the head, in the year 895, to a strong fortification the Danes had built at Hertford.⁴ For convenience, the Lords of the hundreds first made the roads; which were made gradually. At first, we might come to Edmonton by going on the great Ermin Street as far as Hornsey, then turning eastward to Edmonton, and so proceed to Enfield. The Lord of the hundred, for the further convenience of its inhabitants, might cause the road to be made to Bull's Cross, and so from thence to Waltham Cross, and so on to Hoddesdon and Ware. But at length, the Fens being drained to the east of the hundred to the River Lea, and the waters confined, and the lands drained, a shorter way was obtained through Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, so that the new road leaves these places considerably to the left.

The modern village of Tottenham consists chiefly of one long street, formed by houses irregularly arranged on the line of the high road from London to Cambridge: it is lighted with gas and well supplied with water from fountains produced by boring: and in the immediate vicinity, there are many good houses, and some handsome villa residences. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of request, held at Enfield, for the recovery of small debts under forty shillings.⁵

Before the wars of the barons in the reign of King John (1210) the great road from the north lay through Hertford, from thence to Hatfield, and continued through Enfield Chase to Southgate, Bowes' Farm, Wood Green, passing the manor house of Duckett's to a stone bridge near the confines of Tottenham, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, and then through Islington to London.

(4) See Bibl: Top: Brit: No. 14, Vol. 2.

(5) Lewis' Topog. Dict. Vol. IV. Ed. 1831.

Previously to the year 1210, and for some years afterwards, the head lands, commons, and waste grounds and greens, formed a very considerable part of the county of Middlesex, which were granted to the tenants of the respective manors for pasturage for their cattle, for fuel, and other necessities; some of them were very extensive, and belonged to and make part of this parish,⁶ viz. Wood Green, West Green, Duckett's Green, Hanger Green, Beans Green, Bounds Green, Chapman's Green, Elses Green, Smith's Cross Green, Page Green, Tottenham (High Cross) Green, &c. According to the return of the state of the culture of lands in the parish,⁷ there are about 3932A.—viz. 2660A. of mown land, 289A. of marsh land, 650A. of fed land. 50A. of clover hay, 128A. of wheat, 125A. of potatoes, 21A. of turnips, 120A. of oats, 3A. of barley, 28A. of beans, 6A. of cabbages, 48A. in gardens, 34A. fallow, 48A. of tares, and 11A. of wood.

THE SOIL.

The surface of the principal part of the parish may be said to consist of a stiff heavy soil. There is, however, a diversity in it; here and there are found patches of brick earth and loam; and, in other places, considerable deposits of gravel: but where neither loam nor gravel is found, the vegetable mould, which in general is not very deep, lies upon a stiff clay: near the surface it has an ochreous tinge, but at no considerable depth it is of a dark bluish or blackish colour.

THE AIR.

The air is wholesome and salubrious, and as good as any other of the neighbourhood. There are no bogs, moors, nor fens to

(6) See Pole's History of Middlesex, vol. I. page 47: this book was never completed—vol. I. is the only part extant.

(7) In the year 1822-3.

infect or distemper it. The River Lea, with the pleasant and fertile meadow and Marshes, which are sometimes overflowed in wet seasons, lies to the east of the village; and there is no stagnant water in any part of the parish to be offensive or injurious to health.

THE WATER.

Within the memory of many of the present inhabitants of Tottenham, it was an almost universal complaint that no good water was to be had in the village. The wells⁸ were only a few feet deep, and the supply of water uncertain, and, in many instances, not pure enough for domestic purposes. The fact is, that the wells reached only to the blue clay, and therefore their depth depended on that of the superstratum, namely, of the gravel or loam lying upon the clay. In the loam there are some salts, which, being taken up by the water during percolation, renders it what is termed *hard*.

The complaint of the badness of the water of Tottenham has been effectually removed in most parts of the parish, and might in all. The clay, from the surface of which the water was formerly obtained, and to which it is nearly, if not absolutely impervious, has been bored through in many parts to the main spring, affording a never failing supply of remarkably clear and brilliant water, which is particularly *soft*, and is consequently adapted to every domestic purpose. An analytical chemist has tried it with the usual tests, and finds it to be of uncommon purity, and almost perfectly free from the presence of salts.

The depth of the wells varies from about 110 to 150 feet; and when the water is arrived at in sinking some of them, it rose with such rapidity, so as to overtake the well digger several times before his escape is effected. So great and invariable is the supply of water, that it overflowed a well in the premises of the late Mr. Wilkinson at Tottenham Green,⁹ near the High Cross,

(8) See the following pages on the interesting subject of the source of the water supplying the deep wells in the parish, together with the geological map and section.

(9) Now the property of Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq.

with a stream, which during several years appeared to be neither diminished by the drought of the driest summer, nor increased by the floods of the most rainy winter.

It is a curious and a well ascertained fact, that when a new well is sunk, the depth of the water in those surrounding it, is diminished for a short time ; proving incontestibly, that there exists some communication between them. It is certain, that no such communication could exist, except at the bottom of these wells ; and it is therefore evident that they all derive their supply from one common and immense reservoir. In some instances, however, the water has been found to diminish gradually, and very considerably in depth : and wherever it has been found requisite to seek into the cause of this, it has always been found to be an accumulation of a silvery white sand, which has been raised by the water, and deposited at the bottom of the well.¹⁰

Hence it is reasonable to conclude, that all the wells are supplied from one common reservoir, and that the source of the water is in a stratum of sand lying beneath the blue clay, through which the wells are sunk. It becomes therefore of considerable interest, whence could have been derived so immense a body of clay, what its nature is, and what also is the nature of the stratum of sand lying beneath it ; and above all does it concern us, as regards the common purposes of life, to ascertain how so large a body of water should have found its way beneath a stratum of clay, which is impervious to water, and whence so constant a supply arises. These being questions of a geological nature, it is necessary to answer them briefly, but it will be requisite in so doing, to take a survey considerably beyond the boundary of the parish.

A few miles on the west, or a little to the south of the west of Tottenham, we arrive at a country, the surface of which consists of sand.¹¹ For instance, Hounslow Heath and a large proportion of Windsor Forest are of this nature, and so is the country until we

(10) See Gents. Mag. for June, 1822, for an account of boring to the main spring at Tottenham, a cheap and easy method of obtaining a never-failing supply of pure spring water from any depth.

See also The Labourers' Friend, and Handicraft's Chronicle for May, 1822, No. 3. Sherwood and Co., of Paternoster Row.

(11) See the Geological Map.

arrive at Hungerford, in Berkshire; in the neighbourhood of which chalk hills make their appearance. Chalk is also found at Reading; at High Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire; near Rickmansworth; and Hertford, in Hertfordshire. Newmarket Heath, in Cambridgeshire, is of chalk, which continues thence to the sea coast near Cromer, in Norfolk. These places are all on the *north-east* of Hungerford, and are on a *continuous range of chalk hills*. If again we start from Hungerford, *eastward*, another range of chalk hills traverse the country by Guildford and Rochester, to Dover, on the coast of Kent.

And it is worthy of remark, that if we travel from the east of Hungerford to the east of Cromer, it is over a wide tract of sand; and if we travel from Hungerford to Margate, on the north of the chalk hills, we also travel on sand; and it is equally worthy of notice, that all the wells sunk through these sands prove that they rest upon the chalk: in other words, that the chalk of the ranges of hills, partially surrounding us, dips beneath the sand lying every where on the surface, not many miles from Tottenham, and every where, for some miles surrounding Tottenham, between both the chalk and the sand. It is therefore reasonably concluded, that the range of hills from Hungerford to Cromer dips gently beneath the sand to the south-east, while the range from Hungerford to Dover dips gently towards the north; that the chalk of the two ranges is connected, passing beneath Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and even beyond them, beneath the sea,¹² bordering the coasts of the three latter counties; we are therefore to conceive the whole of this tract to be situated in a *vast hollow* in the chalk, which is geologically termed the chalk bason of London.

It is confidently believed by geologists, that the sands already mentioned pass together with the chalk beneath the surface, forming the very sand, from which rises the water supplying the wells at Tottenham. Upon the assumption of this being the fact, of which there exists the utmost probability, we shall be no longer at a loss to account for the origin of the great reservoir of water existing beneath the blue clay, through which the wells are sunk.

(12) See the Geological Map.

The fact appears to be this—the water, which falls on the sand, together with that which passeth into it from off the chalk, percolates the stratum of sand underlying the clay : hence, when an opening is made through the clay, the water rises nearly or quite to the surface, on the principle of its seeking its level :—the level of the sand at the foot of the chalk hills, and of the clay at Tottenham, is nearly the same.

The sand lies in a hollow in the chalk, and the clay in a hollow in the sand.⁽¹³⁾ That both have been deposited by the sea, there is the most conclusive evidence, because sea shells are found in both. The clay lies in nearly horizontal layers which is proved by the thin stratum of sand, occasionally discovered in the sinking of the wells ; and also from its containing nodules of argillaceous limestone in regular strata. These nodules are termed septarii, from their being divided across by partitions, or veins of calcareous spar ; and furnish the material, of which Parker's cement is made. In forming the Tunnel in Highgate Hill, which consists of the same clay, sea shells of several kinds were found, which still retain their pearly lustre ; and it is remarkable that the animal, termed the *teredo navalis*, or *borer*, from its infesting the bottom of the ships on the West India station, where now it is chiefly, if not only found, was discovered in a petrified state in the very wood, which it formerly had pierced. The Isle of Sheppey consists of the same clay : in it have been found crabs and lobsters, tortoises, nautili, and the heads and bodies of fishes mineralized by iron pyrites, and 700 varieties of ligneous fruits and seed vessels, very few of which agree with any known species.

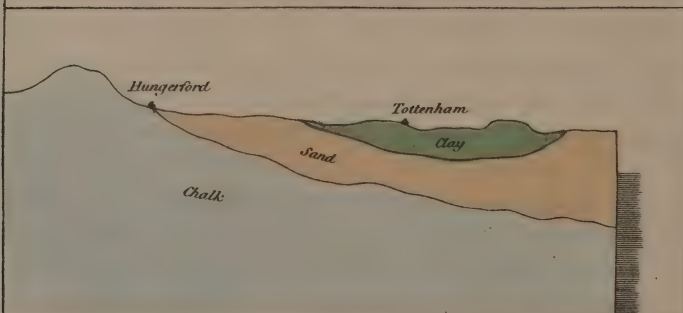
Although some of the inhabitants have obtained a good supply of excellent water from deep sunk wells to the main spring, or by boring, there are a great proportion of them obliged to buy water of the carriers, who procure it from the well on Tottenham Green, which was dug, and the pump erected, at the expence of the late Thomas Smith,⁽¹⁴⁾ Esq., late lord of the manor of Tottenham, in consideration of his having been allowed to enclose a piece of the

(13) See the Geological Map.

(14) Vestry Book D. September, 1791.



Sketch of the Country surrounding Tottenham.



Section in the direction of the line A.B. of the above Map.

waste land near his then residence—"Grove House." The parish, though there are many meadows in it, is by no means an unhealthy place, as the ages, to which many of the inhabitants have attained, sufficiently prove.

A well was dug a few years ago, by the late William Row, Esq. at his residence at Page Green, down to the main spring: the water rises about four feet above the surface of the ground; flows over, and affords a plentiful supply of excellent water. The surplus water is conducted to and supplies the fish ponds in the grounds attached to his residence, and from thence takes its course into the River Lea.

Another well was dug a few years since, (1821) by Mr. James Row, in front of his then residence at Page Green; the water rises about four feet above the surface, but it is brackish and not fit for culinary purposes. In the same year, Mr. Nathaniel Mathew caused the earth to be bored in a field belonging to the late William Row, Esq., on the south side of Broad Lane, near Page Green, to the depth of 105 feet, when the main spring was tapped. The water here rises about six feet above the surface of the ground, and forms an elegant little fountain in the front of the gardener's cottage there. The water is soft and of an excellent quality, fit for every domestic purpose.

A similar experiment was tried by the order of the inhabitants assembled in vestry, on the waste ground, a short distance beyond the five-mile stone, opposite the Bell and Hare public house. The ground here was bored to the depth of 119 feet, when the main spring was tapped, and a stream issued forth with great rapidity.¹⁵ The water here rises about six feet above the ground, through a tube, within a cast iron ornamented pedestal, which, flowing over the lip or edge of a vase, forms a bell-shaped continued sheet of water inclosing the vase, where it is collected, and again conducted through the pedestal to the place of its discharge out of the mouth of a dolphin, about eighteen inches from the ground.¹⁶ The discharge of the water was at the rate of fourteen gallons a minute.

(15) There is a similar fountain at Mitcham, in Surrey.

(16) See the annexed engraving.

The expense of boring, tin pipe, pedestal, labour, and making up the ground, was about £90. A well of similar depth, with digging, curbs, stopping out the land springs, and steining with bricks, would cost at least £100.

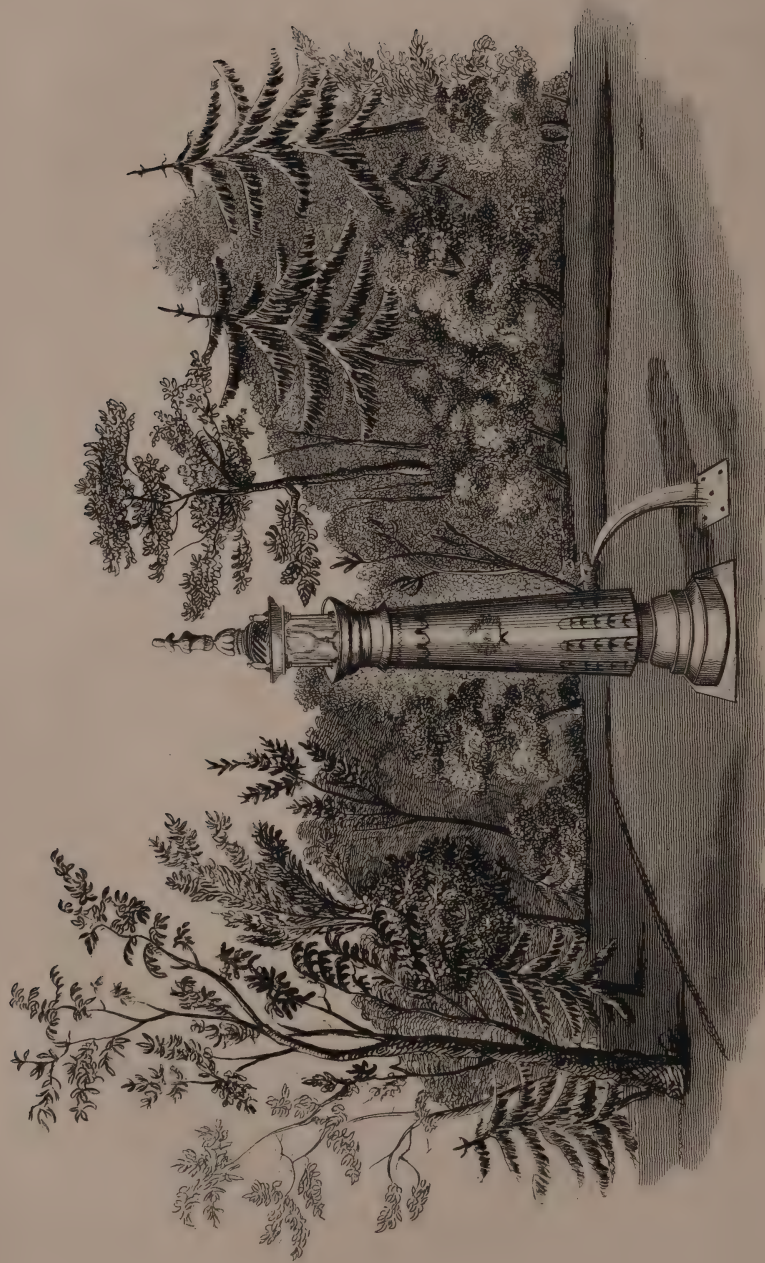
This fountain, which was after its completion enclosed with posts and rails, and planted round with forest trees and shrubs, had a very unique and attractive appearance.¹⁷

The peculiar advantage of boring the ground for water instead of digging, particularly at great depths, renders the former method of great importance to the public, since water is obtained by boring at a small expense, which is exemplified by the following table of prices :

DEPTH. <i>feet.</i>	PRICE OF BORING.			PRICE OF WELL SINKING.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10	0	3	4	1	5	0
20	0	10	0	3	0	0
30	1	0	0	5	5	0
40	1	13	4	8	0	0
50	2	10	0	11	5	0
60	3	10	0	15	0	0
70	4	13	4	19	5	0
80	6	0	0	24	0	0
90	7	10	0	29	5	0
100	9	3	4	35	0	0
110	11	0	0	41	5	0
120	13	0	0	48	0	0
130	15	3	4	55	5	0
140	17	10	0	63	0	0
150	20	0	0	71	5	0
160	22	13	4	80	0	0
170	25	10	0	89	5	0
180	28	10	0	99	0	0
190	31	13	4	109	5	0
200	35	0	0	120	0	0

This table shows the price of boring and of well sinking respectively at every 10ft. in depth, and from 10ft. to 200ft. viz. boring, at 4*d.* per foot, for the first 10ft.; 8*d.* per foot for the se-

(17) See Gents. Mag. for June, 1822, and the supplement, vol. 92, pt. I. for a further account of the method of boring for water, and the tools necessary for the operation.



Engraved for the Supplement to Richardson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

THE FOUNTAIN TOTTENHAM MUDD.

cond 10ft.; and 4*d.* per foot additional and progressive for each following 10ft.: and of well sinking, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot for the first 10ft., and 3*s.* 6*d.* per foot additional and progressive for each successive 10ft.

Since the introduction of this cheap and simple method of obtaining a constant supply of water, many of the inhabitants of Tottenham have adopted it, whose example has been followed by many persons in the adjoining parishes, and also in the county of Essex, with success.

The ornamental purposes also to which it may be applied are innumerable, and present themselves to the man of taste in endless variety of forms; such as fountains, water-falls, or basins for dressed grounds; for baths, or for ornament, as well as for the uses of the garden and the conservatory: but the man of science will hereafter employ it as a principle of motion, and direct it to various mechanical operations.¹⁸

In 1839, the pedestal before mentioned was removed from its original situation, to the side of the high road, and the water which came from the mouth of the dolphin; and instead of running to waste, as formerly, it is now conducted into two iron troughs, one on either side of the pedestal, in order to afford water for the use of cattle passing along the road to the London markets.

Among the number of fountains in Tottenham, obtained by boring, are those of Mr. Patrick, Mr. Mayo, and others, in 'Tottenham Hale, all producing an abundant supply of fine soft water.

There was also one in the garden at the Plough Inn, at Tottenham, which rose some feet above the surface, but the proprietors of the Caoutchouc Mills having deepened the well which supplies their steam engine with water, it drew off the water from this fountain, and it is now almost dried up.

Henry Smale, Esq. at Willoughby House, bored to the depth of eighty feet for water, which rises about twelve feet above the surface; the surplus water runs into the canal in the garden, and thence into Willoughby moat, which is in a field adjoining Mr. Smale's premises: and Mr. Holt also bored for water in Blackup Lane, which rises eight feet above the surface.

(18) See Gents. Mag. June, 1822.

It is found that the main springs on the eastern side of the parish, towards the River Lea, rise above the surface from six to twelve feet; and on the west side, the land being considerably higher than that on the east, consequently the springs do not rise to the surface by from eight to twelve feet.

The main spring on the east side of the high road towards the River Lea is tapped at various depths, from 80ft. to 120ft. from the surface, as the ground declines towards that river, and the water rises more or less according to the level.

The water, in some places towards the north and north-west of the parish, is generally found to be strongly impregnated with iron, and sometimes with sulphur.

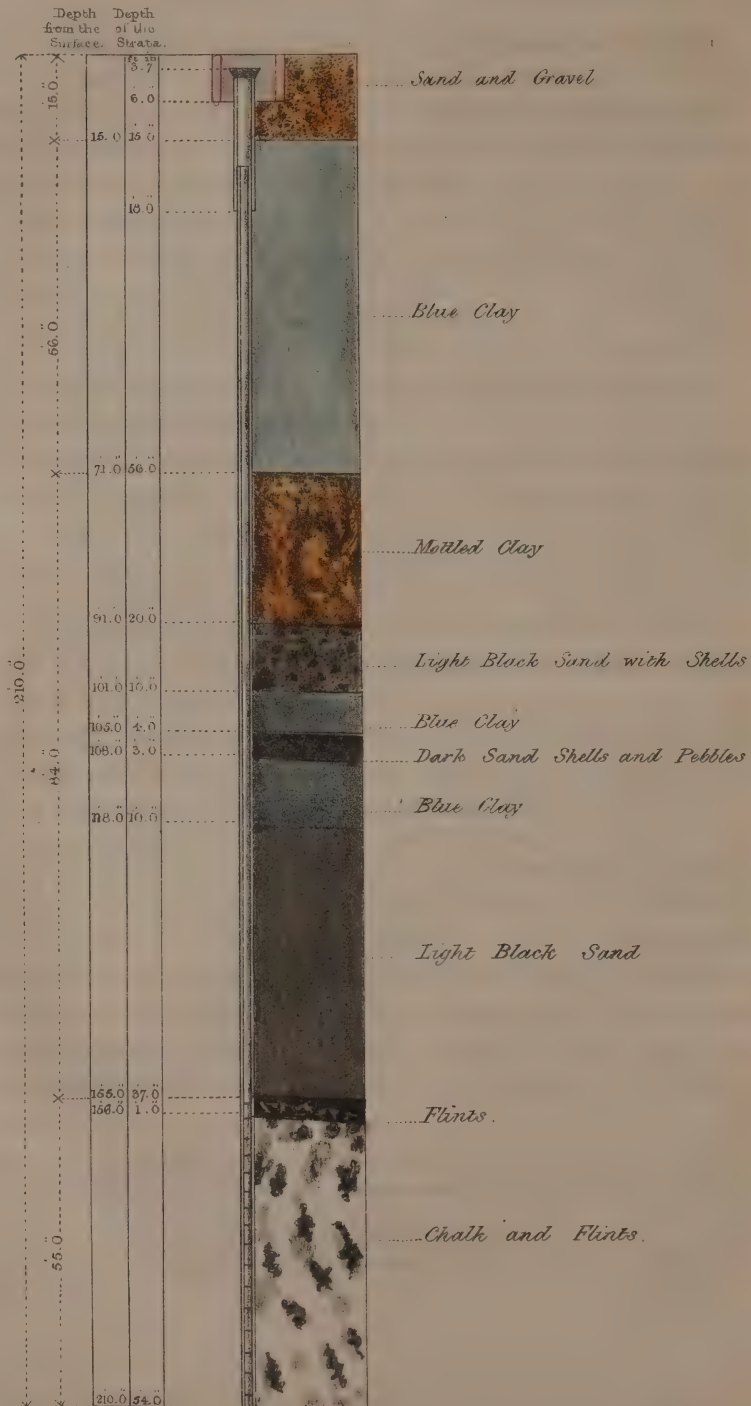
The origin of springs has for a long time occupied the attention of the naturalist; some have ascribed them to rain, to which others had added dew and vapour: their doctrine is, that the rain water percolates the earth till such time as it meets a clayey soil, or stratum, which proving a sufficient solid bottom to sustain and stop its descent, it glides along in that way to which the earth declines, till meeting with a place or aperture on the surface through which it may escape.¹⁹

Springs generally rise at the bottom of mountains or hills; the reason is said to be, that mountains collect the most water, and give it the greatest descent the same way, and that if we sometimes see springs on high grounds, and even on the tops of mountains, they must be brought from other remoter places considerably higher, along beds of clay, or clayey ground, as in their natural channels. If then, there happen to be a valley between a mountain, on the top of which there is a spring, and the mountain that is to furnish it with water, the spring must be looked on as water conducted from a reservoir of a certain height through a subterraneous channel to make a jet of an equal or somewhat less height.

(19) For an account of the divining rod, see Dr. Hutton's *Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, by which springs may be discovered by walking over the ground: and also *Gents. Mag.* vol. 58, p. 191, for an account of the spring at Hartingfordbury, in Hertfordshire, known by the name of *Aquatile Hole*: and to vol. 84, (1819) pt. I. p. 620, pt. II. pp. 132-215, for accounts of using the divining rod with success.

SECTION OF A WELL.

BORED AT TOTTENHAM. MIDDLESEX 1837.



The origin of springs may, therefore, be attributed to rain, till something more decisive appears to the contrary.

The commissioners of the metropolitan roads north of London caused a well to be dug on the north-west side of the high road, at the four-mile stone, and erected an iron pump for the purpose of drawing water for the use of the road. This well, which was originally only about 20ft. deep, was bored from that depth to the main spring, and the water which flows up into the cavity affords a constant supply for the purpose of watering the road in dry seasons, for which purpose it is only used.

In many parts of the parish, red clay or loam fit for bricks is dug, and very good for potters; for in the ancient poem of the Tournament of Tottenham you will find that *Perkyn*, the hero of the poem, who carried away *Tibbe* as his bride,²⁰ was of that occupation, and lived by that trade in Tottenham.

The different depth at which the main spring is reached in this parish, taking first the lower ward, the average depth is 90ft., the middle ward, 108ft., and the High Cross ward, 125ft.; this calculation is taken from the sand spring below the blue and mottled clay. The quality of the water found in the sand spring is in general very pure and soft. The number of bores in the parish is about seventy. The best springs are found in the chalks below the sand spring; and the average depth to the surface of the chalk is 153ft. In boring for water (in 1837) at the residence of the Misses Holt, at Tottenham, the following is an account of the several strata through which the augur passed:²¹—at 15ft. deep, the strata was sand and gravel; from thence to the depth of 56ft. it was a stiff blue clay; and then 20ft. of mottled clay; the next 10ft. was light black sand, with shells; the next 4ft. was blue clay; the next 3ft. dark sand, shells, and pebbles; the next 10ft. was blue clay; the next 37ft. was light blue sand; and then for 54ft. more it was chalk and flints; and the whole depth of the bore was 210ft. The water rises through a cast iron tube, 4in. in diameter, to the top of the bore, which is about 6ft. below

(20) See the Tournament of Tottenham, post p. 15.

(21) From the information of Mr. Thomas Clark, well sinker and borer, corner of Marsh Lane, Tottenham.

the surface ; and then a tube being fixed on the top of the iron tube, rises about 6ft. above the surface of the ground, and discharges the water at the rate of ten gallons a minute ; so that the total rise of the water is 216ft.²²

THE DIVISION OF THE PARISH.

THE parish of Tottenham is divided into two parts by the little brook, or river Moselle, which issues out of Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey, passing along between Hornsey and Tottenham Wood, takes its course through the centre of the parish : this may be considered the natural division of the parish. There is another division which may be considered the civil or artificial division, by which it is divided into four districts, distinguished by the names of the Lower Ward, the Middle Ward, the High Cross Ward, and the Wood Green Ward.

This division is unequal in respect of circuit and quantity of ground, but reasonable if you respect the number of families or population, for there is no great difference between them all in this respect : but the Lower, the Middle, and the High Cross Wards are more thickly inhabited than the Wood Green Ward.

The *Lower Ward* is contained within the river Moselle, the Lea, and the north limits of the parish, and includes the parsonage and vicarage, with the lower street on both sides of the high way, with the house, which was some time before the year 1631, occupied by Mr. Gerard Gore, and then the residence and abode of the Right Honourable Sir John Coke, one of the principal Secretaries of State ; and all the northern limits of the parish from White Hart Lane to the house above mentioned.

The *Middle Ward* begins at the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Fletcher, afterwards by Mr. Thomas Smith, and now in the occupation of Mr. Staples ; and comprehends Marsh Lane, with that part of the parish which lies between the bottom of the same and the bottom of the lane leading from the

(22) This well was bored by Mr. Thomas Clark, Jun. See the Geological Section Map.

Marsh to the Hale, called Down Lane ; extends to the bridge²³ on the north of the Cross, and contains all Church End, together with the ground between the brook or Parsonage Lane, now called White Hart Lane, and ends at the house before mentioned.

The *High Cross Ward*, beginning on the south side of the bridge below the High Cross, opposite the Barn Houses, contains the Hale, with the corn and oil mills, and all within the river Lea, to Stamford Hill, and all Page Green and the High Cross ; and is bounded on the north by a straight line, drawn from the said bridge to the river Lea ; on the east and south, by the limits of the parish, and by the outside of the high road on the west.

The *Wood Green Ward* contains more than thrice so great an extent of ground than all the others ; for it comprehends all the rest of the parish not reckoned in the former, as limits or members of them : it extends to Bets'-stile, and includes West Green, Wood Green, Hanger's Lane, Dovecotes, or Ducket's farm, the Hill Wood, Chapman's Green, Tottenham Wood, and Bounders' Brook.

The parish is again divided into two parts, but very unequally, by the present highway or great road before mentioned, leading from Waltham towards London, almost in a straight line, directly south, about a quarter of a mile east from the Church.

The parish was formerly divided into seven Lordships : viz. the Parsonage, Tottenham, Pembroke, Bruses, Dawbeney's, Mockings, and Dovecotes, or Dou'cotes. The Parsonage²⁴ lieth altogether between the Moselle and Edmonton. It had many tenants of consequence here and there dispersed, and many of them of no mean quality ; at a court held there in former times, four noblemen, four knights, and several gentlemen and esquires have been called. The others belonged to Lord Colerane, and being in the possession of one lord, there was only one court held for all.

The lordship of Dovecotes, or Duckets, as it is commonly called, adjoins to Hornsey, and formerly belonged to the knights

(23) The bridge here referred to is under the high road, in front of the Barn Houses.

(24) This house, with about 12 acres of ground, was the residence of the late William Hornby, Esq.

of *St. John of Jerusalem*, in London. There was another lordship in Tottenham Street, a limit of the Lower Ward: but the land having been long since alienated from the manor house, the manor is now of no consequence. This manor house stands on the east side of the high road, and is now in the occupation of Mrs. Stonard.

THE HERMITAGE, CHAPEL OF ST. ANNE, AND CHAPEL OF ST. ELOY.

The Hermitage and Chapel of St. Anne was a building in former days which stood on the common on the east side of the high road, at a short distance southward from the Cross, about midway between it and Black-up bridge; and it was standing there within the memory of some persons who lived in Bedwell's time:²⁵ it was a little square building for the most part of brick, a neat dwelling for a small family, with a little slip of ground annexed to it, running along by the side of the highway southward, from the building to the Seven Sisters; but afterwards by licence from the lord of the manor, it was enclosed and converted into an orchard. It was a cell dependant on the monastery of the Holy Trinity in London: and in the year 1638 it was the property of Ferdinando Pulford and Anne his mother, as appears by title deeds in the possession of Charles Snell Chauncey, Esq. relating to an estate in Edmonton.²⁶ The site of the hermitage is now occupied by the Bull public house; and on the slip of ground leading thence to the Seven Sisters there is a row of neat houses, called "*Grove Place*."

The Offertory, or chapel of St. Eloy, was in Bedwell's time a poor house, situated on the west side of the high road, a little to the west from the bridge where the middle ward ends, which was formerly across the road opposite the Stone Mason's Yard. The house in which the late Mr. Harding, the stone mason, lived, has been considered to occupy the site of this chapel, and the

(25) Bedwell was Vicar of Tottenham from the year 1607 to 1632.

(26) Lyson's *Environs*, vol. iii, note p. 540.

slip of ground on the north of it, now partly built upon, was formerly attached to the chapel.

St. Eloy, or Eligius, was born at *Cadaillac*, near Limoges, in France, about 588, and apprenticed to a goldsmith; till, on his having executed a beautiful piece of work for Clothaire II. the king called him to court, and consulted him about affairs of state. He was ordained Bishop of Noyon in 640, at the age of fifty-two years, and held that see near twenty years, still working at his original trade and making some of the finest shrines in the king's dominions: he died at seventy, December 1, 659, which day was observed as the anniversary of that saint. His chapel here was near a well called by his name—"St. Loy's Well," which in Bedwell's time was nothing but a deep pit near the highway, almost midway between the Cross and his cell, always full of water, but never running over; the water of which was said to exceed all other near it.²⁷ This well was cleaned out within the memory of some living in Bedwell's time (1607), and at the bottom of it there was a great stone, which had certain letters or characters on it; but being, through the carelessness of the workmen, broken and defaced, and no person being near who regarded it, it was not known what the characters meant.

St. Loy! here is this fountain—emblem pure
 Of chaste unostentatious charity—
 Never in vain intreated, ever sure;
 Yet o'er the marge thy waters fair and free
 Ascend not, overflowing vauntingly,
 But in thy bounty humble as unfailing,
 In grief, disease, and sickness, visit thee,
 But part in joy, changed by thy holy healing
 To manhood, strength, and life, thy far renown revealing.
 There is thy *offertory*, and thy shrine,
 Simple, inartificial; nor of fame,
 Nor any honour, save that it is thine,
 And all its glory centres in thy name!²⁸

This well is now to be seen in a field, formerly called "*South-field at St. Loys*"²⁹ on the western side of the high road, belong-

(27) The properties of the water are similar to the water of Cheltenham springs.

(28) See *Tottenham*; a poem by J. A. Heraud, p. 30.

(29) See the Survey of 1619.

ing to Henry Piper Sperling, Esq., on lease to the late Mr. Charles Saunders ;—surrounded by willows, close to the hedge row which divides the above field from Mr. Forster's brick field, and is about 500 feet from the highway : it is bricked up on all sides, square, and about 4 feet deep. This field, at the time of the survey in 1619, was in the possession of Arthur Robinson. St. Eloy, or St. Loy, was the greatest oath by which men swore in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* l, 120, and in the *Friar's Tales* l, 7146, the carter encouraging his horses to draw his cart out of a slough, says—

“ I pray God save thy body and St. Eloy.”

Adjoining to the ancient chapel, of St. Mary Magdalen at Kingston-upon-Thames, there were two small chapels dedicated to St. Anne and St. Loye.³⁰

Whether this was Bishop Eligius, or some saint esteemed for his skill in farriery and care of horses, (for the MSS. of Chaucer always read *Loy*, and not *Eloy*,) it is probable that he was venerated at Tottenham for the same reasons, and that offerings were made at his well from an idea of its miraculous properties. In a fancy drawing by the late Mrs. Townsend, this well is represented with a hermit standing by it, receiving an offering from a lady ; the cell is placed in the back ground.³¹

ANCIENT WELLS.

THERE is a spring which issues from the side of a small hillock on the south side of the *Moselle*, nearly opposite the Vicarage, leading thence to the Church, called *Bishop's Well*. This spring was formerly considered famous for many strange and wonderful cures performed on the diseased by the use of this water. It has been for some years neglected, but of late the owner of the field in which this well is, had it cleansed, and planted some trees round it, and put up posts and rails to prevent the cattle treading down the sides of it. It is said that the water of this well never freezes. In former times this well was in great repute from the

(30) Lyson's *Environs*, vol. i, p. 254.

(31) This drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1770—71.

purity of its water. The ladies in the vicinity of it were accustomed to send their servants in the morning and evening for water for their tea, from which circumstance it was for many years known by the name of "*My Lady's Hole*." The water of this well is not only esteemed for its medicinal qualities, but particularly for curing disorders of the eye.

There were formerly many other springs about the village, especially one which issued out of the hill on which the Church stands; and another in *Spottons Wood* otherwise *Spottons Grove*,³² on the north side of Lordship Lane, which in the fifteenth century was of considerable notoriety; but none of which have in former times been so much frequented and held in such repute as Bishop's Well.

Tottenham Wood in the fifteenth century was celebrated for its well, which was called "*Dunstan's Well*;"³³ at this time there was an inclosure called "*Dunstan's Well Field*;" but this well like the others is now almost forgotten.

THE RIVER LEA.

THIS river rises in Bedfordshire, and is one of the boundaries of the parish of Tottenham, extending from north to south about two miles and a quarter; which river also separates the county of Middlesex from the county of Essex. This river, sometimes called Lee, Ley, Leigh, or Lea, passing from Hertford and Ware between the counties of Middlesex and Essex, falls into the Thames by Limehouse, or Leymouth. The corporation of the city of London claim a right to part of the navigation of this river; which right appears founded on a record in the rolls of parliament, 2nd Henry V.—"That in all Commissions, touching the water of Lea, the Mayor of London shall be one." It appears also in the 22nd Edward IV. that a verdict was given against the Abbot of Waltham for obstructions in the river called "the water of Ley," preventing corn, malt, and other commodities reaching London by the navigation of that river. To render

(32) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.)

(33) Ibid.

the navigation more perfect, an act for a new cut was obtained in the year 1571, in the 13th of Queen Elizabeth. It is however doubtful, whether any immediate means were employed to render the above act beneficial.

In the year 1577, the city entered into consideration, whether the cut might not be beneficially extended to Moregate; after several meetings and enquiries, this plan and design became abortive. In the year 1580, the river was rendered navigable in the north, as far as Ware, by cleansing and removing impediments. Fresh and clandestine obstacles to the further improvement of the navigation were made by the farmers and carriers inhabiting the parishes adjoining the sides of the river; conceiving their interest would be materially injured by the introduction of water carriage. In consequence of this opposition, a commission of sewers was appointed September 1, 1581, and the necessary enquiries made to discover and punish the authors of these illegal practices: resort was then made by those interested in the land carriage by petitions and remonstrances, when a second commission of sewers was issued, July 17, 1589. The cut was probably by this period finished after considerable opposition and litigation; it was at last determined by the Star Chamber, and ordered—"that the said river should be and continue free for barges and boats, allowing a proper towing path on the banks and sides of the river."³⁴

The trustees of the river Lea navigation are exempt from all parish taxes, but a house built on its banks is liable; it was so determined by the Court of King's Bench, 1819.³⁵

Fair is the scene beside the banks of Lea:—

And note ye, the broad barge makes tardy way

Thro' the bright waves, that, in their majesty,

Break into dimples, and laugh in the day:

Vocal the deck with mirth and roundelay,

Busy all hands, and manifold the freight—

High is thy source, and far thy waters stray,

Mingling with streams dividing shires—till late

In the fair *Thames*, O *Lea*, thou'rt lost, like time in fate!³⁶

(34) Stowe's Survey of London, fol. ed. vol. i, p. 52.

(35) Gregg and Armstrong.—See Burn's Justice, edition 1825, p. 61.

(36) Heraud's poem "Tottenham."

The acts of parliament which relate to the river Lea are---the 13 Elizabeth, c. 18 (1571); 12 Geo. II. c. 32 (1734); 7 Geo. III. c. 51 (1761), sec. 5 and 6; 15 Geo. III. c. 58 (1774); 45 Geo. III. c. 69 (1805); and 12 Geo. IV. (1830).

The statute of 13 Elizabeth, c. 18 (1570), appears to be the act upon which the river Lea was first projected: and, in the year 1829, a case was laid before counsel, of which the following is the substance and answer thereto.

As to the dispute between the freeholders, copyholders, and tenants, of Tottenham and Edmonton marshes, in Middlesex, and Chingford, in Essex. The management of the river Lea navigation, for barges and other small craft, is conducted by more than one hundred gentlemen of respectability, resident in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Essex, pursuant to the provisions in several Acts of Parliament, authorising their election, and given them power to act.

In 1570, and previously, the water extended one mile in width and from the river Thames in length about twenty miles to and beyond Ware in Hertfordshire, through Tottenham, Edmonton, and Chingford marshes, and other property.

In the same year an embankment was made near the Thames, which then closed in the tide, and prevented it from overflowing to the former width, confining the water to what was then, and in several Acts of Parliament since, called the new cut of the river Lea, which new cut received the water collected by rains from the high lands adjacent to the river, on each side, and the superabundant water flowed from thence into the Thames, it is supposed freely and without overflowing, and the navigation of this new cut, together with force of the water, kept this new cut cleansed from gravelly and other obstructions, until the year 1766.

In the year 1570, the statute authorising improvement for the navigation passed, the river then being more the work of nature than of art, running in a zig-zag inconvenient current.

To apply a further, but still a partial, remedy for the inconvenience of the river, another statute was passed in the year 1766, authorising and empowering what were then, and are now, called new cuts, being the new cuts extending from several parts

of the ancient new cut to other parts of that cut, and which having been cut or excavated in direct lines, avoid sometimes, the inconvenient distance of navigating in a zig-zag direction, so that now some parts of the ancient new cut adjoining to some new cuts form the navigable river. From the river gathering the superfluous waters from the high lands, right and left of the river Lea, the proprietors of the navigation made every practicable arrangement for conveying off the water to prevent inundation, as far as seemed to them proper; and among other facilities they placed an aqueduct or tunnel beneath one of the new cuts, for the apparent but insufficient purpose of carrying the water which thereafter might and now does collect near an aqueduct at the point of a division in one of the new cuts which parts Tottenham from Edmonton marsh, in Middlesex, that water might be and is conveyed beneath the new cut there into the ancient new cut, or so much water as can get through that aqueduct; and had the proprietors made several aqueducts, at proper distances and of sufficient dimensions, the water would flow through and into and thereby keep in rainy seasons and at all times the ancient new cut, free from islands and other obstructions to the rapid current of water, such as *fallen trees, gravel, rushes, &c.* which now exist.

The consequence of the want of a rapid current of water in the ancient new cut, has been that, when heavy rain falls, the water cannot flow so quick, as was usual before the new cuts were made, therefore the rain water from the rivulets and other streams cannot all pass the aqueduct, but spreads over the land in Edmonton and Tottenham marshes, and other adjacent property, and frequently, in the hay season, carries away or damages the hay, and grass mown to make hay, and does other material injury.

The proprietors keep the navigable stream, &c. in repair, and receive the tolls arising therefrom, and have been called on to enlarge the aqueduct, and to cleanse the ancient new cut where obstructions arise, and generally to provide against inundation, &c.: their answer is, that they are not liable, they will do nothing more than what they are compelled to do, and when they see they are liable they will comply; and they state, they compute the expense of such compliance at £20,000.

All parties agree that the ancient new cut in those parts which are not now navigated is choaked up by *islands, willow trees, gravel, rushes, &c.*, mainly to be attributed to disuse and to the water being less rapid than is sufficient to keep the ancient cut cleansed of *islands, gravel, &c.*, some water which would otherwise flow there, being taken away to supply the new cuts, and other water being kept away, overflowing Tottenham and Edmonton marshes, and other property, because there are not sufficient aqueducts to convey the water from thence beneath the new cut there, into the ancient new cut.

At Chingford Mill, the miller kept up the water for the supply of water to his mill by raising an embankment, called a weir, about 12ft. high, in the ancient new cut, which, too, impedes the impetuosity of the water in that part of the current, and is continually causing it to overflow the adjacent land.

There are, perhaps, other causes of complaint, but these are the chief, and having been caused by the River Lea Company, should be removed by them, which would work a remedy for the evils complained of.

The parishioners of Tottenham, presented in Hilary Term, (1829) the aqueduct and accumulation of gravel or alluvion matter in the cut, as two distinct nuisances.

The question was, whether the 14 sec. of the 7 Geo. 3, c. 51, is available, and if so on the landlords and tenants, to seek that and no other remedy for damages by inundation, from loss of grass mown to make hay in the hay season, and for expense incurred by removal of cattle during inundation in hay season from the inundated land? And whether and how a mandamus could be applied for to compel the River Lea Company to make sufficient tunnels, pursuant to the said act, sec. 93. Or whether a statute of sewers should issue, and at whose expense, under the provisions of the 13 Elizabeth, c. 18, sec. 12, and 12 Geo. II. c. 32, sec. 18 and 20, on a case laid before counsel.

The answer was—Neither of the acts of parliament appear to contain any clauses expressly applying to such a state of things as is above stated; it appears the injury is not sustained by this or that individual, the tenant of a piece of land here and there, but

by the occupiers of the lands generally in all the marshes of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Chingford ; and it is occasioned partly by the want of tunnels or culverts of equal sizes under a dam of the new cuts for the passage of the water beneath them, from one side to the other, and partly by the old cut in those parts of it which are not now used for purposes of navigation, having, through the neglect to cleanse it, the want of such tunnels for the sufficient quick passage of the water into it, and the diversion of a large portion of the water from it, into and through the new cut, become so choaked up with islands, sand, rushes, &c. as to be wholly inadequate for the proper flowing of the water in rainy weather, and in consequence whereof, the marshes are inundated at times, when, with proper precautions, there need not be any such floods.

If this be the case, the trustees of the navigation are by means of the embankments of their new cuts with the want of tunnels or tunnels of inadequate dimensions, their diversion of the water from the parts in question of the old cuts into the new ones, and their neglect to cleanse the old cuts, guilty of a *great and standing public nuisance* to all the occupiers of lands in the several marshes. And the proper remedy for this, if the trustees were a corporation or were private individuals, proprietors of the navigation, would be by indictments for containing such and such nuisances, setting forth of course the facts of commission and omission constituting the nuisance in the particular spots indicted ; and though the statute of the 45 Geo. 3, c. 69, does not seem to have contemplated the possibility of an indictment against the trustees, the words in that statute, "*may sue and be sued,*" are extensive enough to include an indictment, which mode of proceeding therefore may be taken against the treasurer or clerk. The grievance is not a mere neglect to cleanse the river Lea, which, under the act of Elizabeth, it might be said is left to the persons originally compellable by law or by the statute of sewers, nor is a mere omission to do something which the trustees were authorized but not required to do, but it is for continuing something which was originally constructed improperly, for instance, embankments without tunnels of adequate sizes and in proper numbers, and for neglecting

to cleanse, not the river Lea generally, but the old cut, which they have rendered necessary should be cleansed from time to time, both by having through the embankments of their new cuts, and the want of proper tunnels, prevented in flood times the water from flowing into it as rapidly as it used to do ; and further, lessens the stream within it by diverting a large portion of the water out of it into the new cuts: this view of the case will get rid of questions relative to the limitation of actions, &c. to be commenced within six calendar months next after the fact committed. It does not seem that it would afford an answer to the indictment to say, that supposing what was agreed were done, still there would be inundations at times, and it might still be advisable to have a commission of sewers for cleansing the river Lea generally." *T. Andrews, Temple, 10th June, 1829.*

River Lea Navigation.

Extract from 19 Geo. III. c. 58, intituled "An Act for Preserving the Navigation of the River *Lea*, in the counties of *Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex.*

The Tottenham Mill Stream.

"And whereas, a certain navigable stream or cut, belonging to James Townsend, Esq., called Tottenham Mill stream, hath been used as part of the said navigation, for the passage of boats, barges, lighters, and other vessels, for which the said trustees have paid to the said James Townsend the annual sum of £10. 10s., and the said James Townsend is consenting that the said stream or cut should be used as part of the said navigation for ever, subject to the same annual rent ; but the same being *no part of the navigation* described in the said act,³⁷ the use of the said stream cannot be secured to the public unless some further powers are granted for that purpose ; be it therefore enacted, that the said stream or cut, together with a proper towing path on the

(37) See also an Act 7 Geo. 3, for improving the navigation of the river Lea, recited in the 19 Geo. 3. 12 Geo. 2, intituled "An Act for a sufficient preserving and improving the navigation of the river Lea, &c."

west side thereof, shall for ever hereafter be used as part of the said navigation, and that the owners of all boats, barges, lighters, and other vessels shall have liberty to navigate along the said stream or cut, and to make use of the said towing path in like manner as if the said stream or cut had been part of the navigation described in the said act; and the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall, and have hereby full power and authority from time to time, to scour, cleanse, deepen, and do such other works in the said stream or cut, and repair the said towing path as they think fit, for the purposes of the said navigation, without any hindrance, molestation, or interruption from the said James Townsend, or any person or persons who may hereafter be entitled to the said stream or cut, and the towing path, so that no damage be done thereby to the *Tottenaam Mills*, by preventing the water flowing to the same as it now doth. 19 Geo. III. c. 58.

“Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the said trustees, or any of them, or any other person or persons acting under their authority, to contract the said stream, or cut or prevent the occupier of *Tottenham Mills* from penning a head of water to the said mills, or to obstruct, hinder, or prevent the navigating or passing of boats, barges, lighters, and other vessels to and from the said mills.

“Provided also, that the occupier or occupiers of the said mills, or any other person or persons, shall not, upon any account or pretence, cause the water to be let or drawn out of the said stream or cut so as to reduce the same below the height of *2ft. on the present sill of the waste gate of the said mills*, to be ascertained by a stone put down and marked for that purpose. And the said trustees are hereby required at all times to keep the gates of the lock near the said stream or cut of an equal height with the banks of the said mill stream at the mill head for keeping a full head of water to the said mills; and the said trustees shall at all times repair, and keep in good repair, the bridge built across the new cut, near the said mill stream.

“And be it further enacted, that the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required, out of any money arising by virtue of the said recited

acts,³⁸ and this act to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said James Townsend and the owner of the said stream or cut and towing path for the time being, the annual rent of £10. 10s. of lawful money of Great Britain, free and clear of and from all deductions whatever, on the *25th day of March* in every year; the first payment to be made on the *25th day of March*, 1780: and in case the said yearly rent shall not be paid for the space of *twenty-one* days next after the day herein before appointed for the payment thereof, that then the said James Townsend and the owner for the time being of the said stream or cut, and towing path, shall have such and the same remedies for recovering the same yearly rent, and all costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof, as are in the said recited act of the 7th year of the reign of his present Majesty provided for the payment of any rents and annuities granted and made payable by virtue thereof." *Ibid.*

The trustees of the River Lea Navigation are rated to the poor rate of this parish for "*the Tottenham Mill Stream and the towing path on the west side thereof, used as part of the navigation of the river Lea,*" at the aforesaid sum of £10. 10s.

Collections from books, manuscripts, public records, acts of parliament, and original letters, in illustration of the history of the river Lea.³⁹

1. Norden's account of the river Lea, from his MS. in the Harleian Library, No. 570.
2. The river Lea, from Lombarde's Topog. Dict. p. 194.
3. The river Lea, from Dugd. Hist. of Embanking, pp. 74, 75.
4. Of the river Lea, and the streams which join its course, from Chauncey Hist. Hertfordshire, p. 3-5.
5. Lyson's Account of the origin of the Bridge over this river, at Stratford, Bow, Envir. of London, vol. iii. p. 489.
6. Scriptum W. Eliensis Episcopi et domini Regis Cancellarii de avertenda Aqua de la Lui, from the Reg. of Waltham

(38) The 12 Geo. 2, for ascertaining and improving the navigation of the river Lea, and the 7 Geo. 3, for improving the navigation of the river Lea.

(39) By Sir Henry Ellis, Knt. K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

Abbey. MS. Harl. 391, fol. 103. *This instrument was granted in or about the year 1190.*

7. Rot. Pat. 8 Edw. I. m 13. De Wallus et fossatis Marismarum de Walthamme reparandis. Dat. 10 Junii.

8. Placitum coram Domino Rege apud Westm. de Term. Paschæ anno 6 Edw. ii. It relates to the construction and repair of the bridges over the Lea at Stratford at Bow, after the passage of the river at Oldford was abandoned.

9. Petition from the Mayor and Commonality of London, 2 Hen. V. to the King in Parliament, with the answer for the conservation of the Lea. Rot. Parl. iv. 36.

10. Petition to Parliament for, and answer granting, a Commission of Conservancy, A. D. 1425, 3 Hen. VI

11. Stat. 3 Hen. VI. chap. 5, empowering the Chancellor of England to grant such Commissions as may be needful to indifferent persons dwelling about the Lea, to enquire into and amend defaults in the said water.

12. Petition to the King in Parliament, and answer upon, defaults. A. D. 1427, 1 Hen. VI. Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 332.

13. Stat. 9. Hen. VI. chap. 9, directing a Commission for taking away the shelves in the river Lea, and the gathering a toll of 4*d.* for every ship and boat freighted, and passing in the said river to defray the expense of removing the said shelves.

14. Rot. Pat. 18 Hen. vi, in 5 dors. De Walliis fossatis et Kidollis in aqua de Leye, 12th July.

15. Boundys betwene the Lordshippes of Waltham and Cheshunt. Temp. H. vi. [Registr. Ab. Waltham, MS. Harl. 391, fol. 74, b. .]

16. Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. iv. p. 2, in 18 dors de Seweris.

17. Copy of a Verdict given in Edward the Fourth's Tyme, touching the stopping of the passage of the Ryver of Lea, 1482; MS. Lansdowne, vol. 1, ant. 42.

18. Pro Ponte apud Temple Myll in Paivitua de Hackenay, &c. e Reg. Hosp. S. Ista. Ierus. MS. Cott. Navo. E. vi, fol. 64.

19. Stat. xiii Eliz. chap. 18: An Act for bringing the river Lea to the north side of London.

20. Letter from Thomas Fanshawe to Lord Burghley, that he

had caused the impediments of the river Lea to be amended, and that the city of London have thought of a new cut to bring the river Lea to Moorgate. Warwicke's land, 11th Oct. 1597. MS. Lansd. 25, art. 12.

21. The same, to Lord Burghley, upon the trial of the river in respect to lading from Ware to Warwicke Land, 31st Oct. 1577. MS. Lansd. art. 11.

22. Mr. Fanshawe's representation to Lord Burghley of his proceedings in rectifying abuses on the Lea. Ware Park, 11th Sep. 1581. MS. Lansd. 32, art. 33.

23. An account of unwarrantable breaches recently made out of the river Lea, 1581. Ibid. art. 34.

24. Depositions concerning the burning of Waltham Lock, near Cheshunt; taken Aug. 21, 1581. Ibid. art. 35.

25. Examination respecting misdemeanors in the river at Enfield, 19, 21, Aug. 1581. Ibid. art. 37.

26. Lord Hunsden, Mr. Fanshawe, and Mr. Basshe, to Lord Burghley, upon the disorders, and upon upon a new practice devised to drive stakes into the river. Stanstead, 24th Sep. 1581. Ibid. art. 38.

27. Recorder Fleetwood to Lord Burghley upon his and others being at Tottenham to examine into abuses on the river Lea, 1581. Ibid. art. 39.

28. The Report of the Commissioners of Sewers after examining into the disorders committed on the Lea. Ibid. art. 41.

29. A Letter to Lord Burghley, signed by Mr. Recorder Fleetwood and the other Commissioners for the River Lea, Oct. 3, 1581. Ibid, art. 42.

30. An Answer to the Complaints of the Inhabitants of Enfielde, against taking grain to London from Ware by the river Lea, Oct. 1583, MS. Lansd. 38, art. 32.

31. A Petition to Lord Burghley, of the Inhabitants of Ware, for a Commission to hinder Damages done to river Lea, 1583. Ibid, art. 34.

32. Thomas Hudde upon the Practices of Persons near Enfield, to raise the price of Grain, also of the Commodities of the river Lea. Ibid. art. 35.

33. A note of the defects in the water of Lea, from Waltham Holy Cross to the mills beneath Stratford at Bow, 1583. Ibid. art. 36.

34. Inconveniences arising from victuallers coming down the river Lea, and their adherents. MS. Lansd. 41, art. 48.

35. A Remembrance for the Barge Masters of the river Lea, 1587. MS. Lansd. 53, art. 94.

36. Bridges over the river Lea mentioned in Norden's MS. account of Middlesex. MS. Harl. 570.

37. Order of the Star Chamber relating to the Right of Navigation on the river Lea. June 20th, 1594. MS. Lansd. 76, art. 55.

38. Act for ascertaining, preserving, and improving the Navigation of the River Lea from Hertford to Ware, and for preserving and improving the said river from the said town of Ware to the New Cut or river made by the Mayor, &c. of London, and for enabling the Governor and Companies of the New River to supply London and Westminster, and the liberties and suburbs thereof, with good and wholesome Water. 12 Geo. II. chap. 32.

39. Act 7 Geo. III. chap. 51, for improving the Navigation of the river Lea from Hertford to the Thames, and for extending the Navigation to the flood gate belonging to the flour mill, in the said town of Hertford.

40. Order of the trustees of the river Lea, A. D. 1766, for Mr. Smeaton to survey the river.

41. The report of John Smeaton, Engineer, upon the river, making and completing the Navigation of the Lea from the Thames to the town of Hertford.

42. Estimate of Expenses attending upon the proposed cuts and canals necessary for the improved navigation of the river.

43. Mr. Smeaton's Report concerning the situation of the mills and Bleach Field at Waltham Abbey, in respect of the water.

44. Report on Waltham Abbey Powder Mills, respecting navigation on the river Lea, 1771.

45. Mr. Smeaton's Report upon the state of the river Lea Navigation, so far as the Mills abreast of the Waltham Abbey Canal, are affected thereby. 1779.

46. Mr. Smeaton's Report respecting the alterations made at Sewardstone, so far as they concern the quantity of water taken from the river Lea, as also the loss sustained by Sewardstone Mill by an alteration made at Enfield Lock, in the year 1781: made Nov. 12, 1782.

47. Mr. Smeaton's Report respecting the loss of grinding sustained at Tottenham Mills, by the leakage of the lock gates, from the year 1778, till April, 1781: made Nov. 12, 1782.

48. Act of 19 Geo. 3, c. 58, for preserving the Navigation of the river Lea, in the counties of Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex.

49. Act of 45 Geo. 3, c. 69, for the better preserving and further improvement of the Navigation of the river Lea, in the counties of Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex, (27th June, 1805).

THE NEW RIVER.

Bedwell says⁴⁰ "The *New River*, brought with an ill will from Ware to London, runneth, with many crookes and windings, through the west end of the parish. Who was the first author of this project, I cannot tell, whether *Mr. Bulmer* or any other; but sure I am, that I have seen it mentioned in writings among many of rare and profitable inuentions of *Mr. Thomas Bedwell*, written with his own hand about fifty years ago (1581); what are become of those his papers, I know not; great pity it is, they should be lost.

"Whose project it was first, it much skilleth not; he who first chalked out the way, we know was a minister of London, our English *Tycho*, a man so ingenious, industrious, and learned, that I suppose there were few things vndertaken by him if able, which hee would not have effected and done: mistake me not, for although I speake this for his commendation, yet I meane it not to the derogation of others; for it seameth, that before

(40) Bedwell's Brief Description of the Town of Tottenham, at 1631, chap. 8.

“the worke was altogether finished, he was put by, and others
“employed to make an end of it.”

This river, which pursues its meandering course through the western boundaries of the parish, and is a most important artificial canal or stream of water passing through parts of the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, was contrived and executed principally by an individual, Sir Hugh Myddelton,⁴¹ in order to supply the British Metropolis and its environs with fresh water. In the reign of James I. *Hugh Myddelton*, citizen and goldsmith, projected the plan of bringing water out of Hertfordshire in a channel to London. Meeting with no co-operation, he at length, in the year 1608, commenced the undertaking at his own expense; and, after exhausting all his resources, and being refused aid from the corporation of London, he was enabled by the assistance of the King to bring it to completion. On September 29, 1613, the water was let into the New River Head at Islington; but the projector was ruined by the expense, and it was long before the scheme was rendered useful and beneficial to the public. The New River is formed by the collected waters of several springs, which rise at Chadwell, near Ware, Hertfordshire, about twenty miles north-west from London:—these springs are collected into a large open basin of considerable depth, near which a stone is placed, with inscriptions implying, that the stream was opened in 1608, and that from the Chadwell spring the river flows forty miles. The original supply of water having been found inadequate to the consumption, the mill stream of the river Lea, which runs near it, was resorted to; and after various disputes and litigations between its proprietors and those of the New River, the mill

(41) He was the sixth son of Richard Myddelton, Esq., Governor of Denbigh Castle, in the reign of Edward VI, and settled in London as a goldsmith; but in early life he had engaged in mining speculations in his own country, and worked a copper mine in Cardiganshire, which brought him a considerable income. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, I, the citizens of London obtained a power of bringing a new supply of water to the city from certain springs and streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire; who, not succeeding in the undertaking, made over to Myddelton and his heirs all the powers and rights conferred by Act of Parliament. He was knighted in 1613: in 1622, he was created a baronet, and died in 1631.—*Biog. Brit. Dr. Rees' New Encyc.* vol. xxiii, part. 2.

stream has at length become the property of the latter company, who have now an unrestricted use of the water; so that the river Lea may be considered as one of the sources. To preserve a proper level, the New River takes such a winding, that the length of the channel is nearly thirty-nine miles—passing through Ware, Amwell, Hoddesdon, and Cheshunt, it enters Middlesex near Bull's Cross; bending towards Enfield Chase, it returns to the town of Enfield; and at Bush Hill was formerly carried across a valley in a wooden aqueduct or open trough, 660 feet in length, supported by arches;⁴² but by the improvements in canal-making a better mode has been adopted to effect the purpose by means of a mound of earth, over which the river passes in a new channel, which was completed in the year 1785. Hence the river proceeds with devious bends to Hornsey, between which village and Highbury it was formerly conveyed in another wooden aqueduct, now superseded like the other by a bank of clay; still winding, it reaches Stoke Newington, and passes on to the east side of Islington, where it has a subterraneous channel for 200 yards beneath the street: just before this part there is a building, whence several mains or pipes are sent to supply the eastern side of London. After passing under the road, the New River emerges and coasts the southern side of Islington, till it reaches its termination at the grand reservoir, called the New River Head. The width of the river near Islington is fourteen feet and half, the average depth is four feet and half, but the depth increases on ascending towards its source. The number of bridges which cross the river in its whole course, is about 200: in various places there are sluices to let off the waste water; which with other works excited admiration in the earlier stage of this branch of mechanics, but they are now overlooked in the wonders of canal navigation.

Truly admirable are the contrivances for distributing the water through the various parts of London. From a circular basin now thrice its original size, which first receives it, the water is con-

(42) This aqueduct, which was lined with lead and supported by strong timbers and brick piers, was called the Boarded River. See Gents. Mag., Sep. and Oct. 1784.

veyed by sluices into several large brick cisterns; whence it passes through large iron pipes to the several districts, and is conveyed into the houses by leaden pipes. At the New River Head there is a building, containing two steam engines and a water engine, for forcing the water to a higher reservoir near Pentonville, and to another near Tottenham Court Road, for distribution to the western parts of the town. Near the former reservoir, in a field, a conspicuous object appears, the use of which is little known: it is an iron pipe twelve feet high; and four feet eight inches in circumference, with a wooden tub placed on its top; it acts in the double capacity of an air and waste water pipe, and is useful in preventing the bursting of the pipe, which was formerly very frequent from the force of the water, or from compressed air. A new reservoir, communicating with that at Pentonville, has been recently constructed by the side of Tottenham Court Road, for the supply of Mary-le-bone and its vicinity: the mains from which are iron pipes of four feet eight inches in circumference.

The property of this great concern was originally divided into seventy-two shares, of which thirty-six were vested in Sir Hugh Myddelton, who was obliged to part with them to various persons: these are termed *adventurers' shares*. The other thirty-six were vested in the crown for the money advanced by King James towards the undertaking; these were alienated by Charles I, and are called *king's shares*: but as the crown had no concern in the management, so the holders of these shares are excluded from the direction. The original value of the shares was £100. each; ⁴³ but so discouraging were the first prospects, that they fell to a very low price: at present they are worth a hundred times their first value:—a rise in property scarcely to be paralleled, and demonstrative of the increase of buildings in the capital.

The management of the company's affairs is vested by charter in twenty-nine holders of adventurer's shares, who form a board. The officers are—a governor, deputy governor, a treasurer, and a clerk. Few public companies surpass this in property and extent

(43) A share, originally £100., sold some years since as high as £15,000.—*Dr. Rees' New Encyc.* vol. 23, part 2, Mid.

of concerns. The constant repairs and improvements employ a vast number of men and horses; and the whole system of the distribution of the water is so complicated as to require the utmost skill and attention on the part of the surveyor and other officers.

The New River is a considerable ornament to many seats and pleasure grounds in its course, though it has too much of a canal-like regularity to be truly picturesque.

It is likewise of great utility in affording a supply of water for cattle, and for various other purposes. Many houses and canals in the lower part of the parish are supplied with water from this river.

The Governor and Company of the New River first laid down iron pipes, four inches in the bore, in White Hart Lane, in June, 1829, from the cottages at the south-east corner of Mr. Holbrook's land (called *Crook's Farm*), in the ditch there which divides his land from the land of the Dean and Chapter, on lease to Henry Piper Sperling; at which place there is a head of brick work forming a sort of reservoir, from which the pipes run from north to south in the bank on the east side of Mr. Sperling's land to White Hart Lane; then across the common and road, and then along the north side of the bank of the ditch on the south-side of the road in White Hart Lane as far as the last of the cottages to the east of the Terrace; then across the road in an oblique direction into the brick drain under the foot path on the south side of the Vicarage field, at the south-west corner of the said field, next a piece of land called *Holloway*, belonging to William Robinson, Esq.: the whole extent of the pipes in length is about 1150 feet.

These pipes were laid down in order that the New River Company might supply some of the houses and ponds in Tottenham with water. The Company, at the same time, *abandoned the original water course* through Mr. Robinson's land, on the north side of White Hart Lane.

In 1822, a tenth part of an undivided 16th share of the King's moiety in this concern was sold by auction, at the Auction Mart, in Bartholomew Lane, London, for £1280. In 1838, an original £100. share was sold for eighteen thousand guineas.

The lineal descendants of Sir Hugh Myddelton, the projector of this great national work, was supposed to be extinct, but of late, a family have appeared who seem to have made out a very satisfactory descent. Their situation in life is such that some of the family have been soliciting relief from the owners of a property which owed its existence to the public spirit and determined perseverance of their great ancestor.⁴⁴

The water of this river covers 8A. 0R. 24P. independently of 2A. 21P. which are taken up by its banks; thus occupying land in the parish to the extent of 14A. 3R. 5P.⁴⁵

The cost of bringing the water of the New River to London exceeded £500,000.⁴⁶

In 1837, two quarter shares in the New River were sold by auction, at the Auction Mart, at the rate of £18,900. per share. In the beginning of 1839, two whole shares were sold by auction, at the Auction Mart, the one at £17,000., and the other at £17,500. The first mentioned shares were *king's shares*, the latter *adventurers' shares*: the difference is, that the land tax is redeemed on the one, and not on the other; and the *adventurers' shares* qualify for a seat at the board of directors equivalent to £200. or £300. per annum.

The Governor and Company of the New River are assessed to the poor at the rate of £200. per mile; the course of the river through the parish being two miles and three quarters, or £550. per annum.

The highest land in the parish is that through which the New River passes, from the little hamlet called the *Tile Kilns*, on the borders of Edmonton parish, in the vicinity of the Southgate road, and also at *Clay Hill*, southward of the *Jolly Butchers*. The views from these parts are extensive towards Bedfordshire on the west, Hertfordshire on the north, and Essex on the east; from a field near Clay Hill, the *Great London Land Mark* (*St. Paul's Cathedral*), is very plainly to be seen when the atmosphere

(44) Lyson's, vol. 3, p. 167, ed. 1795.

(45) There is a map of the course of this river, taken by Mr. C. Coleman, in 1833, inserted in a book called *The Waste Lands Book*, belonging to the parish.

(46) Entick's London, vol. 2, p. 112.

is clear. Passing up White Hart Lane, the ground rises gradually, and the course of the New River is considered to be about twenty-five or thirty feet above the level of the High Road. The river is about 1975 paces, or a mile and a little short of a furlong, from the main street at the lower end of the parish.

THE MOSELLE RIVER.

THE Mose, or Moselle, is a little brook, which has its source at Muswell Hill in the parish of Hornsey; and passing between Hornsey and Tottenham Wood, through the middle of the village, in the shape of the Greek letter *Omega*, leaves the parsonage and vicarage on the north, runs along the west side of the high road as far as the great stone bridge,⁴⁷ where it suddenly makes a right angle; and running under the bridge⁴⁸ continues on the north side of Scotland Green, and takes its course into a branch of the river Lea.

This river takes its name from Muswell Hill, a village in Middlesex, about five miles and a half north of London, in the parish of Hornsey; it is sometimes called "*Pensinall Hill*." At this place the fraternity of St. John, of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell, formerly had their dairy with a large farm adjacent; there they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of the "*Lady Muswell*." These nuns had the sole management of the dairy, and it is to be observed, that the same well and farm do at this time belong to the parish of Clerkenwell, the Knight of St. John of Jerusalem having their house or hospital on the site of what is now called St. John Square.

The water of this well was supposed to effect a miraculous cure for scrofulous and cutaneous disorders: for that reason it was

(47) This bridge is under the high road, the east end of which is by the sluice gates at Scotland Green, and was formerly called Lordship bridge. From Lordship Lane to this bridge the water course is enclosed within the premises belonging to H. P. Sperling, Esq., now in the occupation of Mr. Sanderson.

(48) There were formerly sluices on the east of this bridge, which were removed in September, 1833, by order of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads.

much resorted to, and tradition says that a king of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured. Norden ⁴⁹ gives the following account of it:—"There was a chapel, sometime bearing the name of our Lady of Muswell, where now ⁵⁰ Alderman Roe hath a proper house; the place taketh its name of the well and of the hill 'Mouse-Well-Hill,' for there is on this hill a spring of fine water, which is now within the compass of the house. There was sometime an image of the lady of Muswell, whereunto was a considerable resort in the way of pilgrimage, growing, as is (though as I take it) fabulously reported, in regard of a great cure which was performed by the water upon a king of Scots, who being strangely diseased, was by some divine intelligence advised to take the water of a well in England, called *Muswell*, which, after much scrutation and inquisition, this well was found, and performed the cure."

Bedwell says "The Mose, which from the parsonage lane hath "runne for the space of half a mile directly south, as it were repenting itself of that course, suddenly against the middest of "the garden of Mr. Wilcoxe,⁵¹ turneth short, and conveying "itself vnder this bridge⁵² walketh leisurly eastward in a straight "line to meete the Leigh."

THE STREAMS RECEIVED BY THE RIVER LEA.

THE river Lea receives the following principal streams, &c.⁵³

1. The Wash Brook at Enfield, south-east of Enfield Wash.
2. Bury Street Stream in the parish of Edmonton, south-east of Edmonton Church.

(49) Spec. Brit. p. 36. (50) Anno. 1593.

(51) These premises for many years were in the occupation of Mr. Grace, afterwards of several other persons, but lately in the occupation of Mr. Fernie, and now of Mr. Sanderson: the freeholder is Henry Piper Sperling, Esq.

(52) See note 47 ante.

(53) From the report of the committee of magistrates appointed to make enquiries respecting the public bridges in the county of Middlesex, 1826.

3. Salmon's Brook in the parish of Edmonton, south-east of Edmonton Church.

4. Pimm's Brook in the parish of Edmonton, south-east of Edmonton Church.

5. Moselle rivulet in the parish of Tottenham, east of Tottenham Church.

6. Hackney Brook in the parish of Hackney, east of Hackney Wick.

Which several streams pass by and through the following parishes, &c.

1. The Wash Brook has its rise and outlet in the parish of Enfield.

2. Bury Street Stream rises in the parish of Edmonton, and passes to its outlet in the same parish.

3. Salmon's Brook rises in the parish of Enfield, and passes to its outlet in the parish of Tottenham.

4. Pimm's Brook rises in different branches in the parishes of Finchley and Friern Barnet, and passes to its outlet in the parish of Edmonton.

5. Moselle rivulet rises in Hornsey parish, and passes to its outlet in the parish of Tottenham.

6. Hackney Brook rises in the parish of Stoke Newington, and passes to its outlet in the parish of Hackney.

BRIDGES AND FORDS.

The River Lea.

IN the highway adjoining the river Lea in the parish of Tottenham, there are the following principal water courses and bridges or fords in the highway crossing the same.⁵⁴

Passing on the south-east side of the parish, from the parish of Edmonton, east of Edmonton Church, to the parish of Hackney,

(54) See note 52 ante.

east of Stamford Hill, dividing the counties of Middlesex and Essex, it is crossed by the public roads at the following places, viz. at Tottenham Mills east bridge, called *Hillyer's Toll Bridge*, where a toll is collected; Tottenham Mills centre bridge; and Tottenham Mills west bridge, where a toll is also collected. The maintenance of these bridges over the river Lea is considered to be at the charge of the respective proprietors.

For the acts of parliament relating to this river, see page 21, ante.

For the collections from books, MSS., public records, acts of parliament, original letters in illustration of the history of the river Lea, see page 27, ante.

*The Moselle Rivulet,*⁵⁵

In its course through the parish, from the parish of Hornsey, south of Hornsey Church, to the river Lea, east of Tottenham Church, is crossed by the public roads at the following places, viz. at a culvert, north-east of Tottenham Church, in the road between Duckett's Green and Wood Green, where the section across the stream at flood height is eighteen superficial feet:—a culvert or sewer, north-east of Tottenham Church and Wood Green, near the east end of White Hart Lane, where the section across the stream at flood height is eighteen superficial feet:—a bridge east of Tottenham Church, on the west side of the road between upper Edmonton and Tottenham, near the Church, and opposite Marsh Lane; the bridge is of brick, with one arch, it is twenty feet wide between the parapets, and the water-way under the bridge is twelve feet wide and six feet high, to the summit of the arch; the maintenance of this bridge is considered to be at the charge of the parish; the section across the stream at flood height is thirty superficial feet:—a culvert, south-east of Tottenham Church, in and near the east end of Lordship Lane, leading into the road between Tottenham and upper Edmonton, near Tottenham Church, where the section across the stream at flood

(55) See note 52 ante.

height is eighteen superficial feet:—sluice bridge or culvert, south-east of Tottenham Church, in the main road between Tottenham and upper Edmonton, south of Lordship Lane; this bridge is of brick, with one arch, and the water-way under the bridge is ten feet to the summit within the arch; there is a garden-wall on one side, and a parapet on the other;⁵⁶ the maintenance of this bridge is considered to be at the charge of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads north of the Thames.

The New River,

In its course through this parish, from the parish of Edmonton at Bowes Farm, to the parish of Hornsey, north of Hornsey Church, is crossed by the public roads at the following places:—

A bridge near Bowes Farm;

Ditto in Lord Lane;

Ditto in ditto;

Ditto at Clay Hill Farm;

Ditto at Wood Green;

Ditto at ditto:

The maintenance of these bridges is at the charge of the New River Company.

ANCIENT BRIDGES.

Mr. BEDWELL says,⁵⁷ “In this parish there are, within the compass of a mile, *three bridges*, which have formerly bene vaulted or built of stone; these, although they bee neyther very great no fayre, yet are they for horse and cart and such as are not againe between Ware and London.”

The first of these, which is called *Lordship Bridge*, is situated about the middle of the *Middle Ward*, and not far from Lordship Lane which leads to the church. The *Mose*, which from the

(56) See page 42, post.

(57) Bedwell's Brief History of the Town of Tottenham High Cross, in Middlesex, 1631.

Parsonage Lane (*White Hart Lane*) runs for the space of half a mile directly south on the west side of the high road, passing under the road at the entrance of Lordship Lane, runs through the garden of the premises which, in Mr. Bedwell's time, were in the possession of *Mr. Wilcox*, then turns short, and passes under this bridge, and so takes its course eastward in a straight line to the river Lea: the west parapet of this bridge may now be traced in the garden wall of the said premises, which is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Sanderson: the east parapet and the sluice gates, which stood about ten feet from it, were taken down about the year 1833 by Mr. James Gasson, who occupies a house and premises on the north side of this parapet, and who arched over about 35 feet of the Moselle and built over it an addition to his house, with the consent of the Lord of the Manor, and the parishioners in vestry assembled.⁵⁸

The next is a stone bridge, yet not so wide nor high as the Lordship Bridge; the water which falls towards this bridge is only rain water, and does not come from any great distance: this bridge is called *Black-up Bridge*, after the lane which leads from West Green towards Page Green and the Seven Sisters, and comes out into the highway against this bridge.

The third bridge is at no great distance southward, it is called *Stone Bridge*, which was, in Mr. Bedwell's time, much smaller than Black-up Bridge, and was called *Small Stone Bridge*, and by some it was called *Mark Bridge*; but this bridge has since that period been at different times considerably enlarged, and it is now the most considerable bridge of all the others.

There was at the lower end of the parish another stone bridge, but this is now a mere drain to carry the spare water which comes from the New River along the ditch which is the boundary of the two parishes of Tottenham and Edmonton, and collecting in its course the water which comes from the lands in its neighbourhood, and passing by the wall of the house now in the occupation of Mr. Snell, formerly called *Pullein's House*,⁵⁹ which is in the

(58) See Vestry Minute Book, G. p. 579.

(59) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

parish of Edmonton. This is now only an arched sewer or water course which, passing under the road and the lane called *Wagon Horse Lane*, runs directly eastward through the marshes to the river Lea.

All these bridges, with the exception of *Stone* or *Mark Bridge*, are now mere sewers or culverts. The *Stone* or *Mark Bridge* was lately enlarged, at the expense partly of the parish and partly of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads north of London. The high road there was considerably widened, and a foot path was made on the west side of it from *Black-up Lane* to *Hangre Lane*, which is a considerable improvement, and affords great accommodation to the public.

THE THREE WONDERS.

BEDWELL also mentions⁶⁰ “*three wonders or three strange accidents*, and all of trees, not so much observed by the inhabitants “as by strangers or out-townsmen.” The first of this class is that of a *walnut tree*, standing in the midst of a tuft of elms (*the Seven Sisters*)⁶¹ set in the manner of a circle, beneath the Hermitage, at the end of Page Green, by the Middle Stone Bridge, (now called *Black-up Bridge*): this tree stood there for many years, and it was observed yearly to live and bear leaves, and yet to stand and neither to grow greater nor higher.” The tradition in his time was, that there was one burnt upon that place for the profession of the Gospel; but who and when it was, there is no account upon record.

The next were two elms: “the first of which was a pollard, and stood in the highway, not far from the *Horse Pond*, by the houses in the midst of the street, then commonly known by the name of the *Smith's Forge*; the body of this pollard was great, but not much higher from the highest ground than a tall man; the boughs were not many nor high: it grew upon the side of a high bank, leaning towards the west: this tree, notwithstanding this, and

(60) See note 56, page 41, ante.

(61) See page 44, post.

being also sheltered by a number of trees much higher than itself, was blown up and laid upon a house and carried away with it the roof, and a whole bank for two rods together, the earth of which, says *Bedwell, who saw it the next day, could not be less than twenty cart loads*. Those who dwelt in the house, were about to cut it up; but some wiser, notwithstanding the purpose for which it was first set there, and the shelter it was to the house, caused it with ropes to be pulled back again and to be settled in the place where it before stood: it was standing there in *Bedwell's* time, 1631."

"There was another elm, which grew behind the cross, between it and a fair-house (*Dean Wood House*) on the east of them both; this elm for body was nearly *four times greater* than the former, and not much higher in any respect; the top boughs were doted and bare; and like the former, notwithstanding that it had mighty roots, spreading far and deep in the ground, it was blown up in a tempest and laid along."

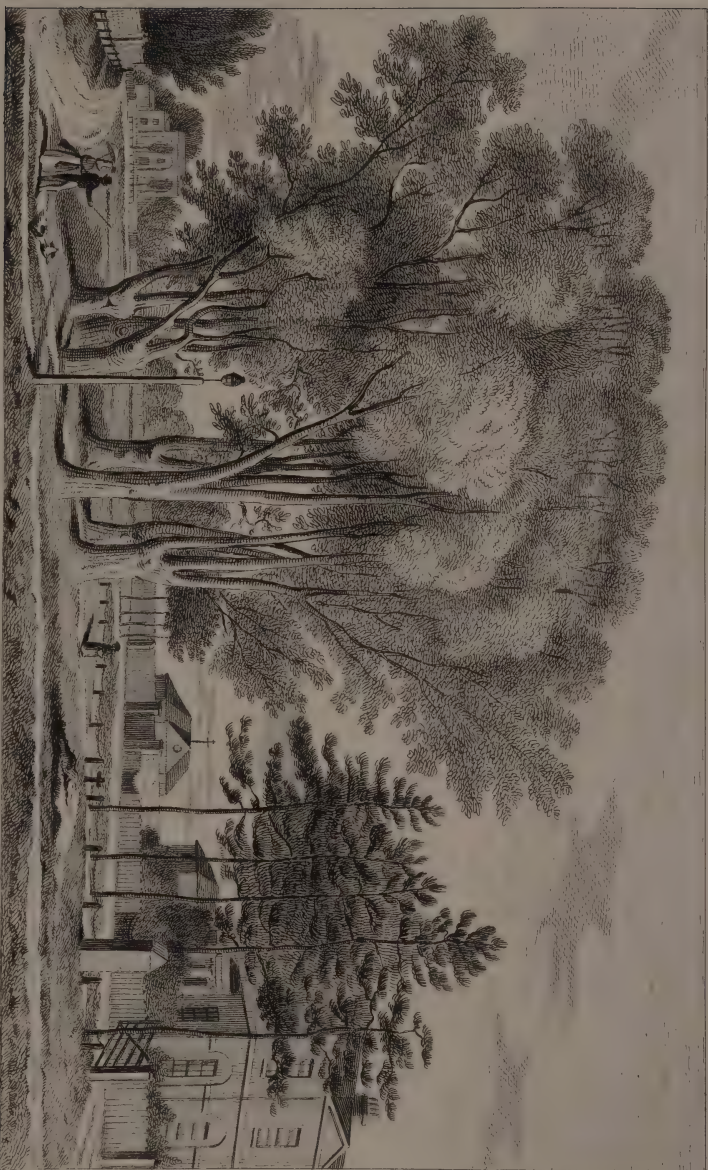
THE SEVEN SISTERS.

At the entrance from the high road on the east side of the highway at Page Green, there stands a remarkable large and handsome clump of *seven* elm trees, planted in a circular form, in the centre of which there formerly stood a *walnut tree*, the prevailing opinion respecting which, has already been noticed.⁶² The elms were in their full growth in *Bedwell's* time, and they may at this day be considered to be upwards of five hundred years old. They are now fast going to decay, and in a very few years they will be gone and forgotten altogether.

Descend, my muse, from hill and woodland clime,
And ponder 'mid the *sisters seven* awhile—⁶³
Come! with the spirit of departed fame,
Talk o'er their tale, and sterner mood beguile—

(62) See page 43 ante.

(63) "*Tottenham*,"—a poem by J. A. Heraud.



Engraved by Mills from a Drawing by H. Field, for Robinsons Hist of Tottenham, &c.

THE SEVEN SISTERS, AND FAIR GREEN, TOTTENHAM-HIGH-CROSS.

Who laugh sin not, and sin they who but smile?
 Then learn, these elms, three hundred years ago,
 Guerdon'd as many sister's several toil,
 Of whom one was diminutive, and so
 The elm she planted grew—irregular and low.
 Nay, I have err'd—of elms and sisters *eight*
 Runs the whole tale;—and in the centre stood
 The *eighth* young sapling, blooming, till fate
 Smote the fair planter, in her ruthless mood,
 Blighted her beauty, chill'd her vital blood—
 And lo! her kindred and peculiar tree,
 With wild and strange intelligence endued,
 Wither'd, and droop'd and died—and so did she!—
 Say, why had not the rest like marvellous sympathy?
 And in its place long stood a walnut tree ⁶⁴
 Still bearing leaves, but not in bulk or height
 Increasing; and tradition, vague and free,
 Tells—on the spot one who believed the light
 Suffer'd, a martyr, from the world's despite—
 And thence a horror of great darkness fell
 Full on each blasted branch, a withering blight;
 And still the ban was on it, like a spell
 Memorial and a sign—a warning miracle!

THE SEVEN SISTERS ROAD.

THIS road was made by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads, north of the Thames. It was begun in the year 1831, and completed and opened for the public in 1833.

This road commences at Gloucester Gate, Regents Park, and extends as far as the high road at Tottenham, opposite the clump of trees at the entrance to Page Green, called the *Seven Sisters*.

The expence attending the making the road was as follows: ⁶⁵

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase of land and expenses of drainings, and conveyances of land purchased	1015	10	3
Fencing and making roads by contract	1830	0	11
Carried forward	£2845	11	2

(64) See Bedwell, for this tradition.

(65) From the Seventh Report of the Commissioners, 25th March, 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2845	11	2
Materials, including wharfage, &c.	2091	8	10
Team labour and cartage	1497	18	9
Day labour, and work, <i>in preparing</i> materials	751	13	8
Tradesmen's bills, &c.	94	7	9
Surveying, and plans	138	9	0
Bridge over the New River—	£.	s.	d.
Brick-work.	339	13	6
Iron-work	216	15	3
Cutting and turning the river ..	266	4	5
	<hr/>		
	822	12	2
Damage done in digging gravel	6	5	0
To which, add—materials, cartage, tradesmen's bills, &c. completing the improvements near the junction with the Seven Sisters Road ..	114	5	7
New River Company, widening the bridge ..	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£8462	11	11

The road was made under the provisions of an act of parliament, (7 Geo. IV, c. 142).

That part of it which was commenced at Camden Town and was carried as far as Holloway, was made previous to 1833 by the former trustees, at the cost of £16,000., and the other part from Holloway to the Stamford Hill turnpike road, was made by the present commissioners, at the cost of £24,000., making the whole cost £40,000. There is only one turnpike on the line of this road as far as Holloway. The cost of the repair of the road is estimated at about £400. per mile. At first the tolls were let for £600. per annum, but the last year they were let only for £360. per annum.

The accommodation afforded to the inhabitants of Tottenham and its immediate neighbourhood is worthy of regard: the access to the west end of the town is rendered considerably nearer than by the former course of the road through Islington; besides which, the communications with the great north road to Hertfordshire, Cambridge, &c., and the eastern counties, has become far more eligible, and also with the road which passes through the Hale

to Walthamstow, in the county of Essex. This new road has attracted the attention of the trustees of those around it, and in 1832 it was in contemplation to make a new line of road from Tottenham Mills, near the Seven Sisters, to join a road then forming through *Fairmead Bottom* from Woodford, in Essex; but whether this project will ever be carried into execution is not certain at the present time. The Seven Sisters Road, like all newly-made roads, was for some time loose and inconvenient to travel upon, but as the thoroughfare increased it has become solid and smooth.

There is no doubt that as soon as a neighbourhood is formed, and houses are built on the sides, of which there are several now in progress between Camden Town and Holloway, this road, in the course of a very few years, will have the same accommodation and protection which is afforded to the roads in its immediate vicinity, by lighting, watching, &c.

THE FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

In the early part of our history, the country north of London was one immense forest, covered with wood, and wholly uncultivated.⁶⁶

This forest was first penetrated in order to make the *Via Originis*, or *Watling Street*; but becoming neglected after the departure of the Romans, it soon resumed its former appearance.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the course of the royal way "*a limbo ciltricæ usque Londoniam fere*," a line of "*opaca nemora*."⁶⁷ This tract of land, which afterwards obtained the name of *The Forest of Middlesex*, was the harbour not only of thieves and robbers, outlaws and fugitives, but of wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls. "*Abundabant enim eo tempore per totam ciltriam*"⁶⁸ *nemora spatiosa densa, et copiosa, in quibus habitabant, diversæ bestię, lupi, aprī, tauri, sylvestres et cervi*

(66) *Britannia*, page 224, ed. London, 1590, 8vo. Gibbons.

(67) *Matt. Paris*, vitæ Abbat S. Albani, in *Leofstano*.

(68) The Chiltern Hundreds, as it is now called.

abundantur necnon et qui plus nocuerunt prædones, latrones, vespilliones, exules, et fugitivi."⁶⁹

Between the years 1170 and 1182, on the north side of London there were corn fields, pastures, and delightful meadows, intermixed with pleasant streams, on which stood several mills. Beyond them an immense forest extended itself, beautified with woods and groves full of lairs and coverts of game, stags, bucks, wild boars, and wild bulls.⁷⁰ These wild bulls⁷¹ were in all probability the same breed as those of *Andalusia* in Spain, which were small cattle, and such as existed in the northern counties of England, and of which a herd is still preserved in Chillingham park, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville. These animals were in England many years before the reign of Edgar,⁷² whose industrious policy is said to have produced such diligence in hunting wolves, "*that they were no more seen in England;*" so says *Mr. Hume*, in his History of England; but this seems to be an error, for these animals were in *England* many years after the reign of Edgar, even so late as the time of Henry VI. A.D. 1485.

In the forest of Middlesex, the citizens of London had obtained the right of free chase, which was confirmed by several statutes.⁷³

In the statute of Henry I, "*et cives London, habeant, fugationes suas ad fugandum, sicut melius et plenius habuerint antecessores eorum sub, in chiltre et Middlesex et Surr:*" and in the charter of Henry II, "*Concedo etiam eis quod habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore reg. H. avi mei.*"

In the reign of Henry II, (1154) the parish of Tottenham, as well as that of Edmonton, Enfield, and the adjoining parishes, was for the great part a forest; and in all probability *Tottenham Hangre* (otherwise Tottenham Wood) was a portion of this extensive forest, which was so large that it extended from the part of the city of London called *Houndsditch* to about twelve miles

(69) See note 65, page 47, ante.

(70) Fitz-stephen's Survey and Description of London, translated, with notes, 1712, 4to, p. 26.

(71) See King Canute's Constitutiones de Foresta in Spelm, gloss. 241.

(72) He came to the crown in 959, and reigned sixteen years, and died in 975.

(73) Luffman's Lond. Charters, 1792, 4to.

north of London, and was the joint property of the whole corporation of the city of London: ⁷⁴ Enfield Chase was a portion of this forest, which also belonged to the citizens of London.⁷⁵

In this forest the citizen enjoyed the diversion of fowling with *merlins* and *hawks*, and such other exercises as were common in those days; but as commerce and a love of industry increased, these diversions were in a great measure neglected, and the forest of Middlesex was gradually laid open, so that at last it became the property of many individuals. It was not however disafforested until the year 1218, in the reign of Henry III.⁷⁶ But the ancient wood, which afforded cover to its quadruped inhabitants, remained for many years after. Of this description of wood was *Hampstead Wood*, *Tottenham Wood*, and *Enfield Chase*, which covered several thousand acres of land.⁷⁷ In the year 1777, it was disafforested by act of parliament (17 Geo. III, c. 17.)⁷⁸ and the greater part has been stocked up and enclosed; so that of this once immense forest very little remains at this day.

The face of the country had a very different appearance when it was first invaded by the Romans from what it has at this time: for although the position of its valleys and mountains has always been the same, yet so many of them were covered with woods that the whole island is said to have been one "*horrida sylvis*."⁷⁹ One of the chief difficulties the *Romans* met with in pushing their conquests in England was that of making their way through these woods, and guarding against the sallies of the *Britons* from the forests. This obliged them to make cuts through the woods as they advanced, so broad, that they might be in no danger of surprise, and they afterwards cleared away much greater quantities for fuel, and for the sake of agriculture.⁸⁰

It is said that the *Ermine*, or *Erminage Street*, which was one of the four Roman roads in *England*, and which extended from St.

(74) Thornton's Hist. Lond., 1784, page 480.

(75) Maitland's London, page 78; Lord Lyttleton's Hist. III, page 274.

(77) Enfield Chase alone contained 7900A. at the time of the proposed division, 1650, called "*Oliver Cromwell's Division*." See Robinson's History of Enfield, vol. I. p. 179, ed. 1823.

(76) Maitland's London, page 78.

(78) Lamb. Lond., vol. iv, page 244. (79) Leland's Hen. VI, 104.

(80) Cæsar de Bel. Gal. I. V. C., 15-19; Hen. Hist. of Gt. Britain, i, 433.

David's, in Wales, to Southampton, passed through or near the west of this parish north from London, in the course before mentioned.⁸¹ Enfield Chase is the only part of the extensive forest of Middlesex now remaining.

When King James I. resided at *Theobalds*, this Chase was stocked with deer, but the parliament army, during the civil wars, destroyed all the game and cut down the trees, and the ground was let out in small farms ; so it continued till the Restoration, when young trees were planted, and the whole again stocked with game : since the year 1777, this chase has been from time to time cleared of the wood, and the greatest part of it now is in a state of cultivation.⁸²

TOTTENHAM WOOD.

THE only wood which now remains in the parish, and which is of small extent, is called "*Tottenham Wood*," on the western side of the high road, upon a hill, about one mile and a half distant. The woods in former times occupied a large portion of land, but about the fifteenth century they began to decrease.

There is an old saying relative to Tottenham Wood:—

" When Tottenham Wood is all on fire,
Then Tottenham Street is nought but mire."

It used, in former times, to be remarked that whenever a fog or mist rose out of the Wood, and hung over it like smoke, it was a sign of rainy weather ; and the street, lying low, was in such case, for the most part overflowed with water.

There is another explanation of this proverb ; that is, Tottenham Wood is said to have furnished that part of London nearest to it with *wood* for fuel, and when *that was all on fire*, i. e. during the winter season, Tottenham Street was extremely foul and miry.⁸³

(81) See page 3 ante, and Salmon's New Survey, page 406.

(82) See Robinson's History of Enfield, vol. I. p. 179, 1823.

(83) Grose's Local Proverbs, art. London.

Though high the Hill and vast the Wood,
 And thick the forest brethren stood—
 Thou, wizard Wood of Toteham's brow,
 An Omen to the valley thou !
 Hovering like smoke upon thy crest,
 When mist involves thy fiery breast,
 Dark as on Snowdon lowers,
 In many an eddying volume rolled ;
 The trembling tenants of the Wold,
 Prophetic of the showers,
 Dread the dark augury of the Flood,
 Which aye to make thy warning good
 Still on their harvest pours,
 And sorrow o'er the deluged plain,
 Which Hope had blessed, but blessed in vain !
 And ever superstitious Eld,
 As oft as she the Fog beheld,
 Accused the spirits ill,
 Who haunted then the wildering Wood,
 And raised the portent of the Flood,
 That mantled o'er the hill ;
 And laughed to see the ruin spread,
 And triumphed in the peasant's dread :
 But now she smiles to see
 The Winter morn so clear and blue,
 The Wood of such a snowy hue,
 From cloud and vapour free ;
 And that the tempest of the night
 Had passed, when many a wicked sprite
 Joyously revelled there ;
 And lo, the Hill no threatening bore,
 And the calm azure sweetly wore
 A look of promise fair.⁸⁴

In Tottenham Wood there was formerly a well, called *Dunstances* or *Dunstan's Well*,⁸⁵ some remains of which are still to be seen, which was bricked on the sides : but since the Wood has been stocked up and laid out in fields, the meadow in which this well is, has been for some years known by the name of *Dunstan's Well Field* ; but the well itself is now almost forgotten : its precise site may be seen in the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619, and the modern map of the parish : it is near Bounds Green.

(84) The Legend of St. Eloy, by J. A. Heraud ; canto II, sec. 18.

(85) See page 19 ante.

There is also another ancient proverb relating to Tottenham Wood: "*You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood.*" Speaking of things impossible, or not likely to be effected; for the hill upon which this Wood stood was not only very high, but of great extent (about 400A.) therefore not easily to be removed.⁸⁶

On the south-west side of this Wood, but in the parish of Hornsey, formerly stood a mansion called *Mattysons*, which was the birth-place, and afterwards the seat, of Sir Julius Cæsar.⁸⁷

Bedwell, in his Brief Decription of Tottenham (anno 1631), as respects the Woods, says, "It hath diuers and sundry Woods, whereof some are of very great extent; more it hath had in former times, but they dayly decrease, and are dayly fewer and fewer, and as they decrease in number, so these few increase not in quantity; for such is the intolerable spoyle that is here made of wood, that I cannot blame those that are the owners, if they do, so farre as law and license permit, stocke them up."

The Woods, which, in the year 1500, covered many hundred acres of land, began to decrease about the year 1600, both in number and quantity. At the present time, Tottenham Wood is of very little extent, being for the greater part stocked up and converted into arable and pasture ground.

"The English priests who had fled into the Netherlands assembled themselves at Doway, in the year 1508, by the procurement of William Allen, an Oxford man, the most learned amongst them, and framed themselves as a common discipline after the manner of a college, to whom the bishop of Rome assigned a year pension. Afterwards, the Netherlands running into confusion, and the English fugitives being banished thence by command of *Don Louis de Requesens*, a seminary priest was elected at *Rheims* by the *Guises*, the Queen of Scots kinsman, and another at Rome by *Gregory XIII*, which, as time consumed the popish priests in England, might still supply new, to sow the seeds of the Romish religion in England, whereupon they were called *seminaries*, and those that were there bred up in them

(86) Tottenham Wood contains now about 11A.

(87) For an account of the family of Cæsar, see Extracts from the Parish Register, post.

were commonly called *seminary priests*. In these colleges or seminaries, whilst among other things, disputations were held concerning the ecclesiastical and temporal power, zeal to the pope, their founder, hatred against the Queen, and hope of restoring the Roman religion by the Queen of Scots, carried some of them so far, that they readily persuaded themselves, and so maintained, that the bishop of Rome hath, by divine right, full power over the whole world, as well in ecclesiastical as temporal causes ; and that he, according, to take absolute power, may excommunicate kings, and, having so done, dethrone them, and absolve their subjects from their oath of allegiance. Hereupon was that bull, declaratory of *Pius Quintus*, published, in the year 1569, and upon that bull brake forth the rebellion in the north parts of England, and then also in Ireland, whereof I spake a little before ; and many withdrew themselves from the received service of God, which before they had frequented without any scruple. *Hanse, Nelson, and Maine*, priests, and *Sherwood*, peremptorily taught that the Queen was a schismatic and a heretic, and therefore to be deposed : for which they were put to death.

“ Out of these seminaries were sent forth into divers parts of England and Ireland, at first, a few young men, and afterwards more, according as they grew up, who were entered over-hastily into holy Orders, and instructed in the abovementioned principles. They pretended only to administer the sacraments of the romish religion, and to preach to papists ; but the queen and her council soon found that they were sent, under-hand, to seduce the subjects from their allegiance and obedience due to their prince, to oblige them by reconciliation to perform the Pope’s commands, to stir up intestine rebellions *under the seal of confession*, and flatly to execute the sentence of Pius Quintus against the Queen ; to the end that way might be made for the Pope and the Spaniard, who had of late designed the conquest of England.

“ To these seminaries were sent daily out of England by the papists, in contempt and despite of the laws, great number of boys and young men of all sorts, and admitted into the same, making a vow to return into England : others also crept secretly from

thence into the land, and more were daily expected with the Jesuits, who at this time first came into England."

The following is an extract from the original confession of one *John Brushford*, a seminary priest,⁸⁸ preserved in the *Lansdowne* volume 96, art. 63 ; it at least affords a notion of the difficulties which the seminary priests had to encounter in their missions. He says,

"I came over a lyttell before the laste Statute made agaynst the cominge in of Preestes, and by reason therof I founde everye bodye so fearfull as none woold receave me into ther houses ; Wherefore I, with an other preeste caled John Tadde, hyred a chamber in a poore cottage in the woode by *Totnam Hyghcrosse*, wher we remayned close six or seven monethes, sendinge the poore man to the Cyttye for Victualls. After this I laye in Hogg-lane, at one Mrs. Tempestes, a wydow woman, the space of other five or six monethes. I had also a chamber in Grayes Inne Lane, at one Blakes howse, unto the which I resorted when I knew not whether to go els. I was once at Clarkenwell at Sir Jo. Arundells, but, for that he was then in troble in the Star chamber about one Mr. Hygynes a preeste, I coulede not be receaved, but I was with him afterward in the Gate House. As for my Ladye his wyfe, I protest before God, as I hope to be saved, I never was with her or in her presence any where to my remembrance, for she was ever fearefull, and, after Sir John's troble, never beare yonge preestes any good will."

TOTTENHAM WOOD FARM.

THE farm, which now occupies the site of "Tottenham Wood," is called Tottenham Wood Farm, situated on the hill at the west extremity of the parish, and forms part of the western boundary. It is said to consist of about 400A. of land, but the greater part

(88) The reader who is desirous to know the history of the Seminary Priests, is referred to Camden under the year 1580.

of the wood having been gradually felled, the land has been brought into cultivation. At this day very little of the ancient wood remains, little more than eleven acres.

On the west side of this farm, between *Byrkett's Style*⁸⁹ and *Bowesheath Gate*, in the parish of Hornsey, there formerly stood a noble mansion, called "*Mattyson's*,"⁹⁰ the birth place and subsequently the residence of Sir Julius Cæsar. This farm, which consisted of about three hundred and sixty-seven acres, also formed part of the possessions of the late James Townsend, Esq., and was purchased at the sale⁹¹ of his estates by a Mr. Mitchell, a tobacconist, in Norton Folgate, London, for about £11,910.⁹² On the death of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Rhodes, the present proprietor, became the purchaser of it.

There were about 19A. 3R. 35P. in the parish of Clerkenwell.

The farm house and buildings, and a croft then in the occupation of a Mr. Grover, were copyhold, held of the manor of Hornsey, at a small quit rent, subject to a fine upon death or alienation, at the will of the lord: it is entirely detached from the rest of the estate.

Mr. Mitchell, soon after he purchased this farm, built a good house upon it, and laid out a considerable sum of money in improvements. Mr. Rhodes now resides in this house.

PROVERBS.

THERE is another ancient proverb relating to the parish: "*Tottenham is turned French*." The occasion of this proverb has been considered to have arisen from the circumstance of many French people having in former times taken up their abode in the parish.

About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII, a vast number of French mechanics came over to England, filling not only

(89) So called in the Survey of the Earl of Dorset, 1619.

(90) See *ibid*.

(91) See Appendix No. I, page 10, for a particular account of this sale.

(92) See *ibid*.

the out skirts of the town, but also the neighbouring villages, to the great prejudice of the English artizans, which caused the insurrection in London, May-day, (Anno. 1517.)

This proverb is used in ridicule of persons affecting foreign fashions and manners in preference to those of their own country.⁹³

The sense in which this proverb has been used by John Heywood is as follows : ⁹⁴

“The blacke oxe not trode on his or her foote,
But ere his branch of blisse could reach any roote,
The dowers so faded, that in fiteene weekes,
A man might espye the change in his cheekes,
Both of this poore wretch, and his wife, poore wench,
Their faces told toyes, that Tottenham was turned French;
And all the light laughing, turn'd and translated
Into sad sighing, all mirth was abated.”

RARE PLANTS.

ADOXA Moschatellina—*Tuberous Moschatel*, found in a lane near Tottenham.

Agaricus extinctorius—*Conic agric*, found in the meadows.

Boletus igniarius—*hard boletus, touch-wood, or spunk*, found on the willows near Tottenham Mills.

Hypnum imbricatum—*common hypnum*, found in Tottenham Wood.

Hypnum compressum—*compressed hypnum*, found in Tottenham Wood, and in the meadows.

Lathyrus nysolia—*crimson grass vetch*, found in a meadow, near Tottenham High Cross.

(93) Grose's Local Proverbs, art. London.

(94) J. Heywood's book was printed by Thomas Bartlet, in the year MDXLVI.

TOTTENHAM TOKENS.

THE tradesmen in this parish as well as those of other parishes, in the seventeenth century, had their tokens, two of which are here represented.

No. I.



No. II.



“No. I.” is dated 1665, and has on the obverse a rose, surmounted by a crown, with “SARAH HOYLES” round; on the reverse, ^{*}SH and round “IN TATTNAM.” This appears to have been the token of one Sarah Hoyles, who at that time probably kept the *Rose and Crown* ale-house, on the east side of the high road near the High Cross, and opposite to the *Swan* inn. This house is now standing, and still occupied as a public house, known by the same sign.

The other token, “No. 2,” is dated 1666; the obverse has in the centre ^M_{C S} and round “IN TATTNAM;” the reverse, “CHRISTOPHER MILLER;” in the centre is the date, 1666. This last token was found in pulling down part of Queen Elizabeth’s Palace at Enfield, in 1789. Christopher Miller was, probably, the ancestor of a poor family of that name, shopkeepers, who have resided for many years in this parish. The only one of that family now living in Tottenham, is Elizabeth Miller, who keeps a little shop in one of the houses on the east side of the high road, belonging to the parish, near the Bell and Hare ale-house, and opposite to the Baptist Chapel.

It does not appear that there was any particular design in these tokens; very likely they were used by small tradesmen, either to extend their connexion, or to encourage good feeling.

TOTTENHAM HALE.

TOTTENHAM HALE is a small hamlet belonging to the parish of Tottenham, and lies to the eastward of the Cross; it is approached by a lane called "High Cross Lane," and sometimes "Hale Lane:" there is another approach from the high road by the Seven Sisters, Page Green, and Bound's Lane; it consists of about one hundred and twenty-five houses, and there are about six hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. Either of these approaches leads to the Marshes, the flour and oil mills, the old ferry house, called "Hughes' Ferry," and from thence into the parish of Walthamstow, in Essex.

THE GREENS.⁹⁵

THE greens and waste grounds in early times were very extensive, and formed a considerable part of this parish, that is to say,

Wood Green is situated about two miles west from the high road, and consists of ten houses on the common and fifty inhabitants, some of which were formerly good residences. The New River crosses this green from north to south. About three quarters of a mile north west of Wood Green Common is Tottenham Wood Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Rhodes.

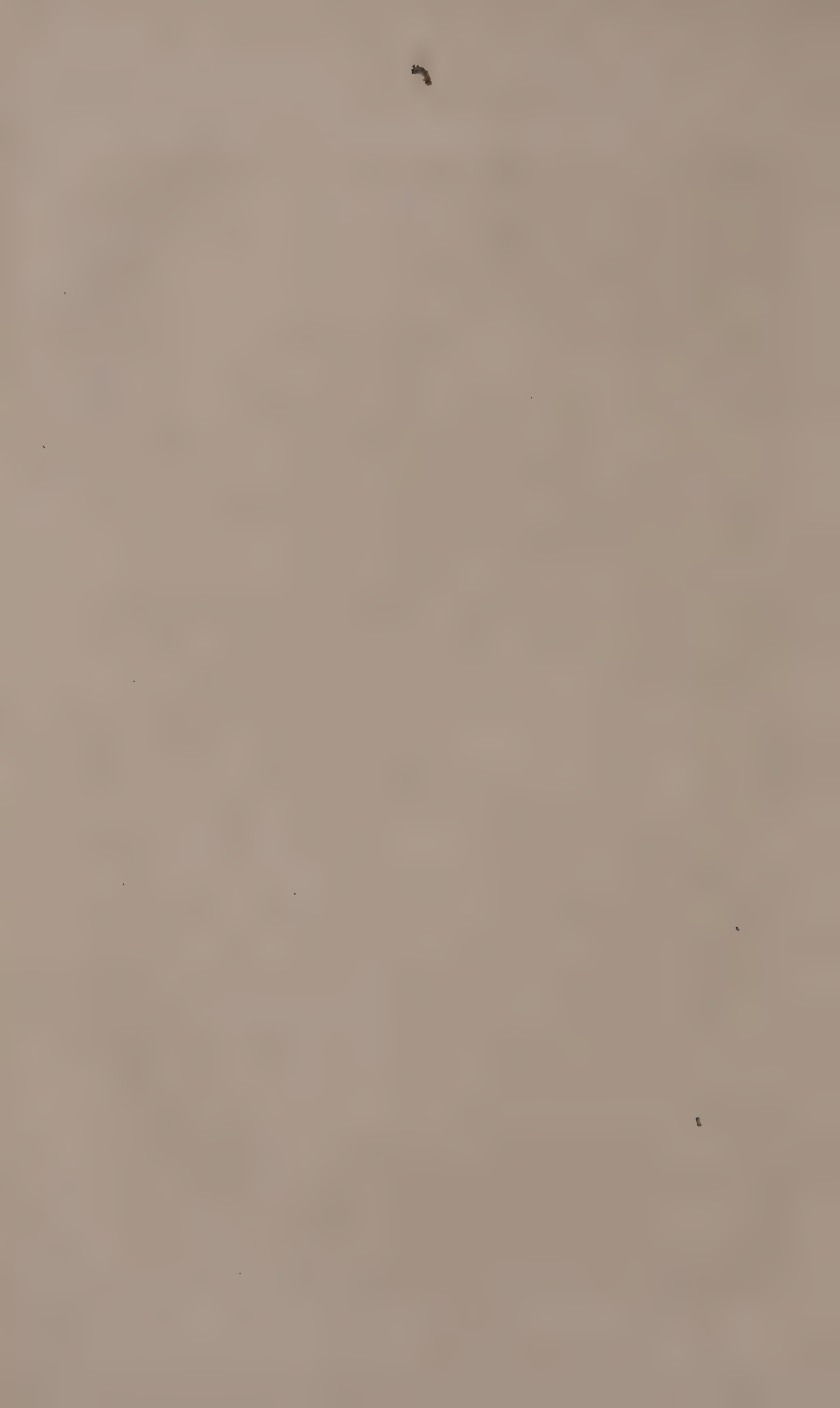
West Green is also part of the parish, and is situated about a mile west from the high road; it consists of about seventeen or eighteen houses at the Green, some of which are respectable family residences: there are about ninety inhabitants. There is a pump on the Green which is supplied from a main spring of soft water for the use of the inhabitants, part of the expense of which was paid by the parish, and the remainder by voluntary contributions.

(95) All the Greens here noticed are clearly shown in the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.



Engraved from an original drawing for the Supplement to the Survey of the County of Middlesex.

TOTTENHAM 1844. NIDJX.



Ducket's Green lies nearly opposite to "*Ducket's Farm*," on the west side of the Southgate road: it is an open space of no great extent.

Chapman's Green is nearly at the extremity of Lordship Lane, on the side of the road leading to *Elses Green*.

Elses Green is a short distance from Chapman's Green, and not far from Wood Green. The New River crosses this green on the north side

Hangre Green is situated nearly at the extremity of *Hangre*, or *Chisley Lane*, opposite the lands belonging to St. John's of Jerusalem, and not far from Beans Green.

Beans Green is situated on the west of the high road, bounded on the east by the lands of St John of Jerusalem, and west by Hornsey parish.

Smith Cross Green is an open space, in the centre of which, in 1619, there was a plot of land, called "*Round-about*s;" it lies northward of *Elses Green*, and bounds towards the north on the parish of Edmonton.

Page Green Road is situated on the east side of the high road, nearly opposite *Black-up Lane* and the newly made road to the west end of the town, called the "*Seven Sisters Road*." The ancient clump of trees, known as the Seven Sisters, stands immediately in the front of this green; it is a large open space with a piece of water in the centre, and surrounded by some good residences. The road through this green leads to Broad Lane, and the Hale, Down Lane, and Hale Field. It crosses the Northern and Eastern Railway to the Marshes, and leads to the Flour and Oil Mills.

Tottenham (High Cross) Green is more extensive than the other greens; it is situated on the west side of the high road between the Seven Sisters and the High Cross: it is a large open space enclosed with posts and rails, and surrounded by many excellent family residences. The lately erected chapel of ease, called "*Trinity Chapel*," stands on the north side of this green.

Scotland Green is situated a little to the north of Sanchez's Almshouses, on the east side of the high road. The Girls' Charity School, called the "*Blue School*," occupies part of the

front of this green next the road, and the other part is occupied by the Watch-house. At the east end of this green the road or footway communicates with the Marshes: on either side there are many small tenements, occupied by the industrious part of the community. The river Moselle, which crosses the road opposite to Scotland Green, runs on the north side, and communicates with *Carbuncle* or Garbell Ditch, and so on through the Marsh to the river Lea.

A great part of these greens have been enclosed from time to time, as may be seen by reference to the title "Waste Lands."

THE LANES AND HIGHWAYS.

BESIDES the Church and the Seven Sisters Roads there are many ancient lanes and highways in this parish: a short account of them is here given, beginning with those on the east side of the turnpike road from Stamford Hill.

At no great distance from Stamford Hill turnpike gate, there is a short lane which leads from the high road to the river Lea, the coal wharf on its bank, and the Marshes.

Page Green Road leads from the Seven Sisters to Bounds Lane, and so on to the Hale and the Hale Field

High Cross Lane leads also from the high road on the south side of the Cross, to the Hale and Broad Lane Road.

There is a short road or footway from Scotland Green which leads into the Marshes.

Marsh Lane, is opposite to the late nursery ground, for many years known as "Coleman's Nursery," and passing by the farm called "Asplins," in the occupation of Mr. W. Delano, leads also into the Marshes.

Waggon Horse Lane, which is the last on this side of the highway, also leads to the Marshes.

Then crossing the highway and going towards the south on the west side, the first is

White Hart Lane, the upper part of which by the lands known as "Crook's Grove," was at the time of the Earl of

Dorset's Survey, and long before, called *Apeland Street*, which, after considerable windings and turnings, leads on the south side of the parsonage grounds towards the north west to Clay Hill, and no further ; but it continues towards the south west by the parsonage grounds to Elses Green, Wood Green, and Chapman's Green, crossing the New River, into the Southgate road.

Lordship Lane, formerly called "Berry Lane," leads from the high road to Chapman's Green, Elses Green, and Wood Green, and Tottenham Wood Farm.

Philip Lane leads from Tottenham Green to West Green, and Ducket's Green, on the confines of Hornsey.

Black-up Lane, otherwise called "Black-hope Lane," leads from the highway opposite the Seven Sisters to West Green and Ducket's Green.

Hangre Lane, formerly called "Chisley Lane," leads from the foot of Stamford Hill to Hangre Green, Beans Green, West Green, and Ducket's Green, &c.⁹⁶

ANCIENT HOUSES, FORMERLY INNS.

ON the east side of the highway, a short distance from White Hart Lane, there is an ancient house divided into separate dwellings, one of which is in the occupation of Mr. Wall, Chemist, and the other of Mr. Isaac, stage coach proprietor: this house was for many years in the occupation of Mr. Story, a butcher, who was succeeded by Mr. Tuck: it was formerly a considerable inn, known by the sign of *The Lamb*. The house is lath and plaster built, with four pediments in the front, and appears from the style to have been erected about the latter end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. There was a small farm attached to this house in the rear, with a large yard, stables, &c.

There was also another ancient house, which stood at the north-east corner of White Hart Lane: this was also an inn of some

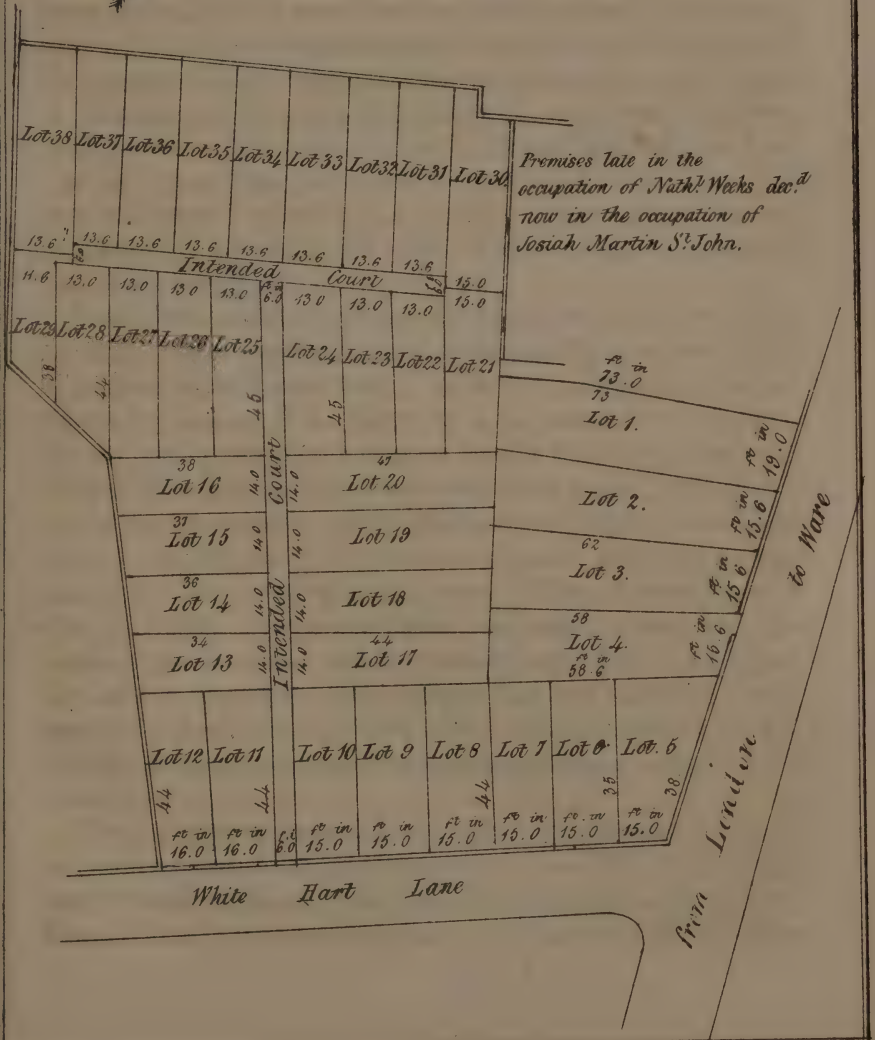
(96) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619, where all these roads are plainly laid down.

note, and in the year 1620 it was known by the sign of *The Horns*. The upper part of White Hart Lane at this time was called *Apeland Street*, on the north side of which there were two pieces of land, called *Apelund*, then in the occupation of T. Goddard, on the west of a piece of land, called *Sly Field*. This house, with the yard, coach-houses, stables, &c., was for many years, in the occupation of Mr. Hunter, coach proprietor; but some years ago, the license was removed to an ancient house now known by the sign of *The White Hart Inn*, on the east side of the high road opposite to the nursery ground formerly in the occupation of the late William Coleman. The house was divided into several distinct dwellings, and successively occupied by respectable individuals. In the year 1824, the greater part thereof was pulled down, and the site of it, with the ground attached was sold in lots, upon which there are now standing several large shops in the front next the high Road, and some smaller houses on the north side of White Hart Lane. The remaining part of this ancient house, with the stables, &c., is now in the several occupations of Mr. Curling, butcher, and Mr. St. John, stage-coach proprietor. It was at these stables the horses of Henry VIII stood when he came to visit his minister *Henningham*, who lived at the *Black House*, now known as Northumberland Row, on the east side of the high road, opposite White Hart Lane, after noticed.

On the east side of the highway, nearly opposite to *Bruce Grove*, but a little to the southward, there formerly stood a large and commodious house, known as *The George and Vulture*, which was in early times much frequented by the citizens of London taking their recreations at Tottenham; attached to this house was a large garden, bowling green, and a piece of water, well stocked with fish, and stabling for many horses: besides the accommodation within the house, there was a large and handsome banquetting room in the garden, which was also used as an assembly room. This house was some years ago discontinued as a tavern, and about the year 1807 it was in the occupation of Mr. Freer, who kept a boarding school there for boys; it was then the property of the late Mr. Charles Pratt. After the decease of Mr. Pratt, in 1818, the house and grounds, containing about 4A. were

PLAN

of an Estate situate
at
TOTTENHAM.
Corner of
White Hart Lane.



let by his devisees to Mr. Thomas Finney ; and in the year 1829, Mr. Thomas Holmes Sparks, who married the only daughter of Mr. Pratt, granted a lease for seventy-one years from midsummer, 1829, to Mr. Finney, who very soon afterwards pulled down the old house, which was in a dilapidated state, and on its site, in front next the high road, he built several respectable dwellings with shops : the remainder of these premises is occupied by himself. The banquetting room is the only part of the old house that remains, which was converted into a stable, and used as such for many years ; but the room has been lately restored to its former state ; it is of good dimensions, and might be used for many useful purposes. In taking down the old house, many silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth and Charles I. were found in a very perfect state. The coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth was fixed over the front door ; but when the house was taken down, the coat of arms was removed : it is now to be seen fixed in the wall at the back of a house at the corner of Hale Lane, in the occupation of Mr. Goodacre.

In the 14th century, there was an ancient house, lath and plaster built, with pediments, (two of which are still to be seen) similar to those already mentioned ; this house is situated on the east side of the highway at the extremity of the parish. It was then, and for many years after, known as the *Ale Brewhouse* ; and was divided into distinct tenements many years since. Part of the old house still remains, in the occupation of Pomfret, Allard, and others. In the year 1747, it was, with some land, and a large yard, barn, &c. conveyed in fee to one William Chancellor, who died in 1772 ; after whose death this property came into the family of the *Garmans*, and was divided according to the directions of Mr. Chancellor's will amongst that family, but the whole, except the land behind, which is still in the possession of Mr. Thomas Garman, about 6A., has been since sold to several individuals.

There is another ancient house, known as *The Red Lion* inn, situated opposite Lordship Lane, on the east side of the high road. On the back gable, which is built of brick, in the style of the Flemish houses, with two pediments, now plastered over, there was

in one of them a coat of arms carved in stone, and what could be decyphered about fifty years ago, was *Paly of Six Gu. Or. Sable, a * * * between two martlets, impaling a cross: * * * in the dexter canton a fleur de lis*; it is now hid from view by the plaster. No doubt the front of this house was in unison with the back, but the repairing hand of the workman has completely altered its ancient appearance; still there are some parts which bear the marks of antiquity, particularly the north gable wall, which has not undergone any material alteration.

The Bull ale-house claims title to antiquity: it stands on the site of the Hermitage, noticed in page 16, ante, and was probably built about the middle of the sixteenth century; it had pediments similar to the ancient houses before mentioned.

There was formerly an inn of some note on the east side of Tottenham Green, in a place now called *Ship Yard*, and also one on the west side of the same green, of which mention will be made hereafter.

In early times to travel from home was a serious undertaking; and even a hundred years ago it was considered hazardous. It was not safe nor common to travel on foot, excepting on pilgrimages; horse-back was the usual method of journeying for persons of every rank and station. The roads were very bad, seldom more than mere tracts, something like the worst of the few remaining parish cross roads. The aged and the infirm were occasionally dragged along in carriages, but those were mere carts without springs, or with a sort of hammock slung from poles.

Inns were rare and unknown till the latter part of the 16th century: travellers sought for accommodation in monasteries, or in private houses, when overtaken by the night. The ancient inns, before the 16th century, may generally be traced to the resort of pilgrims and others to a neighbouring shrine bringing more than the monastic brethren chose to harbour. The chambers above opening into galleries, ascended by stairs from the court yard. The rooms below were for eating and drinking, and for business. The inn yards were often used for science or theatrical representation: the spectators stood or sat in the galleries; the actors strutted out from behind a curtain hung at one side

and delivered their speeches. The drama at this period were chiefly histories from Scripture, prepared and arranged by the ecclesiastics; many of them were of a most extraordinary description, and, in some instances, a profanation of the gospel.

When goods were conveyed from one inland place to another, it was chiefly on pack horses: thus we find a horse-load of oysters sent to *John of Gaunt* from *Colchester*: and when *Paston* sent from *Norfolk* to *London* for a hat, in the fifteenth century, the carrier was to wear it on his ride homeward. The internal conveyance of bulky articles of food was difficult, and rendered more so by the taxes demanded by every town or great landholder through whose boundaries the commodities passed; so that there was no encouragement for the farmer to grow more than his own neighbourhood could consume, unless he had the benefit of water carriage; and canals were then unknown. In the year 1258, corn at *Northampton* was sold for more than double the price it bore at *Dunstable*.

An inn of the above description is to be seen at *Gloucester*, (known as the *New Inn*); many such inns existed in country towns long before the sixteenth century, but this inn seems to be the only one now remaining, and bears marks of great antiquity.

A List of licensed Victualling Houses in the parish of Tottenham, 1839.

The *Bell and Hare*, east side of the high road, and south of Marsh Lane.

Black Boy, West Green.

Bull, east side of the high road, opposite Grove House, near Tottenham Green.

Coach and Horses, east side of the street, Lower Tottenham.

George and Vulture, east side of the high road, nearly opposite Bruce Grove.

Plough, east side of the high road.

Queen's Head, West Green.

Red Lion, east side of the high road, opposite Lordship Lane.

Roebuck, east side of the street, Lower Ward.

The *Rose and Crown*, near the Cross.

Ship, west side of the street.

Swan, High Cross.

Three Compasses, Queen Street, in White Hart Lane.

Three Jolly Butchers, Wood Green, on the Southgate Road.

Waggon and Horses, east side of the high road, Lower Tottenham.

White Hart, east side of the high road, north of Marsh Lane.

White Hart, in the Hale.

Besides the above public houses, there are ten houses licensed for the sale of beer, ale, and porter, by retail, under the statutes 10 Geo. 4, c. 7 and 8, and the 1, W. IV, c. 54.

MANUFACTORIES.

The Caoutchouc Manufactory.

IN the year 1815, an extensive building was erected on the east side of the high road, nearly opposite Bruce Grove, by Mr. Louis Freboút, a native of France, for the purpose of throwing and winding silk. These premises consist of two ranges of building, each four stories high, with a steam engine. Mr. Freboút soon discovered that his proposed plan for preparing silk for the manufactories would not succeed; and, about the year 1820, he gave up his project, and let the buildings to Messrs. Lacy and Fisher, at £700. per annum, who converted the machinery to making British lace, in which there were about three hundred persons, men, women, and children, employed. The four houses in front of the road on the east side were also erected by Mr. Freboút, and the expense of these houses, buildings, and steam engine was between £25,000. and £30,000. After Messrs. Fisher and Lacy left the premises, Mr. Herbert occupied them as a lace manufactory for three or four years.

A company, called *The London Caoutchouc Company*, was established by act of parliament in the year 1837, who became

lessee of these premises. The company was formed principally for the working of several patents for the application of *caoutchouc*, (the Indian rubber): it had also for its object the procuring the introduction of a steady and ample supply of Indian rubber to this country, and especially from our Asiatic colonies, and to facilitate its application to many branches of our manufactures.

The company's operations have been attended with the desired success in making elastic India rubber webs, surgical bandages, braces, garters, waist belts, shoulder straps, glove ties, &c., stays, boots, laced stockings, &c.; saddle girths, horse rollers, water-proof cloth for coats, cloaks, capes, hammer cloths of carriages, &c.; canvas for tarpauling, cart tilts, rick cloths, &c.; tubes for engine pipes or hose, &c. &c.; block rubber and sheet rubber, rubber for billiard table cushions, *caoutchouc* paste for rendering boots and shoes water proof—for varnishes and solutions; *caoutchouc* paint, elastic bands for driving machinery, &c.; these bands have been used with great advantage as breechings of guns, windlass ropes, towing ropes, and many other applications where their elastic property is a perfect security against their breaking by a jerk: one of the most generally known applications will explain the extension of its utility to similar purposes. For a long time, the "Nassau Balloon" has been provided with such a rope: when the grapnel or anchor catches, instead of a sudden jerk, the balloon is arrested without its restraint being felt; and, as the force of a jerk is the severest test of the strength of a rope or cord, experiments have shown that the elastic rope, capable of bearing the same dead strain as common rope, will bear with more perfect safety the fall of equal weights attached to both, a difference of ten to one, for the heights from which the weights descend to be arrested by the rope; they therefore relieve machinery, horses and men, in action, and have an infinite greater durability, and are the best security against accidents from the breaking of ropes subjected to sudden strains.

The use of the Indian *caoutchouc* is at present in its infancy, and in these days of science in which we live, it is not to be calculated to what uses the Indian rubber may be applied.

On the 16th of January, 1839, the north wing of this factory

was consumed by fire : the property destroyed, and damage done, was estimated at about £14,000. : it was believed to be the act of an incendiary. The premises were insured, but not in a sufficient sum to cover the loss.

There were two extensive buildings of four stories each in height previous to the fire ; since then, three additional buildings have been erected, one of two stories high, one hundred and seventy feet in length, by thirty-eight feet in width ; one other of one story, one hundred and fifty feet in length, by thirty-nine feet in width ; and one other of one story, one hundred and forty feet in height, by thirty-two feet in width : there are now two steam engines, one of forty and another of twenty-five horse power.

The building is now reinstated, and the machinery in full work. There was very little damage done to the steam engines although the engine-house suffered much from the fire.

The company re-built such part of the premises as were destroyed by the fire, and added the additional buildings above mentioned. The number of persons employed in this factory, including men, women, and children, varies, according to the season and quantity of work ; paid in wages fluctuates from £5,200. to £10,000. per annum.⁹⁵

The Crape Manufactory.

ABOUT the year 1833, Mr. Herbert, of Nottingham, purchased the remainder of Coleman's Nursery which was not sold at the auction⁹⁶ in the year 1810, and built a capital house on the west side of the high road, nearly opposite Marsh Lane, and two ranges of extensive buildings, four stories high, with a steam engine of ten-horse power, for the purpose of manufacturing bobbin net, and lace. The number of persons he employed in the factory was one hundred and forty, males and females. In the year 1837, Mr. Herbert left this factory, and retired to Nottingham ; previously to which, he let all the premises on lease to the present occupiers, Messrs. Baylis, for seven years. The house and buildings cost Mr. Herbert £10,000.⁹⁷ and upwards. Messrs.

(95) From a circular distributed through the parish, by the Company.

(96) See Appendix No. I, page 27.

(97) From the information of Mr. Herbert.

Baylis carry on an extensive manufactory of crape, in which they employ about one hundred and ninety, men, women, and children ; and the amount of wages annually paid for labour is about £3,500.⁹⁸

THE PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS OF LAND IN 1600.

THE principal land proprietors in the parish, were only forty in number, and their names were

Thomas Adams,	Lady Heybourne,
J. Burrough,	Thomas Hughes,
— Bennett,	Robert Hutchins,
J. Bolton,	J. Harrison,
Thomas Bolton,	Joseph Justice,
Edward Barkham,	Thomas King,
William Benning,	Mrs. Moyse,
Ambrose Crew,	Robert Morton,
J. Clay.	R. Morris,
Marshall Crust,	Edward Osborne,
George Chapman,	William Palmer,
J. Cage,	Sir James Price,
John Culph,	Sir Thomas Penniston,
Elizabeth Candeler,	Widow Pearson,
H. Cowis,	Richard Pulford,
J. Fenton,	Arthur Robinson,
Erasmus Greene,	Gawen Whittingham,
Erasmus Greenaway,	Thomas Wheeler,
William Gore,	William Young.
Thomas Goddard,	&c. &c.

The names of the lands and marshes in the possession of the foregoing proprietors were as follow :

Those on the East side of the highway—Markfield ;⁹⁹ Hill

(98) From the information of Mr. James Baylis.

(99) Now the property of William Hobson, Esq.

Pond Field; Lounders;¹⁰⁰ Waders; Colls Croft; Pagistied; Johnson's; Bush Mead; Balwin's;¹⁰¹ Coppesfield; Marven's; The Hale Field Marsh; Lock Mead, ditto; Mill Mead, ditto; The Great Dinge; Barlows Hoppett; Ratlen's Croft, or Long Slype; Clendish Hills Marsh; The Downe Marsh; Mitchley Marsh; Broad Mead Marsh; Wild Marsh; Moorefield; Stone Leys;¹⁰² Butchers Field; The Eight Acres; Barne Close; Long Field; Howfield; Mockings Grounds,^{102a} consisting of Barn Close, the Nether Pightle, the Upper Pightle, Pear Tree Field, Great Field, Long Field, Hardings, Little Field, Comber Croft;¹⁰³ Crows Nest;¹⁰⁴ Asplins;¹⁰⁵ Warman's Field; Feather Field; Balls Down; Bermott; Ridley, &c.

Those on the West side of the parish—Great Gallow Field; Little Gallow Field; Oat Field; Bushey Hangre; Stone Bridge Field, *alias* Snares Mead; Great Nares Mead; Megge Field; Barn Close; Lionel Field; Warner's Field; Halesfield; Lord's Grove; Parkfield; Black-hope Grove; Lounders Mead; Collierfield; Crookes Grove; Red Lands; West Green Field; Gadsdens;¹⁰⁶ Whilefield; Calcott's; Harpool Field; Hawke Parke; Stevens Field; Butchers Field; The Camps; Long Croft; Long Pightle; Hill Pond Field;¹⁰⁷ Southfield, at St. Loys; Langford Lands;¹⁰⁸ Lords Mead; Godders Field; Down Hills; Broad Waters; Duckets—comprising Butchers Field, Home Mead, Duckets Mead, Rough Pasture, Mabley Trough, Coldhams Grove, and Great Coldhams Grove; Cappers Field; Ants Croft; Naves; Tottenham Wood;¹⁰⁹ Woodridings; Scares Pightle; Upper Mead; Roundabouts; Highfield Grove; Perrins Field; Larkins Field; Hopper Field; Rosefields; Hoppers; Perrycroft Grove; SerlesGrove; Wellfield; Raglands; Denny Croft;

(100) Now the property of James Row, Esq.

(101) Late the property of Richard Mountford, Esq. deceased.

(102) Now the property of Mr. John Scales.

(102a) The site of the ancient Manor of *Mockings* mentioned hereafter.

(103) Now called "Combes Croft," belonging to the parish.

(104) A small farm on the east side of Willoughby Lane.

(105) A farm on the north side of Marsh Lane.

(106) Now belonging to B. G. Windus, Esq., at the south-east corner of Philip Lane, on which there is now an unique cottage, in which he resides.

(107) Now belonging to the parish.

(108) Now Bruce Grove. (109) Now Thomas Rhodes.

Slyfield; Apeland; Crookes Grove; Pagefield; Lords Grove; Spottens Grove; Spottens Plain; Little Awle Field; Great Awle Field; West Beds; Tottenham Leas (at Clay Hill;) The Parsonage Grounds; East Field; Connygree; &c.

The roads, greens, and lanes, were known by the following names :

Those on the East side of the highway—Page Green; Hoop Lane;¹¹⁰ Bramble Lane;¹¹¹ Broad Lane; The Hale Lane; The Mill Road; Down Lane; Marsh Lane; Crows Nest Lane;¹¹² &c.

Those on the West side of the highway—Chisley Lane;¹¹³ Black-hope Lane; High Cross Lane, *alias* Philip Lane; Lordship Lane; Love Lane; Berry Lane;¹¹⁴ White Hart Lane; Apeland Street; Hyfield Slough;¹¹⁵ Wolf Lane; Clay Hill Lane; Hangre Green; Warner's Green; Chapmans Green; Beans Green; Duckets Green; Elses Green; Smiths Cross Green; Bounds Green; Searles Green; West Green; Wood Green; Chitts Hill; Bush Hill; Clay Hill; &c.

On comparing the Survey of 1798, with the Earl of Dorset's Survey taken in 1619, the greater part of the parish appears to have undergone little alteration, except in those parts where buildings have been erected; and this appears principally to be in Lords Mead and Langford Lands, now called *Bruce Grove*; on the north side of Lordship Lane, called *Bruce Terrace*; on the north side of Black-up Lane; and on the north side of White Hart

(110) This lane, which is at the south east corner of Tottenham Green, formerly led thence by Baldwin's Meadows, into Broad Lane and Page Green.

(111) This lane formerly led from Broad Lane, on the east of Lounders, into Lock Mead; but it was stopped up, and taken into Lounders Meadow, by Mr. W. Row, in the year 1820.

(112) Now called Willoughby Lane.

(113) Now called Hangre Lane.

(114) Seems to have been the name of a continuation of Lordship Lane, commencing at the lane leading from the top of Lordship Lane, on the west side of the Castle wall to the Church, as far as Chapman's Green.

(115) Apeland Street, and Hyfield Slough; a continuation of White Hart Lane commencing at the meadow called Apeland, and ending at Searles Green.

Lane, about half a mile from the high road, called *Tottenham Terrace*, consisting of some good residences with others of a minor description : and also on the land called “Connygree,” recently known as *Coleman’s Nursery*, on the west side of the high road, on which, during the years 1822 and 1823, and since, some good houses have been erected, and a number of a smaller description.

THE VOTERS FOR KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.

IN the year 1839, there were about three hundred persons in the parish who claimed to be entitled to vote for two knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex, under the provisions of the Reform Act, 2 W. IV, c. 45, intituled “An Act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales,” (passed 1832) of which, *one hundred and thirty-six* were freeholders, *eleven* copyholders, *sixty* leaseholders, and the others by rental and occupation.

THE LOYALTY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF TOTTENHAM.

IN the year 1792, at the time of the revolution in France, England was disquieted by the doctrines of several disloyal individuals, and more particularly by the publication of a book written by an individual of the name of *Thomas Paine*, entitled “The Rights of Man,” which was full of blasphemy and sedition, and was circulated with much industry and very extensively through the kingdom, in order to excite the evil-disposed to acts of rebellion, plunder, and murder. Loyal associations were generally formed in the neighbourhood of London and in many parts of the kingdom, which showed this man, his followers, and coadjutors that their attempts to subvert the government would be futile ; and amongst the King’s subjects, the parishioners of Tottenham were not backward in showing their loyalty and attach-

ment to the King and the constitution. A brief account of their proceedings is here subjoined.

In the year 1792, a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish was convened at the George and Vulture tavern, which was very numerously attended by all the principal inhabitants, tradesmen, and others; at which it was unanimously resolved that certain opinions had been circulated with much art and industry subversive to the dearest interests of this country, and destructive to all governments; and as tumults and disorders have appeared, the *natural consequences of such opinions*, it was considered by the inhabitants assembled at this meeting, that it was the duty of every individual to join his neighbour in support of the constitution and government, by King, Lords, and Commons; and, in order to effect which, they engaged to bind themselves to each other to support the civil authority *personally*, in suppressing all rioting and tumults, and in bringing the authors and promoters of such disorders to justice. The vicar and churchwardens, with ten of the principal inhabitants, were appointed a committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, when a subscription was at the same time opened, and the resolutions were ordered to be laid on the table in the Vestry Room from Saturday, the 22nd, to Saturday, the 29th of December, for signatures, which was subsequently signed by a very great majority of the inhabitants of the parish.

After this meeting was dissolved, a procession both of horsemen and men on foot paraded through the parish, followed by a cart in which was placed the effigy of *Tom Paine* in a sitting posture, with a book in his hand; there was also a person in the cart on the side of the effigy, who represented the *executioner*; and after parading through the parish, the effigy was brought back to the George and Vulture and hung upon a high gibbet and burnt in the midst of the people, whose *acclamations of loyalty* showed their attachment to the King and the constitution. During the procession, a paper purporting to be *the last dying speech of Tom Paine* was distributed.

On the 30th of April following, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants was held at the same tavern, at which it was unani-

mously resolved to form a voluntary association for the protection of the parish and neighbourhood ; at which, a very liberal subscription was entered into to form a fund to defray all expenses that should be incurred, and to provide uniforms for such members of it who, from their situation in life, were unable to bear the expense themselves. The association was soon formed, and officers were appointed under the sanction of government, who provided arms and accoutrements : the corps continued to muster regularly for exercise twice a week, for three or four years, when it was dissolved.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTING DEPREDACTIONS, &c. AND THE METROPOLIS POLICE FORCE.

FOR several years previous to the year 1823, a great many depredations and many *burglaries* had been committed in this parish, which were increasing rather than diminishing, and so frequent were offences committed, that in November, 1828, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the parish was convened, in order to adopt such measures as might appear expedient for the protection of the parishioners during the then approaching winter ; when it appeared that for want of a sufficient fund to keep up a nightly patrol which had been appointed, it was therefore obliged to be diminished in number, and to this cause was attributed the increase of depredations.

It appeared to the parishioners present that there was a necessity of immediately adopting such means as might be best calculated to ensure the general protection of the neighbourhood ; for which purpose, a scale of contributions was established—to be paid by the inhabitants, according to the rates of their houses and premises as they were then assessed, at the rate of six-pence in the pound upon houses, and one penny in the pound upon land. A committee was appointed to collect contributions, and a treasurer and secretary were also appointed. Rewards from £1. up to £15. were paid by the association as an encouragement for the

apprehending and convicting offenders, one-half was paid on apprehending, and the other half upon conviction.

This association was given up upon the parishioners agreeing to adopt the watching and lighting act,¹¹⁶ and they were watched under the provisions of this act for three years ; after which, they were not inclined to renew the appointment of the inspectors, and the watching was abandoned altogether.

In 1838, a private subscription was entered into for the purpose of watching the parish, and a constabulary force was appointed, which continued until the autumn of 1839: a considerable sum was raised, and a number of efficient men were appointed to patrol the parish by day and night ; but this was given up in August, 1839. Shortly after which, this parish, with several others, was formed into a Metropolitan Police District.

The Metropolitan Police District.

THIS parish, together with *Edmonton, Enfield, Waltham Abbey, Cheshunt, and Chingford*, was formed into a police district, under the Metropolitan Police Act.¹¹⁷ The metropolitan police commissioners sent a force down, who commenced operations and took possession of the watch or *station* house on the 13th of January last. There are fifteen police constables appointed for this parish, including two sergeants.

The parish is lighted by the commissioners of the metropolis roads north of the Thames ; there are about sixty gas lamps from Stamford Hill to the parish of Edmonton, supplied by the Imperial Gas Company, at Haggerstone ; and the commissioners also provide horse patrols, who traverse the parish during the night. There are only two magistrates resident in the parish—William Robinson, LL.D., and Thomas Gibson, Esq.

(116) The 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 90, intituled—"An Act to repeal an Act of the eleventh year of his late Majesty King George IV, for Lighting and Watching of Parishes in England and Wales, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof." (Passed 28th of August, 1833.)

(117) The 2 and 3 Vict. c. 47, intituled—"An Act for further improving the Police in and near the Metropolis." (Passed 17th August, 1839.)

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

ON the 31st of December, 1807, a fire broke out in White Hart Lane, at the residence of Mrs. Maccaughey, next to the Vicarage House towards the north, who kept a boarding school for young ladies, which was attended with melancholy circumstances. The nurse, according to custom, had put two of Mrs. Maccaughey's children to bed, one about five, the other about seven years of age ; and it has been supposed that on her leaving the room in haste, the curtains of one of the beds which was near the door by some means caught fire unperceived by the nurse, the bed and furniture soon became a continuous blaze of fire. When the screams of the children were heard, it was too late to render them any assistance, and they became victims to the devouring element, and the house was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. Mrs. Maccaughey was from home when the fire happened. Previously to this great calamity, Mr. Maccaughey, who had left England on some mercantile business, was lost at sea, leaving Mrs. Maccaughey with eight children, one of which, previous to this fire, was accidentally drowned in a pond in the garden, while the mother was at church.

The site of this house, with the garden and about seven acres of meadow in the front, was, in 1818, purchased by Mr. Robert Henry Sparks, who then occupied the adjoining house towards the west, which he added to the pleasure grounds attached to his residence. The premises, on which the house stood that was burnt down, are subject to a quit rent of *1s. 6d. per annum, to the lord of the manor of Tottenham.*

The house above mentioned to have been formerly in the occupation of Mr. Sparks, was one of the old mansion houses in this parish, and in the *Dorset Survey* it is called *Toses*. It was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Jansen, then of Mr. Horne, and afterwards of John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. It was purchased by Mr. Roger Dawson, and the late Mr. Thomas Williams, about the year 1827, of Mr. Sparks : the old house was soon afterwards pulled down, and two neat houses were erected on its site after the style of the *Italian Villa*, and which now occupy as well the site of the old mansion as that of the house destroyed by fire.

FREEHOLDERS AND COPYHOLDERS.

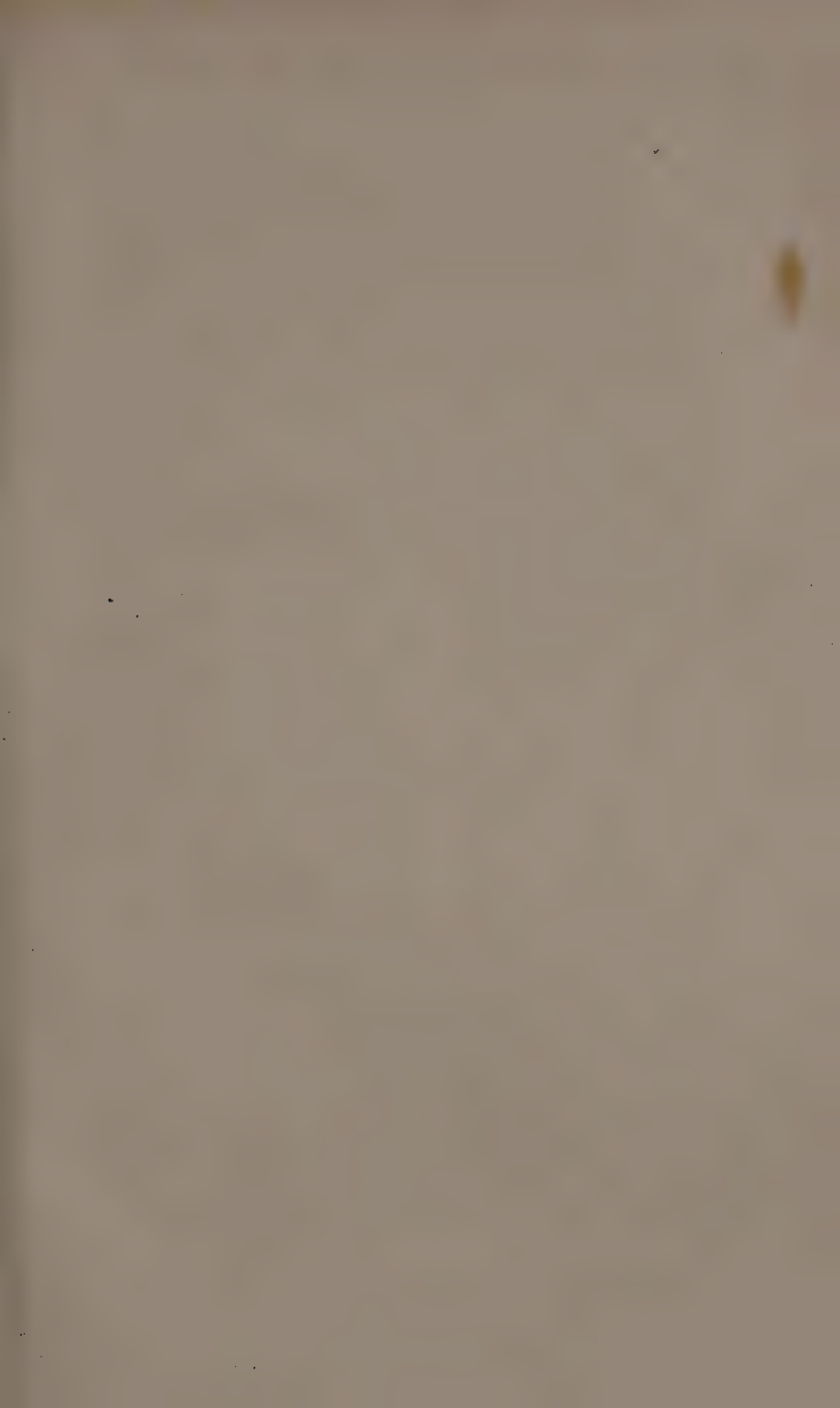
THE names of the freeholders and copyholders who claimed to vote at the election of two knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex, in the year 1839.

Freeholders.

Those marked thus (*) are resident in Tottenham.

Anderson, William.	Conyers, Henry John.
Anderson, Charles James.	Cook, Thomas.*
Andrews, Samuel.	Clark, Thomas.*
Appletree, Benjamin.	Collett, John.
Aldred, Anthony.*	Dawson, Roger.*
Archer, Charles.*	Dunster, Henry Thomas.*
Beadnell, John.*	Duffield, Samuel.*
Bodkin, William Henry.	Dallinger, Robert.*
Boon, John.*	Delph, Nathan.
Bratt, William.	Dover, William.
Brown, James.*	Dimmock, Edward Moss.
Bullen, George.	Ellis, Sir Henry, K.H.
Burgess, William.*	Fernie, Ebenezer.
Brooks, William.	Fletcher, Joseph.*
Bacon, Huntley, Jun.	Forster, Josiah.*
Ball, William.	Fisk, Henry.*
Bates, Samuel.*	Faulkner, George.
Balaam, William.	Fowler, Samuel.
Beer, William.*	Garman, Thomas.*
Baker, William.	Gittins, Samuel.*
Capel, John.	Gibbs, Joseph.*
Chandler, Thomas.*	Gardner, James.*
Chalkley, George.*	Haddan, William John.*
Chassereau, James Daniel	Harvey, Henry William.*
Cheffins, Caius.	Heraud, James Abraham.*
Cock, John.*	Hill, Thomas Wrght.*
Curtis, Sir. William, <i>Lord</i>	Hill, Edwin.*
<i>of the Manor.</i>	Hill, Rowland.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hill, Frederick.* | Press, George.* |
| Hobson, William.* | Peart, Thomas.* |
| Hodgkins, John, senior.* | Phillips, John.* |
| Hodgkins, John, junior. | Phillips, Edward.* |
| Humphris, Edward.* | Peile, Solomon. |
| Humphries, John. | Preston, Sheffield.* |
| Humphrey, John. | Pim, John. |
| Humphreys, Thomas.* | Pryor, John. |
| Hunt, Philip Thomas.* | Row, James.* |
| Hunt, John Philip. | Richardson, Edward. |
| Hobson, William, junior. | Richardson, Charles. |
| Hadlow, William.* | Richardson, George B. |
| Holbrook, James.* | Richardson, William. |
| Hodgson, Joseph Proud. | Reid, John. |
| Howard, Luke.* | Rhodes, Thomas.* |
| Hill, John. | Robinson, William, LLD.* |
| Heaver, John. | Ruffy Jacob. |
| Ives, William.* | Richardson, John, J. M. |
| Illidge, John. | Richardson, Henry B. |
| Janson, William.* | Sands, William. |
| Johnson, Ebenezer.* | Sanders, James. |
| Jones, Thomas. | Sanderson, Richard. |
| Jones, John. | Sanders, Thomas. |
| Jarvis, Stephen, junior. | Scambler, Henry.* |
| Keeling, John.* | Scales, John.* |
| Knott, William.* | Seear, James. |
| Laundy, Joseph.* | Seagoe, Robert James. |
| Lucas, John. | Shackell, William. |
| Lee, Nathaniel Vye. | Shadbolt, Charles.* |
| Muncaster, Thomas.* | Shillitoe, Thomas.* |
| May, William. | Smale, Henry Lewis.* |
| Markham, Samuel.* | Soames, Charles.* |
| Michell, T. Penruddocke. | Stacey, George.* |
| Mercier, Francis.* | Stratton, John. |
| Newcome, Thomas, <i>Vicar</i> | Smith, Thomas. |
| <i>of Tottenham.</i> | Smyth, Sir John. |
| Powell, Henry Weyland. | Sperling, Henry Piper. |





Engraved from an Original Drawing in the Supplement to Robinson's History & Antiquities of Wiltshire, 1846.

WILTON GREEN, WILT.

Sparks, Thomas Hodgson.	Whybro, Edward.*
Scales, Edward.	Wright, William.*
Sidcomb, Thomas.	Wright, William.*
Taylor, John.	Wilks, Joseph Brown.
Thompson, John.	Winstanley, John Strange.
Tuck, George Storey.*	Willis, John.
Townend, John.*	Windus, Benjamin G.*
Tilley, Thomas.*	Warring, Thomas Albert.
Teale, Benjamin Herdwick.	White, William*
White, Thomas.*	Wood, Richard Mountford.

Copyholders.

Aylott, James.*	Haddan, William John.*
Baker, Barnard.	Nash, Alexander John.
Bamford, Thomas, senior.	Sparrow, Robert George.
Eaton, John.	Turner, Charles.*
Harland, David.*	Watson, Alexander.

Independently of the above Freeholders and Copyholders, there were many in the parish who neglected to register their names, consequently they were excluded from voting.

TOTTENHAM GREEN.

THE spacious open area, called *Tottenham Green*, is situated upon a rising ground, a short distance south of the High Cross, a little beyond the fourth mile-stone: it contains about four acres of ground, is skirted by several good residences, and is considered to be one of the most eligible parts of the parish on account of its contiguity to the metropolis; at the farthest extremity from which, towards the north-east corner, stands the Chapel-of-ease to the Mother Church, called *Trinity Chapel*. On the same side of the Green, and at the north-west corner, formerly stood the noble mansion of Sir Abraham Reynardson, the munificent founder

(118) See page 72 ante, as to the number of leaseholders and others who claimed to vote, and there were many others who neglected to register.

of the almshouses known as *Reynardson's Almshouses*, an account of which is hereafter noticed. On the east side of the Green, about 200 yards from the Cross, there is an open space, on which in early times stood an inn called *The Ship*: it is still known as *Ship Yard*; it is an oblong square or quadrangle, and was surrounded on the north, east, and south sides thereof, by spacious erections for the accommodation of an inn: that part of the building which occupied the north and east sides has long since been pulled down; and the only part now remaining is the building on the south, which has been for many years divided into separate dwellings, and occupied by three or four families. There is still the remains of antiquity about this building; it is lath and plaster built, with six pediments, similar to those of Dean Wood's house: this part of the building was for many years occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bean, as a boarding school for boys.

The site of the newly-erected house in front on the east side of the green, and on the south side of the entrance to *Ship Yard*, was formerly part of this old inn, which was purchased some years ago by the late Solomon Peile, Esq., who pulled down the old buildings, and built the present house in the front, which was for some time in the occupation of the late Mr. Patience. John Thompson, Esq. now resides in this house.

On the site of *Ship Yard*, about the year 1600, stood the mansion of Alderman Barkham,¹¹⁹ and it is probable that this mansion house was, after the death of Alderman Barkham, converted into an inn.

Between the house now in the occupation of Mr. Thompson and that of Mr. Edward Whybro, there was formerly a road-way which led from the highway at Tottenham Green to the lands called, in the survey of 1619, *Coppesfield* and *Baldwins*.¹²⁰ This roadway has been stopped up for some years, and it now forms part of the yard belonging to Mr. Whybro's house. In *Baldwins* field a duel was fought in the year 1610, between John Nelham and John Whiston, in consequence of a quarrel between them, which took place at the *Swan inn*, in which conflict John Nelham was killed.

(119) See the Dorset Survey, 1619. (120) Ibid.

SHIP YARD TOTTENHAM MIDD^x

Engraved for the Supplement to Johnson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.



This duel is thus noticed in the parish register, 10th of November, 1610: ¹²¹ "Upon Thursdaie, being the 8th of November, there was a meeting of the neighbours to warme *Mr. John Syms*, his house, the signe of the *Swanne* at High Cross, among whom came John Nelham and John Whiston, whoe having some grudge or quarrell between them, diner being done they two did use som private speches, within themselves; taking leave of the company, went to their houses, either of them taking his pickstafe in their handes, mett in a field behinde *Mr. Edward Barkham's* house, commonly caull'd or knowne by the name of *Baldwin's*, theare they two fought till John Nelham receyed a wound by John Whiston in his throate, fell down dead, and never spake word after; so the coroner, upon the Saturdaie next sate upon him; was buried the same daie being the 10th of November, 1610." *There is an old painting of this duel in the possession of William Robinson, Esq.* (1840.)

On the west side of Tottenham Green, about the centre, there are still the remains of a very ancient house, the middle part of which is of wood, lath, and plaster; the entrance has a large hall, or saloon, with a noble staircase of carved wood, in excellent preservation, and a colonnade in the front: this part of the house was for many years in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Coar. The north and south wings have been a long time divided from the centre part, and have been considerably modernised and converted into two respectable dwellings; the north wing is at this time in the occupation of Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth; the south wing was for many years the residence of the late William Row, Esq. and afterwards of the late Solomon Piele, Esq.—it is now in the occupation of Miss Towgood. Tradition says, that this house was, in the sixteenth century, a large and commodious inn; but of this there is no satisfactory proof to be found at the present day. The centre of this house bears evident marks of antiquity, both in the exterior and interior. The chimney pieces in three

(121) This is the first of the old registers in the possession of the parish officers:—(see "Parish Registers," post.) It commences 17th November, 1558, in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, and ends in 1679, in the twenty-ninth year of Charles II, *being a period of one hundred and twenty-two years.*

of the rooms are ancient, and very large; one formed of black marble, the others of carved wood. There are to be seen the appearances of doorways, now stopped up, and which no doubt in former times communicated with both the wings. There are galleries in the second and third stories, occupying the whole front of the house, and which perhaps originally formed a communication with the wings. There is a large open space in front of the central part, a sort of quadrangle, which inns in early days always had. Some years ago, when the white wash was scraped off the wall within the colonnade, a painting of a *target* was discovered, which rather confirms the opinion, that this house was in early times an *inn* of some note: after much enquiry as to the probability of the circumstance, and search amongst ancient documents, there is no account of it to be found. These old premises were formerly the property of Mr. Exeter, but now they belong to a Mr. Eaton.

From the discovery of the painting of a target just mentioned, it may be reasonably inferred that *archery* meetings were held at this house. The land behind and attached to it was, and still is, about 12A., which, with the house and other considerable possessions in this parish, after the death of Richard Candeler in the year 1602, became the property of his widow Elizabeth, in whose possession it was when the Earl of Dorset's Survey was made. There is a monument against the wall of the south aisle of the Church, on the east side of the little south door, to the memory of Mrs. Candeler; she was the daughter and sole heiress of Matthew Lock, Esq. of this parish, and died in 1622.¹²² It is probable that this spacious house was converted into an inn after her death.

Fitz Stephen, who flourished in the reign of Henry II, speaks thus concerning the amusements of the citizens—"There are, on "the north parts of London, principal fountains of water, sweet, "wholesome, and clear, streaming forth among the glistening "pebble stones, where the scholars and the youth of the city take "the air abroad in the summer evenings."

(122) See title "Monuments in the Church," post.

It appears that the amusements of the citizens were confined to the northern vicinity of London; at this period it was not unusual for wrestling matches, shooting at *targets*, casting the stone, and other pastimes between the citizens and the villagers at places not far distant from the city.

Stow, speaking of the fields in the northern environs of London, describes them as "commodious for the citizens therein to walk, shoote, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their *dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome ayre*," and among the variety of pastimes used by the citizens in ancient times, none seem to have been more attended to than the practice of shooting with the long bow; the encouragement of this pastime was a measure of the first importance, and of which most of our kings, subsequent to the conquest, seemed fully aware, as is evident from the statutes (as early as Edward III, 1365) that were repeatedly enacted for the regulation of exercise. In the year 1392, an act passed to oblige servants to shoot with bows and arrows on holidays and Sundays; and of such consequence was excellence in this art esteemed, that *Sir John Fortescue* declared that "*the mighte of the realme of Englande standyth upon archers*."¹²³

During the reign of Henry VIII, several statutes were made for the promotion of archery, and he granted, in the 26th year of his reign, a patent to *Sir Christopher Morris*¹²⁴ and others *that they should be overseers of the science of archery*, with liberty to shoot at all manner of marks and butts, as well in the city and in all other places.

But archery had degenerated from being the glory of British warriors into a *mere manly recreation*. The very name of *archer* seemed to be forgotten till the year 1753, when targets were erected during the Easter and Whitsun holidays.

At the south-west corner of the *High Cross Lane* at Tottenham Green, stands the unique and elegant cottage residence of Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq. For many years, a small cottage occupied this site, which was no doubt built after the Earl of Dorset's Survey in 1619, for in that survey no appearance of a

(123) *Anecdotes of Archery*, by E. Hargrove, York, 1792. 12mo. p. 35.

(124) Master of the Ordnance.

house is set out ; it was then a piece of pasture land of a triangular shape, and called *Gadsdens*. It is not known when, nor by whom the house was built, but it was for many years in the occupation of the late Mr. William Forster, who disposed of it to a Mr. Imeson : this gentleman soon afterwards pulled down the greater part of it and made some additional rooms and newly fronted the whole.

A few years ago it was purchased by the late Edward William Windus, Esq. and it is now the property and residence of his son, Benjamin Godfrey, Windus, Esq., who, since he came into possession, added several rooms and conveniences, particularly a library. In 1839, Mr. Windus purchased the reversion of the house and grounds adjoining his residence on the west, fronting east on the green, of the devisees under the will of the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.; the land attached to this house is situated a little in the rear of it, extending some distance down High Cross Lane on the southern side.

It is probable that Mr. Windus may add, if he lives to come into possession, a portion of this land to his premises, which will make his property more desirable as a residence.

From an early period of life, Mr. Windus showed some taste for the fine arts, which he cultivated with great assiduity. He commenced by collecting specimens of the arts in water colours from the pencils of various artists ; but his first sight of a drawing by *Turner* took his attention, and induced him to make a collection from that great master, his principal object ; and there is no doubt he has succeeded in forming a very unique collection of water-colour drawings.

This collection principally consists of drawings by *Turner*, which alone amount to upwards of two hundred ; these have been collected at various periods, regardless of expense, and they may be very justly considered the most choice and interesting specimens of the pencil of that great artist.

The cottage, though not large, contains several well-proportioned apartments, fitted up in an extraordinary style of neatness and with much taste. The library and drawing rooms are hung with the choicest of *Turner's* drawings, framed and glazed, to the

number of seventy; the remainder of the collection are preserved in portfolios; these drawings chiefly illustrate the most interesting scenery of England, Scotland, and Wales; and Mr. Windus also possesses the original designs which were made for the works of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott; and a few of Italy, the Rhine, and France, complete the "*Turner collection*."

The dining room is hung with a miscellaneous collection of drawings by *Harding, R. Westall, Cattermole, J. Lewis, D. Roberts, J. Christall, Chalon, Liverseege, F. Taylor, J. Edridge, &c.*, forming a pleasing variety.

Mr. Windus also possesses a matchless collection of drawings and sketches, by Sir David Wilkie, upwards of six hundred and fifty in number, with a complete collection of the engravings from his works, in the choicest states; and also a small but very select collection of drawings, by *Stothard*, (who has been most justly styled the English *Raphael*.) It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of precision, as to the value of this extensive collection; be it sufficient to say, no money would tempt Mr. Windus to part with it.

In a recent publication,¹²⁵ there appears a critical notice of this collection, which is as follows:—

THE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BELONGING TO B. G. WINDUS, ESQ.,
AT TOTTENHAM GREEN.

"We, last month, noticed a gallery of modern paintings, of extent and value unequalled in Great Britain, and probably in the world; we have now to describe a collection of English drawings, to which the remark may as justly apply. It is, indeed, a very agreeable part of our duty thus to record the benefits conferred upon art by wealthy individuals—the only patrons our artists have as yet found; for the government, which finds means—and they are readily and gladly supplied by the nation—to purchase the works of ancient masters, has hitherto done nothing to forward the interests and advance the fame of those who are naturally ambitious to obtain honour in their own age and country. Such gentlemen as Mr. Vernon and Mr. Windus, and many others to

whom we shall have occasion to refer, expend, in procuring intellectual gratification, monies which are too frequently lavished upon far less worthy objects. Display is, unfortunately, our national mania; superb carriages, expensive horses, and costly dinners, are the usual modes by which superfluous wealth is scattered by those who inherit or have amassed it. It leaves but little satisfaction, brings but small repute, and excites the admiration only of such as have minds of a low order. On the other hand, he who spends a part of his fortune in works of art, has the knowledge that he contributes to his country's glory, and the welfare and prosperity of her most meritorious citizens;—has the continual enjoyment of objects fitted to produce it, and, at the same time, a certainty that his descendents will not suffer because he has had the indulgence of his tastes. Whenever a well selected stock of modern pictures have been sold, they have brought a larger sum than was originally paid for them—taking one with another; and, as we have shown elsewhere, in some instances a single work has sold for as many guineas as it originally cost shillings. There are higher and better feelings which stimulate collectors of paintings and drawings; but this point should not be lost sight of.

“The collection of Mr. Windus is indeed admirable; it consists, for the most part, of drawings by Wilkie, Turner, and Stothard—the three greatest masters of our age. Those of Wilkie are contained in three magnificent volumes; and, we believe, amount altogether to about six hundred. Among them are all the first thoughts for his great pictures—from the earliest down to nearly the last, a variety of highly finished sketches, and a large assemblage of studies from nature; they exhibit the *intellect* of the painter; show us where he altered, how he combined, and tell us many of the secrets of his amazing power. It is impossible to look upon the most minute among them without perceiving the ease and grace of his pencil, the accuracy of his perceptions, and the wonderful vigour of his mind. The series, altogether, is one of the rarest character; its cost must have been very great; but whatever it may have been, we venture to affirm it will increase its value, and be hereafter one of which the nation will be greatly proud.

“The drawings by Turner combine a large proportion of his best works ; there above two hundred of them, and not one of an inferior character. Nearly all have been engraved,—as illustrations to ‘Cooke’s Coast Scenery,’ the novels of Scott, Cadell’s edition of the Poems of Sir Walter—doubly interesting as copies of scenery pointed out to the painter by the poet, who travelled with him through all the places commemorated in the ‘Lady of the Lake,’ ‘Rokeby,’ &c. &c. Many of them have additions omitted in the prints, communicating the historical events to which the poetry bears reference, and which are so conceived and executed as to give a new idea of the rich fancy of Mr. Turner. The most admirable of his drawings, however, were published in the ‘England and Wales’—volumes which the public have never appreciated as they deserved, chiefly because, during their progress, the application of steel induced a cheaper class of publications ; of these the choicest, to the number of forty, are in the possession of Mr. Windus. The sceptics as to Turner will do well to examine them. We may see his paintings every year at the exhibition, but his drawings are known only through the engravers ; no man loses so much by the transfer ; to judge of one of them by the copy, would be almost like pronouncing an opinion on the nature of the ocean, from a sample bottle of salt water. The theme is one upon which the warmest enthusiasm would be justifiable ; more exquisitely perfect productions never came from the pencil of a human being ; they tempt us to picture the artist as in form the most graceful, in heart the most generous, in fancy the most brilliant, and in mind the most powerful of living men ; for it seems impossible that one who is not all this, could have seen and pictured Nature so abundant in loveliness, and have made his own all that in her is most admirable. It is, at all events, utterly impossible to inspect these drawings without being satisfied of his wonderful genius. He is largely indebted to Mr. Windus for determining a matter about which—strangely—there is some doubt, for many just critics and sensible persons turn, dissatisfied, from what they consider the exaggerated deformities of his later works. We are not of those who do so ; we can see in his wildest perpetrations proofs of the highest talent, and believe he has painted

nothing he has not seen—nothing that is not TRUE. In this collection, however, while there is ample to maintain his right to rank as the first of living artists, and scarcely second to any among the dead, there is not one of which the least imaginative, or the most jealous of altering fact, can for a moment disapprove.

“The assemblage of Stothart is as rich, if not so valuable, as that of Turner; this truly great man is now beginning to take his proper station; other patrons than the bookseller search for his works, now that he wants no patronage. Unfortunately, just at the period when art was rapidly finding encouragers and appreciators, the old great man was declining; and the public saw little of the grace in design, and delicacy in conception, that was mixed up with immense heads and enlarged extremities. The minor details were frequently defective, although the original power was still left; the sun was perpetually breaking through the clouds; and even in those drawings which he executed after he had passed four-score years, there is evidence of the spirit that was within him. Most of his works in the collection of Mr. Windus, were drawn between 1795 and 1805; they were engraved as illustrations to the ‘Spectator,’ ‘Robinson Crusoe,’ and other volumes, and there are about two or three hundred of them. They were done in his best time, certainly; but they impress our minds with a sorrowful feeling, that the greatest excellence is not always the most successful, and that genius must often ask its recompence from posterity. We are compelled to hurry past the many other interesting and valuable ‘gems’ of this delicious collection; we cannot even name them.

“It is on such occasions as these we regret the limited space to which we are compelled to confine ourselves. To notice several hundreds of drawings, in a column or two, is impossible. We can, indeed, do little more than direct attention to such collections as that of Mr. Windus, by notifying their existence. We may, however, add, that persons of taste, who desire to be acquainted with and can appreciate excellence in art, may have the power to judge for themselves. Collectors of such luxuries are necessarily liberal and unselfish; they do not gather together for self enjoyment, but are willing and ready to share their pleasure with those

who think and feel as they do. We cannot doubt that Mr. Windus will readily attend to any application that may be made to him—by foreigners more especially—to examine his rich and glorious collection. It is, as we have stated, one of unequalled value—one which proves, beyond dispute, the pre-eminence of British art in a department the excellence of which, indeed, is almost universally allowed; for our continental neighbours, although they question our right to the highest rank in painting in oils, admit it fully in the art of painting in water colours.”

Among the collection of Mr. Windus, the following is a portion of his catalogue :

1. *A beautiful drawing of Hastings, from the Sea, intended for a work under the auspices of John Fuller, Esq., of Rose Hill, Sussex, but not engraved.*
- 2 & 3. *A Storm, and A Calm—very fine drawings; the latter engraved under the title of Margate—Sunrise—Whiting Fishing.*
4. *Twilight—Folkestone—Smugglers creeping up, Spirits.*
5. *Cologne—a very beautiful drawing, engraved by Goodall.*
6. *Florence,*
7. *Lago Maggiore,*
8. *Albano,*
9. *Virginia Waters,*
10. *Ditto,*
11. *Saumur, on the Loire,*
12. *Nantes,*
13. *Chateau of the Belle Gabrielle,*
14. *Schaffhausen, on the Rhine,*

Beautiful drawings, engraved on a very small scale, for the Annual called the Keepsake.

Twenty drawings, made for the Southern coast, engraved by George and William B. Cooke; among them the beautiful drawings of

The Lands End,	Brighton,
Lyme Regis,	Margate,
Teignmouth,	Lulworth Castle, & Cove,
Pendennis Castle,	Dover, from the Heights,
Weymouth,	&c. &c. &c.
Minehead,	

Thirty-six Drawings made for the work designated Turner's England and Wales, among them the beautiful Drawings of

Okehampton,	Dunstanborough Castle,
Yarmouth,	Buckfastleigh,
Tamerton,	Hampton Court,
Exeter,	Dartmouth,
Kilgerran Castle,	Aldborough,
Carew Castle,	Holy Island.
Windsor Castle,	Exeter,
Dolbadern Castle,	Saltash,
Richmond Town (York)	Fowey Harbour,
Ditto (distant view)	Malvern Abbey and Gate,
Malmsbury Abbey,	Folkestone,
Cauldron Snout Fall,	Stoneyhurst,
Lancaster,	Alnwick Castle,
Lancaster Lands,	Devonport,
Salisbury,	West Cowes,

&c. &c. &c.

Sixty-seven drawings made for Cadell's edition of the Works and Life of Sir Walter Scott, a most beautiful and interesting series.

Eighteen vignettes for Byron's Works, very fine.

Four vignettes for Moore's prose Poem of The Epicurean.

A beautiful drawing of The Great Hall at Cashiobury, the seat of Lord Essex.

A very fine and early drawing of the artist, of Cattle in the yard of an old castle, date 1801.

Twenty very beautiful drawings, made for Finden's Landscape Illustrations to the Bible—an interesting series.



TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, 1805.

THE CROSS.

TOTTENHAM High Cross¹²⁷ stands on the east side of the road, in the centre of the village.¹²⁸ It was formerly a column of wood, and is supposed to have been first erected about the year 1290, by Edward I, surnamed *Longshanks*, who having determined on a journey into Scotland to decide the dispute between the competitors for the crown, took his queen, Eleanor, with him. The queen was taken ill on the journey. The king would not proceed farther, but returned for the purpose of taking the queen back to London. On her return she died at Herdby, near Lincoln, on November 28, 1290. The corpse was carried to London in state; and in every town and place, where the body of the queen rested, the king in token of his love caused a cross to be erected; and this cross is reputed to have been one of them. But it seems more probable, that this cross was erected many years before this time, and was only re-edified and adorned against the corpse should pass through the town.

It has been long since ascertained that the corpse of the queen, Eleanor, did not pass through Tottenham, but took the following route, viz. from Herdby to Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Westminster, and Charing Cross; at each of which places king Edward caused a cross to be erected; and these crosses were adorned with the arms of Castile Leon: so that it appears to be correct, that the corpse of the princess did not rest after its departure from Waltham.

The crosses thus erected are at the present time reduced to three: there were, originally, fifteen: *In omni loco et villa quibus corpus pausaverit, jussit rex crucem cum tabulata erigi ad reginæ memoriam, ut a transeuntibus pro ejus anima deprecatur,*

(127) It is nearly opposite the *Swan Inn*, which was the favourite house of recreation of *IZACK WALTON* the Angler.

(128) Lyson's *Environs of London*, edition 1811, vol. 2, p. 745, n. 5, says "The hie Cross" is mentioned in a Court Roll, anno 1456.

*inqua cruce fecit imaginem reginæ depingi.*¹²⁹ viz. Herdby, Lincoln, Newark, Leicester, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapside, Charing, by Westminster, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, and Woburn. The crosses at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham, are actually remaining.

About the year 1580, a column of wood was standing, with a square sheet of lead on the top to throw off the water, supported by four spurs: these, being decayed and rotten, were taken down, about the year 1600, by *Dean Wood*, who at that time resided in a house on the east side of it, and who erected on its site an octangular brick column, pointed at the top and crowned with a weathercock, and the initials of the four cardinal points, and under the neckings, small crosses, which were called *tau-crosses*, according to the true cross or Greek letter T.

Tottenham High Cross, as it appeared in 1788, was an octangular brick pillar, divided into four stories, viz.: a double plinth, first portion of the pillar; second portion, of the same; and a pinnacle; each plinth and story rendered distinct one from the other by certain appropriate mouldings; and the whole design appeared without any kind of ornament, pointed at the top and crowned with a weathercock.¹³⁰

The cross having fallen into decay, several of the inhabitants of the parish entered into a subscription, in the year 1809, for the purpose of putting it into a proper state of repair, and about the sum of £300. was raised. It was accordingly repaired, and covered with Parker's cement. The octangular plan, and the proportions of the Cross in its four stories, have not been departed from; but in other respects it is a new work; some of the decorations seem to be formed from the exterior and interior of the chapel of Henry VIII.; the double plinths or pedestals are as plain as before, but the intermediate mouldings are new; the first portion of the pillar consists of angular pilasters at each cant

(129) Howe's Annals, p. 113. Holinshed II. 799. b.

(130) Norden says "Tottenham High Cross was a Hamlet belonging to Tottenham, and hath this adjunct *High Cross* of a wooden cross there lately raised on a little mound of earth." Spec. Brit. p. 40.



Engraved by W. C. Walker, for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham, 1823.

DEAN WOOD'S HOUSE TOTTEHAM MIDD^x

done with a pointed head; compartment of five turns, connecting itself with another compartment; above it diamonded, with a shield containing an imitation of the black letter. As there are eight faces to the upright, of course there are as many shields, each bearing a letter of the same cutting, beginning at the west face, **T O T E N H A M**: in consequence of there being but eight shields, one of the T's in the spelling has been necessarily dispensed with. The mouldings between this story and the second are worked into an entablature, with modern fancy heads and small pieces of ornaments alternately set at each angle: second story—small buttresses at the angles of the octagon, with breaks and pinnacles, but no bases. The face of each cant has a compartment embellished with an ogee head, backed with narrow pointed compartments. The mouldings between this story and the pinnacle, making out a fourth story, give, at each angle, crockets, and its termination is with a double finial, but not set out in geometrical rule to the crockets below: there is at the top a vane, with N. E. W. S. The base is surrounded with a neat iron railing on Portland stone curb. The date at which these alterations were made is not placed in any conspicuous part of the structure.

The house in which *Dean Wood* resided in 1600, is still standing on the east side of the cross, near the north east corner of the lane leading from the high road to the Hale. It has a centre and two wings, lath and plaster built, with pediments, and now forms two dwellings, standing back from the road, with an enclosed green in the front, and some lofty elm trees. One of them was recently occupied by the late Mr. Pownall, and the other is now in the occupation of Mr. Corney.

At the time Dean Wood resided in this house, there was a pond near it a little to the east at the back of the High Cross, at the corner of the before mentioned lane, which was filled up about the year 1806; and in the year 1820, three neat brick houses were built on its site.¹³¹

(131) There is an engraving of the Cross in the *European Magazine*, in which this pond is represented.

" Faint are the steps of age, and sick the heart—
 Here rest ye him awhile, before the cross,
 Whose lofty column, edified with art,
 Looks o'er the field, and the surrounding foss—
 There did *De Brus* recline him on the moss,
 While the good monk, with words of gentle cheer,
 Sought to relieve him—but his words were lost:
 Their import met not his abstracted ear,
 And other thoughts employ'd his highly fated *Heir*!
 And do ye not remember the long train
 Of mourners, tending on their shrouded Queen?
 Here did they rest, and thence this spot obtain
 Honour and yon memorial.¹³¹
From the green
 Upsprung the younger *Brus* with wilder mein—
 Memorial of his fate! it was the time
 When he the twelve competitors between
 Journey'd a judge, to visit Celtic clime—
 And on *her* innocent head heav'n 'veng'd his secret crime.
 Royal memorial! monument of death,
 Built to himself, like Egypt's king of old.
 His desolate place, where might repose beneath
 The pompous pyramid his crumbling mold!—
 Thou speak'st not to a heart to freedom cold—
 The oppressor hath no charm to cheat the grave!
 His dearest in the common tale is told—
 And he must mingle with the meanest slave!
 He is but mortal man!—hope animates the brave!"¹³²

The *Swan* inn, at Tottenham High Cross, was the place of resort of *Izack Walton*, the angler; ¹³³ he used to tarry here awhile before he went to the river *Lea* to fish, and again on his return. In the front of this house, in the year 1643, there was an harbour, the favourite resting place of Walton, of which mention is made in "The Complete Angler." *Venator* says to Walton, thus: "And pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which Nature herself has woven with her own fingers; 'tis such a contexture of woodbines, sweet-briar, jessamine, and myrtle, and so

(131) See page 91 ante. (132) *Tottenham, a Poem*, by J. A. Heraud. 1820.

(133) Walton retired from business in the year 1643, (to use the words of Wood) "*finding it dangerous for honest men to be there, he left the city*:" he was considered the greatest proficient in angling of his time, and *Langbaine* calls him "*the common father of all anglers*." He died in 1631.

interwoven, as will secure us both from the sun's violent heat and from the approaching shower ; and being sat down, I will requite a part of your courtesies with a bottle of sack, milk, oranges, and sugar, which, all put together, make a drink like nectar, indeed, too good for any but us anglers."

In "The Complete Angler," there are two views of the Cross ; the one representing 'The Meeting at Tottenham High Cross,' and the other, 'Taking Refreshments there on returning from a Fishing Excursion ;' both these views are from designs by *Wale*. The first forms the frontispiece to parts I. and II., and represents a conference between an angler, a hunter, and a falconer,¹³⁴ each recommending his recreation. *Piscator* says, "You are well overtaken, gentlemen ! a good morning to you both ! I have stretched my legs upon *Tottenham Hill* ^{134a} to overtake you, hoping your business may occasion you towards whither I am going this fine fresh morning." Tottenham Cross appears in the front, and Dean Wood's house in the back ground. The other view is Walton and *Piscator* sitting in the arbour, in the garden at the *Swan*, with a bowl of *Venator's nectar* before them.¹³⁵

BRUCE GROVE.

WHEN the late Mr. Thomas Smith purchased Bruce Castle, with the land opposite, called *Lords Mead and Langford Lands*, there was a shady walk between two rows of stately elms, the growth of more than two centuries, leading from the front entrance of the Castle to the high road, nearly opposite to the tavern known by the name of the George and Vulture ; from this circumstance, it was then called the "George and Vulture Walk."

Mr. Smith let the greater part of *Langford Lands* out on building leases, and several handsome houses were built on the

(134) See page 81 of *The Complete Angler*.

(134a) The hill here mentioned rises from the Seven Sisters to the entrance of Tottenham Green.

(135) See *ibid*, page 361, edition 1815, by Bagster.

south-west side of the walk, which is now called *Bruce Grove*, from its contiguity to the Castle.

This grove forms one of the most desirable places of residence in the parish: it is well watched and lighted at the expense of its inhabitants, and contains about sixteen houses, principally inhabited by members of the society of friends.

CHURCH ROAD.

IN 1810, a new road,¹³⁶ thirty feet wide, was made through the ground known as *Coleman's Nursery*, on the west side of the high road, opposite Marsh Lane, which had then been parcelled out in lots and sold by auction:¹³⁷ there was a bridge over the river *Mosselle*, which had been used only for foot passengers, and was afterwards widened for carriages. This road extends from east to west 1670 feet into a lane which leads northwards to the land formerly called the *Gravel Pit Field*, bounded on the west by a piece of land called *Scotland*, and southwards to the Church, and so into Lordship Lane, bounded on the east by the grounds belonging to Bruce Castle.

At the time the nursery ground was sold, it was stipulated that the purchasers of the several lots should contribute to the building of the bridge, at the rate of £2. 10s. per cent. on the amount of their respective purchase monies. The contract for the building of this bridge was £210., including the materials of the old foot-bridge. There are also several other subordinate roads, of twelve and fifteen feet in width, leading west, east, south and north, for the use of the respective purchasers of the lots;¹³⁸ and towards the expense of which they were severally to contribute. At this time, some objections were started by Mr. James Holbrook, the present owner of the piece of land called *Scotland*, to any commu-

(136) For a long period before the year 1810 this was a Church path, ten feet wide, which led from the high road through the land which was occupied by Mr. William Coleman as a nursery ground: it divided the lands called *Eastfield* from those adjoining in the Survey and Map of 1619, and which he used as a cart-way from his ground into Lordship Lane.

(137) See Appendix, No. I. p. 26.

(138) See Ibid, and Plan.

nication being made into the before mentioned lane, otherwise than for foot passengers, alledging that the lane belonged to him, it having been included in the measurement of the field called *Scotland*, which was in the year 1619, and for a long time before, in the occupation of T. Fenton, together with other lands adjoining. On reference to the Survey of the Earl of Dorset, it appears that this road was then an open and public way, and, probably, had been so for many years previous; this piece of land, called *Scotland*, then contained 2A. 3R. 32P., and by that admeasurement and description it was conveyed to the late Mr. James Holbrook, in the year 1789.¹³⁹ The fact of Mr. Holbrook's right may be very easily ascertained by measuring the land, allowing for the fence ditch on the east of the road, which is a very wide one, and belongs to the Castle grounds.

By opening this road, great accommodation would be afforded to the inhabitants who reside in the lower and middle wards of the parish, not only as a carriage way to the Church, but as a general communication with *Lordship Lane*, and so on to the *Green Lanes*, *Bowes Farm*, *Southgate*, *Winchmore Hill*, and *Enfield*. The Dorset Survey at this day probably would be received as conclusive evidence as to the right of using it by the parishioners and the occupiers of the ground, formerly *Coleman's Nursery*. Mr. Coleman used it for many years as a cart-way from Lordship Lane to his grounds; now in the occupation of several proprietors.¹⁴⁰

The new road through the Nursery to the above lane, was made in 1825, by the surveyors of the parish, as far as the subordinate road or footpath leading south, abutting on the west on a row of houses called *St. James's Place*, the property of Mr. James Dean, into Lordship Lane, and north abutting on the east partly on the *Crape Factory*, and partly on the grounds of Mr. Soames, into White Hart Lane, by *Love Lane*, to the Vicarage House.

THE BLACK HOUSE.

THERE was formerly a memorable house which stood on the east side of the highway, opposite White Hart Lane, called the *Black House*, partly built of brick and partly of stone, with large

(139) See Appendix No. I. p. 5.

(140) See *ibid*, p. 26.

iron gates before it, which has been considered as one belonging to Henry VIII, or his favourite Hynningham, but most probably the latter, whose family are buried in Tottenham Church.¹⁴⁰ Henry VIII. frequently came to this house to sleep, as appeared by an inscription in one of the chambers, which was to be seen in Bedwell's time (1630), to this effect—" *In this chamber King Henry hath often lyen.*"

On the opposite side of the way, a little higher up, in *Bedwell's* time, there was an inn called *the Horns*, and a stable for the King's horses when he came to the *Black House* to stay, but it was considered by some that the house, prior to that time belonged to the *King*, long before this King Henry's days, and that after he left it, it was converted into an inn, known as the Horns.

This house has been taken down for at least one hundred and fifty years, and several houses, known by the name of *Northumberland Row*, now occupy its site. In the roofs of some of them there was some very curious carved work, part of the old mansion; and part of the garden wall still remains next the road.

A portion of the remains of this house was, in 1631, part of the out-offices of Mr. Gerard Gore, in whose mansion Sir John Coke, secretary of state, resided during the summer; and it was for some time occupied by Sir Hugh Smithson, great grandfather to the present Duke of Northumberland, much beloved in the parish for his charity to the poor.

The family of Smithson or Smethson, was originally from a town in *Richmondshire*, where they appear in the survey of Domesday.

About the middle of the *fourteenth* century, this family divided into two branches, and were settled at Newsome and Yafford, both in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Anthony Smithson, of Newsome, who was born in 1565, died in 1622, having married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of George Catherick, of Stanwick; he was descended from one of the most ancient families in *Richmondshire*, to whom monuments are erected in *Stanwick* church, where also the Smithsons lie buried, after their alliance with them. He left issue three sons and two daughters. His second son Hugh was born 1598, and created a baronet in 1660, for his sufferings

(140) See the monuments in the Church.

in the cause of King Charles I. He died in 1670, leaving three sons, among whom he divided his great estates. Sir Jerome, the eldest, had the principal in Yorkshire; Anthony, the second, those at Tottenham, in Middlesex, and at *Armine*, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and Hugh, his third, those in Suffolk. Anthony married Susannah, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, of Southacre, in Norfolk, baronet, by whom he left one son, Hugh, of Armine and Tottenham, Esq., who married Hester, daughter of Michael Godfrey, of Woodford, in Essex, Esq.,¹⁴¹ by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, who all died unmarried. He afterwards married the Hon. Constantia Hare,¹⁴² only daughter of Henry Lord Colerane, by whom he had no issue. The said Hugh Smithson, Esq. represented the county of Middlesex in five parliaments; and having survived all his children, left all his estates to his relation and next heir, Sir Hugh Smithson, baronet, of *Stanwick*, being grandson of his elder brother Jerome, who also represented the same county in three parliaments; when, by the death of his lady's father, Algernon, Duke of Somerset, he (by virtue of the letters patent of George II, granting to the Duke of Somerset, in 1729, the barony of Warkworth, and earldom of Northumberland, to hold to him, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of such issue, to Sir Hugh Smithson, of *Stanwick*, baronet, his son-in-law, and the heirs male of his body by the lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the said duke, who has been created Earl of Northumberland, and Baron Warkworth in 1749, and died February 7th, 1750, aged fifty,) succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland, took his seat in the House of Peers March 2, 1750, and was, in 1766, raised to the dukedom of Northumberland.¹⁴³ He died at Sion House, June 6th, 1786, aged seventy-four; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland.

In the parish register there are several entries relating to the family of Smithson.¹⁴⁴

(141) Probably first Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, 1694 and 1695. Collins's Peerage, II, 477, &c. ed. 1779.

(142) The Honourable Constantia Smithson was buried here, April 28, 1726.—Mr. Anthony Smithson, son of Hugh Smithson, Esq., buried April 7, 1722.—*Par. Reg.*

(143) Collins's Peerage, II, 477, &c. ed. 1779. (144) See the Parish Register.

A Table of the Lineal Descent of the PERCY Family.

MAINFRED,
a Danish Chieftain, invaded Normandy before Rollo's conquest of it.

GEFFERY assisted Rollo in his conquest, A.D. 912. His posterity took the name of PERCY.

William de Percy.

Geffery de Percy.

William de Percy.

Geffery de Percy.

WILLIAM 1st Lord PERCY assisted in the conquest of England, 1066, obt. circ 1098, having founded Whitby Abbey.

ALLAN Lord PERCY flourished temp. Hen. I.

William Lord Percy founded Sanley Abbey, 1147: was living in 1166.

AGNES de PERCY, sole heiress, married after her father's death.

K. and Emp. CHARLEMAGNE died A.D. 814.

K. and E. *Louis the Debonair* died 840.

K. and E. *Charles the Bold* died 877.

K. and E. *Louis the Stammerer* died 879.

K. *Charles the Simple* married EGIVA, daughter of K. *Edward* of England, son of K. ALFRED.

K. *Louis D. Outremer* died 954.

Charles D. of Lorrain, 2nd son, set aside by *Hugh Capet*, died in prison, 992.

GERBERGA, heiress of Brabant, Lovain, &c.

Duke GODFREY II. eldest son of GODFREY BARBATUS, was lineal male ancestor of the present princes of HESSE.

Lambert Baldric, Ct. of Lovain and Lord of Brabant, ob. 1054.

Henry, Count of Lovain and Lord of Brabant, ob. 1068.

Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Lovain, Lord of Brabant, ob. 1140.

JOSCELINE de LOVAIN, youngest son, took the name of PERCY.

HAINHAULT,
Descended from an illustrious race of KINGS, DUKES, and COUNTS, (according to his own contemporaries) was REGNIER LONGICOLLUS, by some called 1st Duke or Count of Hainhault. ob. circit. 916.

Regnier IId. Count. living 930.

Regnier IIIId. Count. living 957. He had two Sons, viz. *Regnier* IV. and Count of Hainhault.

LAMBERT BARBATUS, Count of Lovain, ob. 1015.

Henry Lord Percy, 2d. son of *Josceline* & *Agnes*.

William Lord Percy died 1245.

Henry Lord Percy died 1272.

Henry, Ld. Percy, 1st Lord of Alnwick, died in 1315.

From GODFREY II. (through her grandmother, Q. BLANCHE, daugh. of Robt. Ct. of ARTOIS) was descended MARY, wife of HENRY Lord PERCY III. of Alnwick.

Eleanor Fitz *Allan*, sister of Earl Richard, died in 1328.

Qn. ADELIZA II. wife of K. HEN. I. mar. 2dly Wm. d'ALBENEY, E. of Arundel.

Wm. d'ALBENEY II. E. of Arundel.

William d'Albeney III. E. of Arundel.

ISABEL, wife of Lord John FITZ ALLAN.

John Fitz Allan, E. of Arundel.

John Fitz Allan, E. of Arundel.

HENRY LORD PERCY, IId, Lord of Alnwick, ob. 1351.

Henry Lord Percy, 3d. of Alnwick, *MARY PLANTAGANET*, Daugh. of *HENRY*, D. of Lancaster.

Henry Percy, 1st E. of Northumberland, married *Margaret*, sister of *John Lord Neville*.

Sir *Henry Percy*, surnamed *HOTSPUR*, slain 1403.

Henry Percy, 2d Earl of Northumberland, married *Eleanor Neville*, 2d. daughter of *Ralph*, 1st E. of Westmoreland.

Henry Percy III. Earl of Northumberland, slain 1461.

Henry Percy IV. Earl of Northumberland, slain 1489.

Henry Percy V. Earl of Northumberland, died 1527.

Sir *Thomas Percy*, Knt., 2d. son, died 1538.

Henry Percy VIII. Earl of Northumberland, died 1585.

Henry Percy IX. Earl of Northumberland, died 1632.

Algernon Percy X. Earl of Northumberland, died 1668.

Josceline Percy XI. and last Earl, died 1670.

Elizabeth Baroness *Percy* ob. 1722, married to *Charles Seymour*, Duke of Somerset, who died 1718.

Algernon, Duke of Somerset, Baron *Percy* died 1750.

Elizabeth, Baroness of *Percy*, Duchess of Northumberland.

MAUD PERCY, 1st daugh. married *JOHN Lord NEVILLE* of *Raby*.

Ralph, 1st Earl of Westminster, *Joan Beaufort*, daughter of *John of Gaunt*.

Cristie Neville V. daugh. *Richard Duke of York*, who claimed the crown.

Ann, sister of *K. Edward IV.* Duchess of Exeter, married 2dly Sir *Thomas St. Leger*, Knt.

Anne St. Leger married *George Manners* 2d. Ros.

Thomas Manners, 1st Earld. of Rutland, died 1526.

Elizabeth Manners married Sir *John Savage*, Knt.

Sir *John Savage*, Knt.

Thomas Viscount Savage.

Eleanor Percy IId. daugh. married *John Lord Fitz. Walter*.

Alicia Fitz Walter married *Anbrey Vere*, X Earl of Oxford, died 1400.

Richard Vere, XI. Earl of Oxford, died 1404.

Sir Robert Vere, IId. son.

John Vere.

John Vere, XV Earl of Oxford, died 1539.

Elizabeth Vere, wife of *Thomas Lord Darise* of Chiche, in Essex.

John Lord Darise, of Chiche.

Thomas Lord Darise, created Earl *Rivers* 1626, ob. 1639.

Elizabeth Darise, 1st daughter.

Thomas Savage, esquire, 2nd son of Beeston in Com. Cestr.

Elizabeth Savage, wife of *Marmaduke* 2d. Lord *Langdale*.

Elizabeth Langdale, married to Sir *Hugh Smithson*, Bart.

Langdale Smithson, esq. only son, died before his father.

Sir *Hugh Smithson*, Bart. created, in 1766, Duke of Northumberland.

REYNARDSON'S HOUSE.

THIS house, which stood on the north side of Tottenham Green, was built in 1590,¹⁴⁵ and was the property and residence of Sir Abraham Reynardson, and occupied by the family of the Forsters as a boarding-school, from 1752 to 1810, when it was taken down and two houses built on the site. The mansion was of brick, very spacious, in form of a half H, having three staircases, two of them very wide and of easy ascent. The ball room, being one of the largest rooms, was in the wing, and occupied as a school room: it was in dimension thirty feet by twenty, floored with fir planks of one length, about three inches thick, and eighteen inches wide. Here were evident remains of ancient grandeur, though at that time much defaced: the chimney-piece, which reached to the ceiling, was composed of a mixture of lime and hair to resemble stone, of a very durable substance, and was adorned with *fleurs de lis* and *roses* alternately in lozenges. Over the mantle-piece, in two arched recesses separated by terms, were paintings on the plaster; one represented a salutation between two persons, the other a landscape with fishermen; but both were so much defaced as to be scarcely discernable. On the cornice, the ornaments of which had been gilt, were the following letters ^R_{A E} 1647, and on the mantle-piece there was a shield with a coat of arms, which resembled those on the alms-houses, except in the colouring, which was counterchanged: the drapery and ornaments of this chimney-piece were extremely well moulded, and some of the gilding remained; the room was hung with exceeding fine crimson damask, with gold fringe.

Sir Abraham Reynardson,¹⁴⁶ alderman, and lord mayor of London, was son of Thomas Reynardson, of Plymouth, by Julian his wife, daughter of — Brace, of the Isle of Wight. He was born 1590 at Plymouth, and was an eminent Turkey merchant, and lord mayor of London, 1649; but was by the parliament dis-

(145). As appeared by the date found on the leaden pipes.

(146) He was father of Nicholas Reynardson, the founder of the almshouses called "Reynardson's Almshouses."



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

REYNARDSON'S HOUSE TOTTENHAM MIDD^x

charged from his mayoralty, and disabled from bearing the office of mayor and alderman of London, fined £2000., and committed to prison, for refusing to proclaim the act abolishing kingly power in England; which fine was levied by sale of his goods. He married first, Abigail, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Crispe, Esq., of London; secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Winnie, of Shrewsbury, Esq., and had issue by both. The above were the initials of Abraham and Eleanor Reynardson; and it is probable that the house underwent a thorough repair, and the chimney-piece before alluded to was added to the room on her marriage with Mr. Reynardson. He died at his house at Tottenham, October 4, 1661, and his corpse was carried to Merchant Taylor's Hall, where it lay in state; and was from thence removed to St. Martin Outwich Church, and buried October 17, in great funeral pomp: the lord mayor and alderman, the governors, deputies, and assistants of the Turkey and East India Companies, the livery of the company of Merchant Taylors', and the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lancaster, Chester, and Somerset heralds, and a great number of his relations, friends, and acquaintance, attending. It does not appear that any monument was erected to his memory.

A sermon was preached at his funeral, by George Smallwood, M.A., rector of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, and printed under the title of "The Wicked Man's sad Disappointment, and the Righteous Man's sure Recompence; being a sermon preached on the 17th day of October, 1661, at the solemn funeral of the right worshipful Sir Abraham Reynardson, knight, late alderman of London." This sermon (the only one the author ever printed) is dedicated to Lady Reynardson, and bestows great praise on Sir Abraham, as a husband, father, and friend; celebrates his liberality to the poor in his lifetime, particularly in apprenticing out poor children, and his charitable bequests to the several hospitals of London, and some other places; and mentions some particulars during his mayoralty, which may have escaped the notice of general historians.

When the treaty of 1648, between the king and parliament, was agreed on, the engagement was subscribed by most of the com-

mon council and principal citizens for carrying on that treaty ; which afterwards proving ineffectual, and the parliament being dissolved by the violence of the army and their abettors, a strict enquiry was made after the names of those who had subscribed the personal treaty.

The original book, containing two reams of paper, in which the names of those who had voted against the treaty, as well as those who voted for it, were written, being privately brought to this gentleman, he burnt the whole, and thereby saved the fortunes at least, if not the lives, of thousands. When a petition to the then new moulded parliament was moved for in common council to bring his majesty and others to trial, Sir Abraham honourably opposed it, and would neither suffer it to be read nor voted, notwithstanding the violence of the adverse party, who even raised a tumultuous party without doors to intimidate him ; yet he remained immoveable, accompanied by only two of his brethren, from eight in the morning till eight at night, when he resolutely took up the city sword and departed at the hazard of his life. All these proceedings he caused to be entered in the city records in testimony of his own integrity and innocence, and that of the city over which he presided, as to the fact of taking away the life of the king ; and he had afterwards the thanks of the city for so doing. When the act for abolishing the kingly office and the house of lords¹⁴⁷ was sent to him to be proclaimed in London, he delayed it for eight days ; and being summoned before the parliament for the neglect, he told them plainly that the oaths he had taken forbade his doing it ; and in the presence of the whole assembly persevered in refusing to permit the proclamation to be read, for which he was voted out of office, fined £2,000.,¹⁴⁸ and committed prisoner to the Tower for two months.¹⁴⁹ His goods, household stuff, and wearing apparel were sequestered and sold, and the whole fine extorted from him in money and goods.

(147) Intituled "An act for the exheredation of the royal line, the abolishment of monarchy in the kingdom, and the setting up of a common-wealth.

(148) £500. to the Poor of London ; £500. to Westminster ; £560. to Southwark ; and £500. to the Pocr of the Tower Hamlets.

(149) The votes of the House of Commons say *one* month.

Three of the aldermen, Thomas Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce, who were committed with him, when they were brought to the bar of the then governing lords, April 25, bravely and stoutly, as good citizens and true Englishmen, refused their authority, and signified to Colonel Tichburne, lieutenant of the Tower, that they would not obey his order to bring them before the bar of that house, declaring their resolutions to stand for the defence of the established laws of the land, and their protestations against the lords' jurisdiction over them or any other commoners in criminal cases, with an appeal from the said lords to their proper and competent judges, a jury of their equals sworn to proceed according to the known laws of England.¹⁵⁰ Whitelock, who, after the journals of the House of Commons, miscalls the lord mayor Reynoldson, says, he and the four aldermen¹⁵¹ prisoners were disabled April 7, 1649, from being aldermen, and the common council directed to elect new aldermen in their places, as they had before elected alderman Atkyns mayor for the remainder of the year, the eldest who had been lord mayor of the city, to exercise the office of the lord mayor till next election be made.

He lived to see the restoration; and for his loyalty, sufferings, and losses, received no other recompence or compensation than the honour of knighthood. His grandson, Samuel Reynardson, Esq., formerly lived at Holiwell, near Stamford in Lincolnshire, and his great grandson, Samuel, had an original portrait of him in his lord mayor's gown and chain, the mace and sword lying by him. This portrait represented him in his brown hair tinged with grey, a picked grey beard, his right hand hanging down, the fore finger of his left supporting a pearl drop pendant from his chain; on the little finger of this hand is a ring with a red stone; his short coat red laced with gold, and the sleeves turned up with laced ruffles. There was in the same room a whole length portrait of a lad in the great boots of the time, holding two greyhounds in a leash.

Reynardson's arms were *or*, a chevron enpailed G. a canton G. a martlet A. On a wreath, a lion's head coupé ermine,

(150) See Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey of London, book I. p. 300.

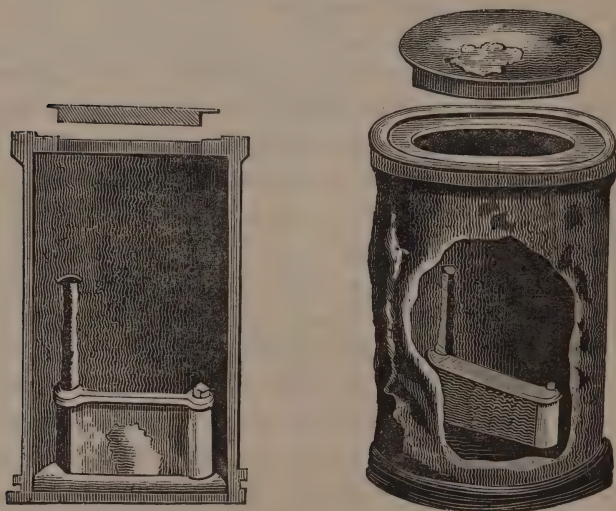
(151) The three before mentioned, and Sir John Gayer, Knt.

crowned with a mural crown, cheque A. and G., motto—*Virtus est vitium fugere.*

His house and whole estate here, consisting of about 30A., was sold in 1751 by Mr. Samuel Reynardson to the late Mr. William Forster, who with his late father kept, as quakers, with great reputation a boarding school for boys. Mr. Forster, in the year 1809, pulled down this house, on the site of which he built two houses, the one late in the occupation of Ralph Nicholson, Esq. and the other of Mr. Luke Howard.

On repairing the roof of the house after it became the property of Mr. Forster, the workmen discovered a bundle of papers and parchments concealed under the tiling, which they carried off. It is probable that these parchments and papers had been placed there by Mr. Reynardson for security during the civil war in 1649.

In digging a hole for a post on the farm belonging to this house in 1780, was found inclosed in an iron pot, a bronze vessel, supposed to have been intended to answer the purpose of a strong



box or iron chest. In the cover there was a key-hole ; the lock of which it is supposed communicated with the springs within, one of the uprights of which was broken off. The whole vessel, much consumed by rust, was in the possession of the late Mr. Gough of



Designed from an original drawing by the Supplement to Johnson's History, & Antiquities of Yorkshire, 1814.

WILLOWBY HOUSE, TOTTENHAM, MIDD.

Enfield; to whom Mr. Forster presented it soon after it was dug up. In 1751, there was a grotto at the bottom of the garden attached to Reynardson's House. It was standing, in 1819, at the bottom of the garden of one of the houses built on the site of the old house, then occupied by Mr. Josiah Forster.

WILLOUGHBY HOUSE.

SIR Robert Aguillon, in the reign of Edward I., had a small manor in the parish of Edmonton, which consisted of 10A. of meadow and twenty shillings rent of assize. From Sir Robert Aguillon, it descended to Hugh Bardoff, who married Sir Robert's daughter, Isabel, and it was in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward III. (1347), the property of his grandson, Sir John Bardoff.¹⁵²

Philip Wylgheby died in 1366, seized of an estate in the parishes of Edmonton and Tottenham, consisting of 84A. of arable, 25A. of meadow, and 80A. of wood, for which he owed suit of court to *Geoffrey de Say*, and certain services to the priors of the *Holy Trinity*, and of *St. John of Jerusalem*.¹⁵³ This estate, which was inherited by his brother William,¹⁵⁴ was afterwards, under the name of *The Manor of Wylby or Willoughby*, the property of the *Beaumont family*. Henry de Beaumont succeeded to it on the death of his father, Sir John, in 1398.¹⁵⁵ By the inquisition taken of Lord Beaumont's property, after his attainder, in 1461, it appears, that certain persons were enfeoffed of this manor for the use of Lord Beaumont and his heirs; and that, William Lord Hastings had, till then, received the profits.¹⁵⁶

(152) Thomas Bardoff died 2 Edw. III, leaving John, his son and heir. Esch. No. 66. See Cart. Ant. Westm. Abbey.

(153) Esch. 33 Edw. I, No. 14. The priory of St. John of Jerusalem was situated on the west side of St. John's Street, in Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, the present site of St. John's Square. The priory was founded by Jordan Brisett, baron, and Muriel his wife, about the year 1100.

(154) Esch. 34 Edw. I. No. 138.

(155) Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 14.

(156) Esch. 3 Edw. IV, No. 30.

Lord Hastings, by his will dated in 1482, directed that his feoffees should make an estate of the manor of Edmonton (probably meaning this of Willoughby, which was sometimes so called,) immediately after his decease, to Katherine his wife, for her life.¹⁵⁷

William Lord Beaumont, who was restored to his honours by Henry VII., and in whom the title became extinct, died in the year 1505, seized of the manor of *Wylbies* or *Beaumont's Lands*,¹⁵⁸ the inheritance of which would have belonged to Francis Lord Lovell,¹⁵⁹ but, in consequence of his attainder, became vested in the crown.

Henry VIII., in the year 1510, granted it for life to Elizabeth countess of Oxford,¹⁶⁰ (whose first husband was William Lord Beaumont, above mentioned): in 1523, he granted the reversion to Sir Wiscan Browne in tail male:¹⁶¹ and again, in the last year of his reign, to Sir Philip Hoby, a gentlemen of his Privy Chamber;¹⁶² which last grant was in exchange for other lands. This manor was then valued at £12. per annum, and the reversionary interest at five years' purchase.

It was soon afterwards the property of Jasper Phesaunt, Esq., who sold it in the year 1550, to John Manchell, Esq.,¹⁶³ whose son, John Manchell, conveyed it in 1597, to Peter Collet, Esq.¹⁶⁴ Mr. Collet left two daughters, Hester, the wife of Sir Anthony Ancher, and Sarah, the wife of Sir Peter Hayman.¹⁶⁵ The

(157) Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i, p. 585. It is likely that Lord Hastings had a mortgage on this manor.

(158) Cole's Abst. of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 756.

(159) Francis Lord Lovell headed an insurrection in the north, against Hen. VII., and at the head of 3 or 4,000 troops, approached to attack the king at York. Lovell who had undertaken an enterprize that exceeded his courage and capacity, was so terrified with fear of desertion amongst his troops, that he suddenly withdrew into Flanders, where he was prosecuted by the Duchess of Burgundy. As Lovell was never heard of after this, he was believed to have been killed at the battle of Stoke in Nottinghamshire, 6th June, 1437.—Hume, vol. iv. p. 76.

(160) See the recital in the grant next quoted.

(161) Pat. 13 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, June 26.

(162) Record in the Augmentation Office.

(163) Cl. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 2.

(164) Cl. 38 Eliz. pt. 3.

(165) Title deeds in the possession of Charles Snell Chauncy, Esq.

manor having been divided between the two co-heiresses, Sir Peter Hayman and his son Henry alienated one moiety, in 1630, to John, afterwards Sir John Melton, Knt., who sold it again in 1638 to George Pryor, Esq. Mr. Pryor in the same year purchased the other moiety, which had been alienated to Sir Ferdinando Heybourne,¹⁶⁶ and was then the property of Sir Ferdinando Pulford, and his mother, Anne.

The manor being again united, descended to Charles Pryor the son of the said George Pryor, who was in possession of it in 1697: about this time, this estate having been divided, certain lands, parcel of the manor comprehending the greater part, if not the whole of which, lay within the parish of Edmonton, and among the rest a meadow, in which there is a moat, called *Willoughby Moat*, (the site, in all probability, of the ancient manor house)¹⁶⁷ came by several mesne conveyances to the late Charles Snell Chauncy, Esq. The manor of Willoughby was valued at 22 marks per annum, in 1398; at £10. in 1464; and at £12. in 1547. A very small portion of this estate is now considered to be within the parish of Edmonton.

John Bowry, in the year 1735, by an indenture *quinque-partite*, dated the 6th of May in that year, made between Abraham Page, citizen, and salter, of London, surviving trustee,

(166) In Tottenham Church there is the figure of Sir Ferdinando Heybourne kneeling in armour, upon a monument: the inscription, now concealed by the lining of a pew, describes him as a Knight and Justice of the Peace, and says, "he waited at the feet of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, and our Sovereign Lord King James, in their privy chamber."

In the catalogue of the Lansdowne MS. he was considered to have been *a musician*. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James the 1st, music was considered part of a good education and was probably expected as a requisite qualification in a gentleman of the privy chamber. Sir Ferdinando, when he left the court of queen Elizabeth, engaged as a farmer, to increase his fortune; he then, or subsequently, held a moiety of the manor of Willoughby in the adjoining parish of Edmonton. Sir Ferdinando Heybourne died 4th June, 1618. See Letter cciii, Lansdowne MS. 92, art. 61. orig. Mr. Candler, whose name is mentioned towards the close of the above letter, was the brother of Mr. Heybourne's second wife, (the daughter of Mr. Richard Candler of Tottenham,) whose figure, in a citizen's gown, occupied the dexter side of the same monument with Sir Ferdinando Heybourne. This Candler was a large proprietor of land in Tottenham, previous to, and at the time of, the Earl of Dorset's Survey, in 1619. See the Map.

(167) For the site of the house in Edmonton, see the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

named in an act of parliament, made in the fourth year of the reign of Geo. II. intituled "An Act for vesting in trustees the estate of Lucy Bowry, widow, and John Bowry her son, situated in the parishes of Edmonton and Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, for the sale thereof to discharge the several incumbrances thereupon, and for other purposes mentioned in the said act;" which said Abraham Page survived William Woodcock, late citizen and vintner, of London, deceased, the other trustee, of the first part; the said Lucy Bowry, (late Lucy Betteress, spinster,) of Tottenham, widow, relict, and executrix of John Bowry, late of St. James's, Westminster, grocer, deceased, and only sister and heir of William Betteress, the younger, her late brother, deceased, who died an infant, and which said William Betteress, while living, was the only son and heir of Lucy Betteress, late wife of William Betteress, the elder, (both deceased) of the second part; Roger England, of St. Martin in the Fields, tailor, and Anna his wife, which said Anna was lately called Anna Cowell of Tottenham, widow, relict, and administratrix of Richard Cowell, late citizen and joiner of London, deceased, of the third part; and John Hervey, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Mary Betteress, widow, relict, and administratrix of John Betteress the elder, deceased, Thomas Hollier, of Chelsea, gentleman, John Mulcaster, of Tottenham, gentleman, which said John Mulcaster, together with the said Lucy Bowry, were the executor and executrix of the will of Isabella Lamb, late of Tottenham, widow, deceased, and the Rev. William Campbell, clerk, rector of Greenford Magna, otherwise Canford, in the county of Middlesex, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Betteress, spinster, Mary Betteress, and Rebecca Betteress, of Clerkenwell, spinsters, which said Elizabeth, Mary, and Rebecca were sisters, by the father's side, to the said Lucy Bowry, of the fourth part; and Robert Turner, of Spitalfields, merchant, of the fifth part; the said Abraham Page, Roger England, and Anna his wife, and Lucy Bowry, and John Mulcaster, John Hervey, Mary Betteress, the mother, and Thomas Hollier, William Campbell, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Betteress, and Rebecca Betteress, granted, sold, released, and confirmed to Robert Turner, his heirs and assigns

for ever, a messuage and garden, with the appurtenances, (which garden was at the time of the passing of the before mentioned act of parliament an orchard and garden) marked No. 1 in the map or plan, to the said deed annexed, containing by admeasurement 0A. 2R. 24P. and a piece of pasture ground called the *Hoppett*, containing 2A. 3R. 17P. marked No. 2 in the said plan, one close of land, called the *Old Orchard*, containing 3A. and 22P. marked No. 3 in the said plan, situated in the parish of Tottenham, and were formerly, with other lands and hereditaments, in the tenure or occupation of the widow Hatchett, afterwards of the said Lucy Bowry, and then in the occupation of the said Robert Turner, containing together 6A. 2R. 23P. adjoining each other¹⁶⁸

In the year 1697, the manor of Willoughby, with the appurtenances, were in the possession of Charles Pryor, Esq.

In 1757, the premises were conveyed in fee to Daniel Booth, Esq.

In 1764, Mr. Booth's executors conveyed them in fee to Hannett Meade Da Costa, Esq.

In 1775, Mr. Da Costa caused the said premises to be put up to sale by auction, at which Mr. Stephen Biggs bid for the same and was declared the purchaser, to whom the estate was duly conveyed in fee.

In 1779, Mr. Biggs conveyed the property to Andrew Jordaine in fee.

In 1792, Mr. Jordaine conveyed in fee to Mr. Richard Welch, who the same year conveyed the estate to Mr. William Wilson in fee; and he in the year 1795 sold and conveyed it to Mr. Archibald Bryson. Mr. Bryson afterwards purchased a piece of copyhold land on the opposite of Willoughby Lane, called *Tomacre*, which he added to his previous purchase.

The late Thomas Smith, who was then the lord of the manor of Tottenham, &c. in 1800, enfranchised the said piece of meadow or pasture ground known by the name of *Tomacre*,¹⁶⁹ situated in Willoughby Lane, in the parish of Tottenham, con-

(169) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

(168) This deed was executed by all the parties, and registered in the registry of Middlesex, 16th May, 1735. B. 1. No. 372.

taining about 4A. 3R. 36P., which adjoined towards the east and south on land then in the occupation of Charles Dyson, towards the west on Willoughby land, and towards the north also on land in the occupation of Daniel Dyson, to which John Houson and Thomas Robertson had been admitted at a court held for the said manor in August, 1799, to whom the same was conveyed in fee by the said Thomas Smith, discharged from the said copyhold tenure. Mr. Houson and Mr. Robertson, by lease and release of the 8th and 9th of December, 1801, conveyed the said last mentioned piece of land, called Tomacre, to Archibald Bryson in fee.

Mr. Bryson, died in October, 1807, who by his will, dated the 1st of October, 1805, devised the said property to his son Archibald Bryson, and to his heirs and assigns for ever. In 1812, Mr. Bryson sold the estate for £5,000. to Mr. William Hyde, in fee, consisting of the messuage called Willoughby House, and the land, &c. mentioned in the indenture of 1735, also the piece of land called *Tomacre*,¹⁷⁰ mentioned in the said deed of enfranchisement. Mr. Bryson, in the year 1818, by lease and release conveyed the said estate to William Wildman, Esq. in mortgage to secure the sum of £5,000. in which Mr Hyde was indebted to him. In August, 1819, Mr. Hyde was declared bankrupt, under a commission bearing the above date, and assignees of his estate were duly appointed, who, in October, 1820, by bargain and sale conveyed the said estate to Mr. Thomas Mitchell and Thomas Kidston, in fee, subject to all incumbrances, in trust for the creditors of Hyde.

In June, 1821, this estate was put up to sale by auction, at which Mr. Smale was declared the purchaser, to whom the property was soon afterwards conveyed in fee. At this time it comprises in the whole between nine and ten acres, viz.—

	A.	R.	P.
The house, yard, and gardens	0	2	24
The old orchard	3	0	22
The hoppett	2	3	17
Tomacre, about	4	3	36
	11	2	19

(170) The Northern and Eastern Railway Company purchased of Mr. Smale, rather more than 2A. of this piece of land, through which the railway passes.

In the garden behind the house there is a handsome piece of water of a canal-like shape, and although not large, it is a great ornament to the grounds. Some time ago, Mr. Smale bored the earth to a main spring to the depth of about eighty feet; the water rises nearly six feet above the surface, and forms an elegant little fountain on the lawn, the surplus water from which runs into the canal, and thence into *Willoughby moat*, which is in the field on the north side of his premises. There is also a handsome piece of water in front of the house, which forms the south boundary of the estate. In the garden there is a greenhouse, forcing house, and grapery. Since Mr. Smale became the proprietor of this property, he has laid out a large sum of money in improvements, including an elegant drawing room, and suitable domestic accommodations. The residence may be regarded as one of comfort and respectability. Sir Ferdinando Heybourn occupied the manor of Willoughby in the year 1611. He died in the year 1618, and was buried in Tottenham church.¹⁷¹

The following letter,¹⁷² from Sir Ferdinando Heybourn, to Sir Michael Hicks, is dated from Tottenham in Middlesex :

“SIR,

“When I sawe you last, you spake to me for some Virginnall Lessons for your daughter. I have therfor made theis of purpose for you, which is more than I have doon since Queen Elizabeth dyed. For since her death I have had many things to drawe me from all muscally exercises, and nothing to invite me therunto. Till now that his Matie hath byn pleased graciously to consider of my yeeres and long service, and to grant me leave to wayt as I shall find myself able: and by that means I shall enjoye my self at home the more, and sometyme perhapps take pleasure to looke uppon the Virginnalls when the wether serves not to hedg and dich, and to do those things that I must nowe get my lyving by; and then if my labor in this kynd or any way may do yow pleasure I shalbe willing to bestowe it. If he that teacheth your daughter will copie theis out and leave my copie at Mr. Candelers office in

(171) See note 166, p. 109, and also the monument in the Church, post.

(172) Lansdowne MS. 92, art. 61, orig. letter cclii.

the Royall Exchange, and therewithall write me a word or towe howe theis things may fit your daughters hand, I shall as my leisure will serve remember yow sometymes with some such toyes: which is all I am able to do for my friends, among whome I desire to hold yow; and so I shall ever seek to deserve. Totnam this 16th of Augt. 1611.

“ Yr. assured poore frend,

“ FER. HEYBORN.

“ To my honorable friend Sr. Michaell Hicks
give theis, at his House in London.”

DE LA HAIZE'S HOUSE.

(THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE WILLIAM SALTE, ESQ.)

THIS house, which formerly stood on the west side of the high road, a short distance northward from Lordship Lane, a little above the five-mile stone, better known of late years as *Salte's House*, was the most conspicuous residence in the parish. It was erected in the early part of the last century. In 1730, it was the property and abode of *Philip De la Haize, Esq.*, an opulent merchant of London; since this period, it passed into several hands and was added to from time to time by the different proprietors. The wings, which were of red bricks, had been covered with stucco, as well as the centre of the house, which with a colonnade on each side before the wings, gave to the whole building a very imposing appearance, and conveyed to the mind a just idea of the opulence and liberality of the establishment.

The interior consisted of numerous rooms, which might be considered commodious though not spacious, for with the exception of the dining room which was in the north wing, all the apartments were of small dimensions.

The gardens were not extensive; but Mr. Ropton, who laid them out, made the most of the ground, and displayed his judgment in so doing; there were excellent greenhouses, and also a grapery.

THE LATE MR W^m SALTIE'S HOUSE TOTTEENHAM MIDD^x

Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.



This house was for some years the residence of the late Mr. Samuel Salte, a linen draper, in the Poultry, London; and after his death, it came by his will to his brother, the late Mr. William Salte, who succeeded his brother Samuel in his business, and resided in the house until his death, which happened in the year 1816.

It was here that Mr. William Salte, in 1808, had the honour to entertain their royal highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, with many other distinguished personages.

In the pleasure ground there were some remarkably fine trees; but a tulip tree particularly arrested the attention, it being exceedingly handsome and well grown.

After the death of Mr. William Salte, repeated attempts were made on the part of his devisees to let or sell the premises, but without success; this led to the determination of dismembering the house and selling the materials by auction, and of dividing the ground into lots. On the 1st of July, 1817, the whole of this property was brought to the hammer, when the site of the house, gardens, &c., was offered in six lots. The first lot comprised the house and offices, fore court, yard, lawn, pleasure grounds, and gardens, containing 4A. 2R. 32P., all the outside walling, with six pairs of entrance gates, and the beautiful timber: which was purchased by Miss Deborah Dermer, for £1,455. A small paddock, a narrow slip of garden ground adjoining, a piece of ground at the bottom of the paddock used as a rick yard, and part of the adjoining yard, containing together 3R. 17P. having a frontage of one hundred and ten feet next the high road, and two hundred and eighty-eight feet deep, with a right of road-way into Lordship Lane, comprised the second lot, which was also bought by Miss Dermer, for £310. The other four lots, consisting of a field called *East Field*, behind the first lot, and extending on the northern side of Lordship Lane as far westward as the grounds of Bruce Castle, containing together 8A. 3R. 24P., were also purchased by Miss Dermer, for £1,815. The materials of the house and out-offices produced about £2,500. which together with £3,580. the purchase-money of the ground as before stated, produced to the devisees £6,080.

Mr. William Salte, some time before he died, purchased a piece

of ground at the north of the field behind the house, containing about 4A., which was sold by private contract for £1000., making the whole produce of Mr. Salte's property in Tottenham, £7080. The land tax, which had been redeemed, was included in the purchase.

The site of the house and grounds is for the most part unoccupied, and there is a board now set up, indicating that the whole or any part will be let out on building leases; but at this time there is no appearance of any alteration.

The present owner of this property, much to her credit, has not taken down any of the beautiful timber, and the *tulip tree* stands flourishing in its original state.

The clock, which was over the stables, was first put up by Mr. William Salte; it was made by *Thwaites*, of Clerkenwell. When Mr. Salte gave him orders for this clock, he desired it might be *as good as any between London and York*: the price of it was upwards of £400.

Miss Dermer having bought the materials of the stables and coach-houses, purchased the clock, for which she gave about £75. and shortly afterwards removed it to her residence at Stamford Hill.

The stables and coach-houses are now standing, the only remains of this once desirable residence.

There were two original drawings of this house in the possession of the late Mr. Charles Pratt, of Tottenham Mills, the one, as it was when in the possession of Mr. De la Haize, and the other, as it stood previously to its demolition, in 1818.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

(NOW CALLED DOWNHILLS.)

THIS elegant mansion was formerly the residence of the late Rowland Stephenson, Esq., of Holme Culham Abbey, Cumberland, and a banker in London, a distant relation of Edward Stephenson, Esq., formerly governor of Bengal, and uncle to John



Engraved from an original drawing for the Supplement to Robinson's History & Antiquities of Essex, Vol. II.
MOUNT PLEASANT, TOTTENHAM, MIDDX.





Engraved from an Original Drawing for the Supplement to Robinson's History & Antiquities of Tottenham, Middlesex.

GROVE HOUSE TOTTENHAM, MIDDLESEX.

Stephenson, Esq., who died in December, 1780. This mansion, with about two hundred and ninety acres of land, was held upon lease for ninety-eight years from Lady-day, 1728, at £304. per annum. That part of the estate which was occupied by Mr. Stephenson comprised about 74A., and the farm let off to Mr. Phillips comprised the farm house and barn in Lordship Lane, with about 220A. : the lease expired Lady-day, 1826.

This estate was the property of the late Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. and was in settlement on Mrs. Townsend. This is the only property of the late James Townsend, Esq. that remained unsold. It was for some time let to Mr. Heathcote, and in the year 1823, Mr. Townsend came to reside there himself. He made considerable enlargements by building several additional rooms. He died in the year 1826; after which, Mr. Heathcote again became the tenant. This is a truly excellent and convenient residence.

Mount Pleasant, and the land attached to it, formed one of the principal lots in the catalogue of the sale of the estates of the late Mr. James Townsend, and was bought in at £10,520.¹⁷²

These premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Lawford, who rents them of the Rev. Chauncey Townsend, the proprietor.

GROVE HOUSE.

THIS House was formerly and for several years the residence of Sir Michael Foster, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and author of some professional works, in great estimation. He was born December 16th, 1689, at Marlborough in Wiltshire, and was the son of Michael Foster, an eminent attorney of that town, who was the son of John Foster, also an attorney, and a resident of the same town. His ancestors were protestant dissenters, and being such, were named as aldermen, and the latter as common clerk, in the charter illegally granted to that town by King James the II^d, in the month of September, in the

4th year of his reign; but as they were zealous friends of civil and religious liberty, and the rights of mankind, they refused to be sworn, and to act under it: in the following month, a proclamation was issued for removing the new burgesses, and for restoring things to their former state. After attending the free school in Marlborough a proper time, Mr. Foster removed to Oxford, being initiated into that university the 7th of May, 1705. He studied some years in Exeter College, under Mr. Osborne, a gentleman whom, in the subsequent part of his life, he always mentioned with respect. He was admitted into the society of the Middle Temple, 23rd of May 1707, and in due time was called to the bar in that society.

He attended Westminster Hall some years after, being called to the bar; but not having much success as an advocate, he retired into the country and settled in his native town. Here he contracted an intimacy with Algernon Earl of Hartford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, which continued many years, and until the death of the noble Duke; who, by his will, appointed his friend executor, in trust, with his son-in-law, Hugh, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland. In 1725, he married Martha, the eldest daughter of James Lyde, Esq., of Hantonwick in Somersetshire; and in some few years afterwards he removed to Bristol, where he exercised his profession with great reputation and success. In August, 1735, he was chosen recorder of the city, which office he retained many years. Soon after accepting this office, in Easter Term, 1736, he took the degree of serjeant at law. In 1735, he published a famous pamphlet, entitled “An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex giveis Ecclesiastici Anglicani, &c.” This book engaged the public attention very much, and in a short time went through several editions. Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions after his settlement at Bristol, Mr. Serjeant Foster, in the vacation after Hilary Term, 18 Geo. II. on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was appointed to succeed Sir William Chapple, as one of the Judges of the Court of King’s Bench. The new judge having been knighted by the King, was sworn into the office, 22nd April, 1745; he took his seat in the

court on the first day of the next month, being the first day of Easter Term. Lady Foster died 15th May, 1758, after a long illness; by this event, Mr. Justice Foster was prevented from attending his duties for a short time. It is remarkable that, while Mr. Justice Foster was among the judges of the Court of King's Bench, only one judgment given by that court had been reversed. Mr. Justice Foster was blessed with a good constitution, and he generally enjoyed a good state of health, until some few years before his death. In no long time after the death of Lady Foster, his health began to decline, and he complained of loss of appetite, which made it necessary for him occasionally to spend some time at Bath: he received considerable benefit from the use of the Bath water; but wheresoever he was, he was patient and resigned, composed and cheerful; rejoicing in the glorious prospect beyond the grave, which Christianity opened to his view. In Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Terms, 1763, he seldom attended at Westminster Hall. He was confined to his bed a short time only; and on Monday, the 7th of November, being the first day of Michaelmas Term in that year, he easily and calmly expired. He never had any children, but he had three sisters, who survived him, and were the mothers of his three nephews and executors, Michael Ewen, Michael Dodson, and Samuel Hawkes.

By his own direction, he was interred in the parish church of Hanton-Drew, in Somersetshire, where Lady Foster had been buried. In that church, a plain monument is erected, with this inscription:

Here is interred
the body of Sir MICHAEL FOSTER,
One of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench;
who was born December 16, 1689,
and died Nov. 7, 1763.

Dame MARTHA, his wife,
the eldest daughter of James Lyde, Esq.,
is also here interred:
she died May 15, 1758,
in the 57th year of her age.

When he died, the world lost a very valuable man—his Majesty, an excellent subject—and the people, a faithful and able servant.

The compliment paid by the celebrated Churchill in his *Rosciad* ought not to be omitted.¹⁷³

“ Each Judge was true and steady to his trust,
“ As Mansfield wise, and as old Foster just.”

It was afterwards successively occupied by Mr. Cottin, John Ardesoif, Esq., and others. Mr. Ardesoif was a young man of large fortune, and in the splendour of his horses and carriages rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where it is said he sacrificed too much to conviviality. He was fond of cock-fighting; and had a favourite cock upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever was the result of his rage and inebriety, which in three days put an end to his own life. He died at Tottenham, on the 4th April, 1789.¹⁷⁴

The late Mr. Thomas Smith, who purchased the manor of Tottenham, became the proprietor of this house, in which he resided for several years. Bruce Castle having been severed from the manor, and this house being the residence of the then lord of the manor, it was considered to be the Manor House, until Mr. Smith sold it to Mr. David Samuda,¹⁷⁵ who soon afterwards sold it to a Mr. Hale, who, after having expended a considerable sum of money in repairs and alterations, disposed of the house and grounds, in 1818, to Mr. Chatteris, a banker in London, for £7,090., including about 13A. of meadow land behind it. The double row of trees which forms the grove in front of the premises, were taken at a valuation by the purchaser: the row which was on the west side of the Grove is now within the walls of the premises of Mr. Shadbolt and Mr. Binns.

(173) For further particulars relative to Mr. Justice Foster, see *Dodson's Life of Mr. Justice Foster*, 1811.

(174) See *Butler's Biographical Treasury*, p. 106.

(175) The purchase-money was £6,000.

Mr. Chatteris, after having also laid out a large sum of money in alterations and improvements, died in 1819, when this property was sold to the late Mr. Charles Hibbert for about £4,500. including the trees in the grove. The land-tax of this estate is redeemed.

After the death of Mr. Hibbert, this property was purchased by Mr. Charles Shadbolt, in 1828; and shortly after Mr. Shadbolt became the proprietor, he took a portion of the back land, which he added to his own residence in Black-up Lane, a short distance from the high road, on the north side. In 1827, Mr. Shadbolt sold the house with the remainder of the land, 6A., more or less, including the gardens, &c., for about £4,750.

In the year 1827, the ditch on the west side of the highway from Black-up Lane, along the whole front of these premises northward was covered over with a brick arch, and strong posts and rails were put up. The expense of this amounted to £313.; of which, Mr. Shadbolt paid £30. and to which the Metropolitan Commissioners of the roads north of the Thames contributed; the remainder was to be paid partly out of the highway rate, and partly by a voluntary subscription.¹⁷⁶

A vestry-meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 26th of March, 1827, "to consider of an application made to the steward of the manor, by Charles Shadbolt, Esq., *for leave to enclose a piece of waste land in the Grove, in exchange for a piece of ground, part of the freehold of the late Charles Hibbert, Esq.,*" at which a committee was appointed to view the land applied for to be enclosed by Mr. Shadbolt. And, at a subsequent vestry, held on the 17th April, 1827, the committee reported that, agreeably to the instructions of the former vestry, they had viewed the enclosure and exchange proposed by Mr. Shadbolt; but, being of opinion that *considerable improvement might be made as well in the Grove, as in the approach to the Green and village generally*, the vestry directed the surveyor to prepare a plan to embrace the suggested improvements, and that the same, when prepared, should be submitted to Mr. Shadbolt, for his approval; which was done accordingly, and to which Mr. Shadbolt assented. The committee presented the same to the vestry, and at the same time strongly

(176) See Vestry Minute Book, April, 1827,—Dec. 1828.

urged the adoption of it: and the committee also recommended that the vestry should authorize the surveyors of the highways to carry a brick drain from the point marked C to the point marked D,¹⁷⁷ and likewise to erect a suitable post and rail fence, to enclose the whole of the Grove next the turnpike road, commencing from the present fence at the entrance of Black-up Lane, and terminating at the point C, and to make another foot-path or causeway between the avenue FF; provided Mr. Shadbolt took down *the whole of the present wall* and fence bounding the premises late in the occupation of Mr. Hibbert, deceased, to the east, and *so much of the stables and buildings as lie to the eastward* of the line marked GG, *rebuild the eastern wall* on the line marked HH, and complete the avenue by planting limes, horse-chestnuts, or other forest trees, along the lines II, at certain distances from each other, and protect them from injury, and restore such as may be accidentally destroyed. It was at the same time understood, that the condition of the planting should be subject to Mr. Shadbolt's succeeding in obtaining from the lord of the manor the same property in, and controul over, the trees he should plant, as he then possessed and enjoyed over the trees then standing in the Grove.

At the same vestry, the report of the committee was received and accepted, and the whole was referred back to the committee to order and see the same carried into effect, it being understood that the parish should not be put to an expense exceeding £210. which should be paid out of the highway rate, and that the committee should apply to the commissioners of the roads to contribute a proportion of the expense.

At a vestry held 1st May, 1827, the minutes of the last vestry were read and confirmed, with the addition that the trees on the land to be thrown out¹⁷⁸ by Mr. Shadbolt, *in exchange* for the land to be enclosed, should not be cut down without the consent of the vestry.

At a vestry held 6th November, 1827, a rate for the ensuing year was made at sixpence in the pound; it being understood

(177) These letters refer to the plan, which is inserted in a book called the "Waste Land Book."
 (178) The trees enclosed by the late Mr. Smith.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History & Antiquities of Tottenham

MARK FIELD HOUSE, TOTTENHAM MIDD^X.

that the surveyors of the highways were subject to the payment of certain expenses incurred by a committee appointed at a vestry held on the 17th April last, to an amount not exceeding £210., for effecting certain alterations in the Grove, and which payments were directed to be made to the contracts with the respective tradesmen.

And it was resolved that the surveyors apply to the commissioners of the Metropolis Road Trust, for the payment of £50. being the amount voted by them towards the expenses incurred by the alterations in the Grove, and which they had agreed to pay, by letter addressed by their clerk to the surveyors.

At a vestry held 15th January, 1828, the minutes of the last vestry were read and confirmed, with the following amendment, viz. "That the £50. to be paid by the commissioners of the Metropolis Road Trust be taken in abatement of the £210. voted by the vestry for the improvements at the Grove. This house is now in the possession of Mr. Binns, who occupies it as a quakers' school for boys. The freehold of this property is vested in trustees, to certain uses."

MARK-FIELD HOUSE.

MARK-FIELD HOUSE, the residence of William Hobson, Esq., stands on an eminence on the east side of and at distance from the high road at Stamford Hill, in the parish of Tottenham, a short distance northward from the turnpike.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, *Mark-field* was in the possession of Edward Barkham, Esq., since which time, it has passed through the hands of a variety of proprietors, and some years ago it was taken upon a long lease by William Hobson, Esq. who built a substantial family house upon it, with suitable offices, now known by the name of *Mark-field House*. The grounds attached to this house are tastefully laid out. Mr. Hobson has recently purchased the freehold of this property; and also some

time ago a meadow, called *Hill-field*, on the east of *Mark-field*, which contains about 18A. and, together with *Mark-field*, containing 19A., makes this desirable property, in all, 37A.

WHITE HALL.

THIS house situated on the south side of White Hart Lane, a short distance from the high road, in the fifteenth century was called *Crook's Farm*, then in the occupation of — *Dalby*, the property of Edward Barkham, Esq., and afterwards the residence of the family of the Beauchamps, Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Hundred, Norfolk, and Bicknell Coney, Esq. The Proctors had a considerable estate in the parish of Tottenham, which was sold in lots in the year 1790;¹⁷⁹ at which sale, a Mr. Abrahams purchased this house and grounds, part of which, next White Hart Lane, he soon afterwards, at considerable expense, converted into a tan yard, and built several barns, store houses, sheds, and buildings necessary for carrying on the business of a tanner to a great extent; but becoming insolvent in a few years, the whole of the tan yard and buildings were pulled down, the materials sold, and the mansion house and grounds were purchased by a Mr. Andrews, who resided there a few years and then sold it to a Mr. Henry Hunt. In 1820, Mr. Hunt sold the house and grounds to a Mr. William May Simmonds, who in 1827, disposed of this property to the present occupier, Mr. Charles Soames, for about £4,200. including the fixtures. This house has been for some years called *White Hall*.

The grounds attached to the house, at the time of the Earl of Dorset's survey in 1619, extended from White Hart Lane southwards along the west side of the high road, and was bounded on the east by the Moselle as far as the land called *East-field*,¹⁸⁰ and on the west partly on land, called *Connygree*, and partly on land formerly in the possession of Joseph Fenton. The land now at-

(179) See Appendix No. III. p. 75.

(180) East Field belonged to the late Mr. Salte, and was purchased by Miss Dernier, about the year 1817, of his devisees.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinsons History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

WHITE HALL, TOTTENHAM MILL.

tached to this house is about 4A. In the Earl of Dorset's survey it is called *Crook's Farm*. Mr. Coney resided here until his marriage with Mary, widow of B. Boddington, Esq. when he retired to Enfield, and resided in her house until his death. Mrs. Coney was the third wife of Mr. Boddington, and died the widow of Mr. Coney in May, 1822, at the age of eighty-one. It is rather remarkable, that Mrs. Coney's christian name should only appear on the monumental tablet to this family in Enfield church, from which circumstance many will consider her to have died the widow of Mr. Boddington.

The house is brick-built covered with cement, and fronts towards the grounds, in which there is a large piece of water, supplied by pipes from the New River at Clay Hill.

Formerly the only entrance to these premises was from White Hart Lane; but Mr. Soames, soon after he became the proprietor of the property, erected a bridge over the Moselle on the west side of the high road, and divided a large barn which stood on the waste there into two neat lodges, and made this point the principal entrance to the house and grounds. The house is large and commodious, and has a very imposing appearance from the grounds: there is a plantation of lofty forest trees on the east side of the premises which partially obscures it from the highway.

Ephraim Beauchamp, of London, and of Lower Tottenham, gentleman, many years one of the governors of Christ's Church, Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, married Letitia, daughter of John Coppin, of Pollux Hill, in Bedfordshire, Esq. by whom he had three children—Thomas, Mary, and Letitia, all of whom he buried at Tottenham. Ephraim Beauchamp died 16th September, 1728, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Thomas, his only son, married Anne, daughter and coheirress of William Proctor, of Epsom, Surrey. This gentleman was killed by a fall from his horse, at Epsom, in the life time of his father, and was buried 24th November, 1725, by the side of his wife Joan, who died 20th September, 1705, which William Proctor was the son of George Proctor,¹⁸¹ who died before 1671, by whom he

(181) George Proctor of Barnet, Herts., had one son, William, and five daughters. 1st, —, was wife of — Ambrose, by whom she had one son, Thomas; 2nd, Han-

left an infant son, William, and three daughters, Mary, Jane, and Anne, wife of William Sheldon.

Sir William was created baronet February 20, 1744, and in pursuance of the will of his uncle, George Proctor, and by virtue of a grant from Geo. II. added the name and arms of Proctor to those of Beauchamp. He was one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex from 1747 to 1768; he was appointed colonel of the Eastern Battalion of the Middlesex Militia in 1759; in March, 1761, he was elected one of the knight's companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, and installed the May following; he was also one of the commissioners of the lieutenancy of London, and was governor of many public charities. Sir William 1st married Jane, daughter, of Christopher Tower, of Iver, Bucks. Esq., by whom he had many children, who died young: the surviving are 1st, Anne, born August 8, 1749, wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, P.B. of England, January 28, 1778; 2nd, Sir Thomas, the present baronet (1803); 3rd, Frances, born November 21, 1757, wife of John Constance, of Weston House, Norfolk, Esq. (by whom she had seven children—Hambleton, George, William, Frances, Emily, John, and Neville); 4th, George, born January 22, 1759, married October 20, 1789, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert Palmer, of Simning, Bucks., Esq.; 5th, Mary, died unmarried, 1776.

Sir William married 2ndly Letitia, eldest daughter and coheir-ess of Henry Johnson, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. Esq., by

nah, wife of — Brattle, by whom she had one son, Daniel; 3rd, —, wife of — Skinner; 4th, first wife of — Hamburg, secondly of Christopher Tower Guhon,—she had one son Christopher, who married Jane daughter of his uncle William Proctor, by whom he had two daughters—Jane, wife of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., and Anne, wife of Sir Nevill Hickman, Bart., who died 1781, leaving two daughters—Anne, and Rose the wife of — Baker; 5th, —, the wife of — Godwin. George Proctor died before 11th July, 1671, when William Proctor his son was bound apprentice to John Owen, Esq. He married —, by whom he had nine children: 1st, Samuel, bap. 22nd July, 1691; 2nd, Anne, bap. 25th August, buried 27th August, 1692; 3rd, Anne, bap. 10th August, 1693; 4th, Hannah, bap. 2nd December, 1694; 5th, William; bap. 22nd July, 1696; 6th, Jane, the wife of Christopher Tower, above mentioned; 7th, George, bap. 7th March, 1699; 8th, Charles, bap. 3rd June, 1703; 9th, Frances, bap. 5th September, buried October 16th, 1705. Anne, the 2nd daughter, was the wife of Thomas Beauchamp.—See *Beetham's Peerage*, vol. iii, 234.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

SEAT OF JAMES ROW, ESQ. PAGE GREEN TOTTENHAM MIDDX

whom he had five children—1st, Letitia, born 20th March, 1763, died 19th March, 1780; 2nd, Henrietta, born December 5, 1764, died an infant; 3rd, William Henry, born 9th April, 1769, married June, 1790, Frances Mary Davie, niece of Sir John Davie, baronet; 4th, Christopher, born 13th September, 1771; 5th, Sidney, born February 10, 1774, died an infant. Sir William B. Proctor died at his seat at Langley Park, Norfolk, 16th September, 1773, aged fifty-one: his remains were removed to Tottenham and there interred in the family vault with his ancestors. He was succeeded in title and estate by his son.

Sir Thomas B. Proctor, the present baronet (1803), born September 29, 1756, married Mary, second daughter of Robert Palmer, of Simning, Berks. Esq., by whom he has issue—1st, Mary, born 31st October, 1779, wife, 5th May, 1800, of the Rev. Henry Hobart, son of the late M.P. for Norwich; 2nd, William, born 11th of October, 1781, in his majesty's Navy; 3rd, Harriet, born October 28th, 1782; 4th, Thomas, born 19th of January, 1784, died 17th of June, 1789; 5th George Edward, born July 23rd, 1785; 6th, Robert, born 1st of April, 1787; 7th, Thomas William Henry, born 11th of June, 1790; 8th, Amelia, born 28th of August, 1791; 9th, Richard, born 30th of January, 1793. Sir Thomas served the office of sheriff for the county of Norfolk, in 1780.

Arms, 1st and 4th, ar: a chev: between three martlets. Sa: *Proctor*; 2nd and 3rd, Gu: a foss: between six billets (3 and 3 barways), or, a canton erm: *Beauchamp* crest. On a mount vert, a greyhound, sejant, arquel, spotted, brown, collared, or.

Motto, *Toujours fidele.*

MR. ROW'S HOUSE, AT PAGE GREEN.

ABOUT the year 1806, the late William Row, Esq., purchased 12A. of land on the south side of Page Green, of the late Richard Cooper, Esq., upon which he built, in the year 1807, a most sub-

stantial residence. Previously, there was a tenement standing on its site, adjoining Page Green, which had been converted into three cottages, in the occupation of W. Rugman and others; these were pulled down by Mr. Row. Mr. Cooper purchased this property a few years prior to 1806, of a Mr. James Harvey, in whose family it was before the year 1757, to the date of Mr. Cooper's purchase. This house was built by the late Humphrey Repton, and contains numerous large and well-proportioned apartments, billiard room, &c.

The freehold estate, consisting of a dwelling house, on the east side of Page Green, adjoining Mr. Row's grounds, which was built about the year 1806, by the late Richard Williams, Esq., was also purchased by the late William Row, Esq. with about 24A. of land, including the garden and orchard. This house, garden, and orchard, is now in the occupation of Mr. W. Ward. The first above mentioned house, which is decidedly one of the best in the parish, and all the remaining land, is now in the occupation of James Row, Esq., who is the freeholder of both properties.¹⁸²

MOSELLE VILLA.

THE house which formerly occupied the site of this villa, was originally the estate of William Mead, of Isleworth, gentleman, who, in the year 1734, conveyed it in fee, together with about 2A. of land, to William Sheldon, citizen and brazier, of London.

William Sheldon died in July, 1740, having first made his will, dated 18th of July in that year, by which he gave *his house and garden at Tottenham, in Middlesex*, to his sister Elizabeth French, and his daughter, Ann Sheldon, and appointed his son, William Sheldon, his brother, John Sheldon and Gabriel Wright, his executors. Ann Sheldon, his daughter, married John Wey-

(182) The land on which Mr. Row's house stands is called *Lounders* in the Earl of Dorset's Survey of 1619, and was then the property of Mr. Candeler, and contains about 9A. 3R. 28P. The other piece of land on the west of Mr. Row's house contains about 3A. 0R. 39P., and was at the time and before the survey in the several possessions of Mr. Palmer and Erasmus Greeway.

land, and survived Elizabeth French, and also her husband. Ann Weyland died in January, 1768, having made her will, dated 16th October, 1767, whereby she devised to her daughter Susannah in fee, the said messuage, with the appurtenances, in which she then lived.

In the year 1775, Susannah Weyland, and John Weyland, brother of the said Susannah Weyland, and only son and heir of the said Ann Weyland, and grandson and heir of William Sheldon, deceased, conveyed the said messuage, with the appurtenances, in fee to Elias Benjamin De la Fontaine; who, in May, 1773, conveyed the same to Benjamin Smith, in fee. In April, 1776, Smith conveyed the said premises in fee to John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1779, having made his will, dated 17th August, 1778, by which he devised his dwelling house at Tottenham to Luke Heslop and John Hodgson in trust to hold for the purposes mentioned in his will; who, in 1779, sold the same to Joseph Dickenson; he died in January, 1784, having first made his will, dated in 1779, by which he devised the said house, &c. to his wife, Mary Dickenson, in fee. In March, 1785, Mary Dickenson sold the premises to the Rev. Thomas Comyn, vicar of Tottenham, Keene, Stables, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, and the Rev. Richard Millington Buckley, in fee. In July, 1783, the said Thomas Comyn and Harriet his wife, conveyed by lease and release to Keene, Stables, and Millington Buckley, the said premises upon the trusts therein mentioned. In 1790, Mr. Comyn contracted with William Marquis of Lansdowne, Isaac Barrè, and John Smith, for the purchase of two closes of land, then in his occupation in White Hart Lane, containing about 4A. 3R. 7P., lying opposite the before mentioned house, which were conveyed by lease and release to trustees upon the trust therein mentioned. This property formed part of the settlement of Mrs. Comyn.

In 1798, the aforesaid closes of land, by several mesne conveyances, came into the possession of the late Mr. Hugh Maccaughey; and subsequently, by certain indentures of lease and release, dated respectively 21st and 22d December, 1798, to John Fench the elder, and John Fench the younger, upon certain trusts and to certain uses therein mentioned. In 1802, Mr. Maccaughey, Fench the

elder, and Fench the younger, conveyed the said closes of land to Sir Francis Baring, Henry Baring, and their heirs, the said house and the two closes of land, in trust, to sell the same for the purposes therein mentioned: Sir Thomas Baring died in the month of September, 1810, and Hugh Maccaughey was also deceased. In 1816, Sir Thomas Baring (the son) conveyed the said house and land to Robert Harry Sparks, in fee, by the description of "all that messuage or tenement, toft, piece or parcel of ground, whereon a messuage or tenement formerly stood, but then lately destroyed by fire,¹⁸² with the appurtenances, formerly in the occupation of William Fench, afterwards of John Weyland and Ann Weyland, since then of Elias Benjamin De la Fontaine, the Rev. Thomas Comyn, and Hugh Maccaughey, (as before mentioned,) together with the two closes of land, containing about 4A. 3R. 7P."

Upon the site of this house Mr. Dawson built his present residence, and gave it the name of *Moselle Villa*.

BOD CYMRO VILLA.

IN the year 1813, Edward Janson, Mary his wife, and Thomas Horne, conveyed the old mansion house after mentioned to John Eardley Wilmot, Esq., in fee, part of the piece of land called the *Gravel Pit Field*, containing 5A. 3R. 0P., and three closes or fields of pasture containing about 2A. 1R. 8P. abutting north on the river Moselle, and the brick house with the appurtenances which was formerly in the occupation of James Testard, afterwards of Rivers Dickinson, situated in White Hart Lane, and which was, in the year 1798, the property of Thomas Horne, who devised the same, by his will, dated on or about the 10th February, 1798, to his daughter Mary Janson. In 1816, Mr. Wilmot sold this house and land to Mr. Robert Harry Sparks, who afterwards disposed of it to Mr. Roger Dawson. Soon after the estate came into the possession of Mr. Dawson, he sold part of it, consisting of the old house, with the stables and outbuildings, abutting west on the

east side of White Hart Lane, and a moiety of the land in front, to Mr. Thomas Williams, who pulled down the house, and upon its site built the present *villa* residence, which he called *Bod Cymro*,¹⁸³ that is to say, *the Welshman's rest, abode, or retreat*. It is now the residence of Mrs. Williams.

BUSHEY HANGRE FARM.

THIS was formerly a considerable farm situate on the west side of the high road, and extending from south to north from *Chisley* otherwise *Hangre Lane* to *Black-hope* otherwise *Black-up Lane*, and it was bounded towards the west by the lands formerly belonging to the priory of *Saint John of Jerusalem* in the parish of Hornsey, and near West Green.

In the year 1620, Bushey Hangre Farm comprised upwards of sixty enclosures, then in the several occupations of Edward Barkham, Esq., Mrs. Candeler, Sir James Price, Anthony Crew, Esq. and Richard Pulford, Esq.

That part of the farm which has been for years known as *Bushey Hangre*, extended about 1260 feet from south to north on the west side of the high road, from the *Stone Bridge* to *Black-up Lane*, and about 3241 feet on the south side of that lane, consisting of about 160A.

It was for many years the property of John Brown Esq., who resided in a house which, in the year 1630, was the property and residence of Abraham Bolton, situated on the east side of the high road at the south-west corner of Page Green and near the Seven Sisters.

After the death of Mr. Brown, this house, with the farm, came into the possession of his son, John Brown, who afterwards sold it, and it subsequently became the property of a Mr. Cherry, of the Stock Exchange.

In 1811, Bushey Hangre Farm was parcelled out in lots, and sold by auction¹⁸⁴ at Garraway's Coffee House; the produce of

(183) Mr. Williams was a native of Wales, which accounts for the name he gave this house.

(184) See Appendix No. I, p. 30.

the sale was upwards of £12,000. The farm house was situated at the south-east corner of Black-up Lane, and was purchased at the sale by the late Mr. Clarkson, together with several lots of the land adjoining. It subsequently became the property of a Mr. Blakesley.

The names of the enclosures at the time of the sale were, The Home Close, on which the farm house and offices stood—Stone Bridge Field—Second Field—Thistley Field—First May or Megg Field—West Field—Second May or Megg Field—Lockley Field—The Twelve-acres Field—The Eight-acres Field—and Pond Field.

The before-mentioned house, in which Abraham Bolton resided in 1630, was purchased some years ago by the late Mr. Richard Cooper, who soon afterwards pulled it down and erected upon its site the present elegant *villa*, in which he resided until his death: it was afterwards and for some time the residence of his widow. After the death of Mrs. Cooper, the estate was sold to William Hobson, Esq., of Mark-field House. It is now the residence of the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, the minister of Trinity Chapel, on Tottenham Green.

ASPLINS FARM.

ASPLINS is situated on the north side of Marsh Lane, a short distance from Willoughby House and Crows Nest Farm, and close upon the marshes; it was, in the early part of the sixteenth century, in the occupation of Mr. George Chapman, together with the lands adjoining; it is now held by Mr. William Delano, and consists of a large farm house, with offices, out-buildings, and several enclosures of arable and meadow land.

This farm was put up to sale by auction at Garraway's coffee house, in April, 1805, and it was sold for £3,810., including the land tax, which had been redeemed.¹⁸⁵ In June, 1811, it was again submitted to sale by auction, with six additional enclosures, containing together 51A. OR. 24P., late part of the demesne lands of the manor of Mockings, when it was sold for £10,950. It

(185) See Appendix No. I., p. 21.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History & Antiquities of Tintern.

THE SEAT OF RICH. COOPER ESQ. PAGE GREEN, TOTTENHAM MIDD.





Engraved for the Supplement to Robinsons History and Antiquities of Berkshire.

ASPLEIN'S FARM HOUSE MARSH LANE TOTTEHAM MIDD^X

was then in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Ridge, at £360. per annum. The tenant of this farm has a right to turn *two hundred head of cattle* into the marshes, as a privilege attached to this property.

CROWS NEST FARM.

THE little farm, which is known by the name of *The Crows Nest*, is situated on the east side of the lane called Willoughby Lane, which leads from Marsh Lane¹⁸⁶ to Willoughby House, a little to the north of Asplins.

In the year 1620, and for some time previous, it was in the possession of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq. It consists of a neat cottage, with farm yard, outbuildings, stables, &c., and about 12A. of meadow land.

This cottage was formerly a public house, known by the sign of *The Crows Nest*, in the front of which there was a narrow lane leading from Willoughby Lane to a piece of meadow land of about 6A., next the marshes belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. This piece of land had been held by the occupiers of the Crows Nest Farm for many years; and when the cottage was discontinued as a public house, it was converted into a private residence, the road in front of the house was stopped up, enclosed, and planted with trees and shrubs, so as to form a fore court, in which state it now is.

This little farm now consists of three enclosures of meadow land, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Charles Dyson. It is copyhold of the manor of Tottenham, subject to a quit rent of 4s. 7d. per annum and to the customary fine on death or alienation.

This property was sold by auction, on the 20th of April, 1803, by Messrs. Adams, Son, and Clifton. It is now the property of Mrs. Ratcliff, and in the occupation of Mr. John Beeson; it consists of 8A. freehold about the house, and 6A. which are held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, under the usual terms of church leases—in all 12A.¹⁸⁷

(186) See Appendix No. I, p. 21.

(187) See Ibid.

STARR HALL.

THERE was formerly an ancient site of two cottages, situated on the north side of Marsh Lane, with some land behind, known by the name of *Starr Hall*, directly opposite the field called the *Town Field*, on the south side of the same lane. It appears by the Earl of Dorset's Survey, in 1619, that this property comprised *Malms and Warmans Fields*, then belonging to — Lock.

In the year 1681, and for some time previously, it was the property of Thomas Moffett, who by his will, dated the 22nd of December, 1681, which was proved on the 29th of April, 1685, devised it to his wife Catherine; afterwards, by several mesne conveyances, it came into the possession of George Lear, James Fryer, and John Roberts, who in the year 1803 conveyed it in fee to Mr. Benjamin Gittins: in this deed the property is described as two messuages or tenements, called *Starr Hall*, with the appurtenances, and three closes of land lying behind, formerly in the several tenures or occupation of Susannah Glover, and others.

This estate is now the property of Mr. Samuel Gittins, and three cottages now occupy the site of *Starr Hall*, which are in the tenure of Mr. Chalkley and others.

THE CHURCH FARM.

THIS estate is the freehold property of James Holbrook, Esq., and acquires the above appellation from its contiguity to the Church. It is situate westward of Bruce Castle, and consists of a farm house, with suitable out-buildings, and about 132A. 3R. 32P. of arable, meadow, and pasture land, extending some distance along the north side of Lordship Lane.

This farm was also the property of the late James Townsend, Esq., and was purchased at a public auction¹⁸⁸ at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, in the year 1789, by the late Mr. James Holbrook, of West Ham in Essex, the uncle to the present

(188) See Appendix No. I, p. 5.

owner, for £6,300. It was then on lease to Mr. Edwin Paine,¹⁹⁰ at the yearly rent of £240.

Mr. Holbrook, of West Ham, died in 1815, having devised this estate, with other land on the north side of White Hart Lane, formerly part of the property and estates of the *Barkhams* of Tottenham, to his nephew, James Holbrook, son of his brother William.

Mr. James Holbrook is now in the possession of this property, and resides in the farm house.

TOTTENHAM CORN AND OIL MILLS.

THESE mills are situated about half a mile from the high road, eastward of *Tottenham Hale*, near *Mill Mead Marsh*, on the confines of the parish of Walthamstow. For some time previous to the year 1770, the corn mill was a paper mill, in the occupation of a Mrs. Johannet; they afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Cooke, an Excise officer, at the expiration of whose term, a Mr. Edward Wyburd obtained a lease of them for a term of fifty-one years from Lady-day, 1770, at £240. per annum, from the late Alderman Townsend. Cooke refused to give up possession of them to Mr. Wyburd, who was greatly annoyed by the obstinacy of Cooke, and in order to get possession took off the roof of the mill, which greatly exasperated Cooke, who shortly afterwards meeting with Wyburd on the banks of the Lea, and some angry words having passed between them, Cooke took Wyburd by the *breech*, and threw him headlong into the river, which became the subject of a suit at law. After Mr. Wyburd obtained possession, he turned the paper mill into a corn mill, to which use it has ever since been appropriated. This mill was burnt down February 23, 1788, and afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Wyburd.

In the year 1789,¹⁹¹ the corn and oil mills, with the house and 51A. of meadow and marsh land attached, were sold by auction, under the direction of the late Henry Hare Townsend, who suc-

(190) See Appendix No. I, p. 14.

(191) See Ibid.

ceeded his father, the late Alderman James Townsend, in his estates at Tottenham, at which sale the late Mr. John Cock was declared the purchaser, at the sum of £3,000. The oil mill is directly opposite to the corn mill, on the south side of the road.

This property was considered to be of a greater annual value than it was then let for.

The lessee had liberty to underlet or sell the oil mill, during his term, discharged from all demands on account of the said rent of £210., the corn mill being considered sufficient to answer the same.

About the year 1809, Mr. Wyburd sold the remainder of his term to the late Mr. Charles Pratt, for £1200., at which time there were about seventeen years unexpired; and in the year 1815, Mr. Pratt assigned his interest in them to Messrs. Curtoys and Mathew, for which they paid £2,500., there then being only six years of the term to come.

About the year 1826, Mr. Cock, the freeholder of the property, granted a lease to Mr. Nathaniel Mathew, for fourteen years, at £800. per annum, who, a few years afterwards, disposed of the lease and all his interest therein to Mr. Bell, the present tenant, whose term expired on the 25th of March, 1840. In the year 1836, Mr. Cock sold the freehold of this property to the New River Company, for a very considerable sum of money.¹⁹²

In the year 1817, these mills were much damaged by a flood, and they were not completely at work for nearly the whole of that year.

The proprietor of the corn mills is entitled to receive a toll of one shilling and four-pence per acre from the owners of Mitchley Marsh, for carting off the hay made therein through their lands, as the bridge, which formerly stood opposite the bottom of Down Lane, and which led to this marsh, was destroyed some years ago, and the parish not repairing it, an agreement was in consequence entered into to allow the above toll to be taken. He

(192) It has been said that the consideration for the purchase was the value of one whole original share, and the half of another share in the New River; a single share was sold by auction by Mr. Shuttleworth, in the year 1837, which produced between £17,000 and £17,500.

also receives a toll of *six-pence* for every cow, and *nine-pence* for every horse going in. He also claims and receives the following tolls from persons, cattle, and carriages, passing over the mill bridge; viz. *6d.* for a carriage, *1d.* for a single horse, *3d.* for a chaise, *4d.* for a taxed cart, *1s.* for a waggon with four horses—with five horses *1s. 6d.*, and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each foot passenger.

There are six pairs of stones in the corn mill, capable of grinding three hundred quarters of wheat per week in the autumn, and in the winter months when there is an abundant supply of water; and in the summer months, when the supply of water is scanty and uncertain, about one hundred and fifty quarters per week may be ground on the average.

This mill is chargeable with the annual payment of £10. as a composition for small tithes to the vicar of Tottenham.

Attached to these mills, there is a good family house, garden, and out-buildings, and several enclosures of marsh land, containing about 52A.¹⁹³ that is to say—

	A.	R.	P.
The site of the mill and enclosed grass land	8	0	34
Tottenham Hale Field	7	0	0
A road in Tottenham Hale Common Field.	0	2	33

In the Common Marshes.

In Wild Marsh, nine pieces	11	2	5
Clendish Hills, two pieces	3	1	5
Lock Mead, two pieces	5	1	38
Mitchley Marsh, two pieces	1	2	14
Mill Mead, six pieces.	15	0	25
	52	3	34

The lessee of these mills, in addition to the toll before mentioned, receives from the River Lea Company an annual payment of £50.: the mills are assessed to the poor rate of Tottenham at only £650. per annum.

(193) See Appendix No. I. page 14.

THE MARSHES AND COMMON FIELDS.

THE marshes and common fields in the parish contain about 298A. The names of the marshes are—

	A.	R.	P.
Lock Mead Marsh	10	0	30
Clendish Hills Marsh	47	1	18
Mill Mead Marsh	21	0	29
Mitchley Marsh.....	60	3	8
Broad Mead Marsh	26	2	31
Wild Marsh	120	0	16

The names of the common fields are—

Down Field	27	0	0
Hale Field.....	20	0	0

The common fields and marshes (except *Mitchley*) open on the 12th August for horses and cows only, belonging to the parishioners, and close on the 5th April. *Mitchley* marsh opens about the 26th September, and shuts up at the same time as the others.

Marshes and Lammas Land.

The propriety of regulating the custom of turning cattle into the marshes was taken into consideration by the parishioners on the 17th of July, 1821.¹⁹⁴ It appeared to the Vestry, by reference to ancient documents, that the right of turning cattle into the marshes belonging to the parish, rests with the inhabitant householders only, and it was ordered to be presented to the next Court Leet, requesting the interference of the proper officers of the manor to carry the intentions of the Vestry into effect.¹⁹⁵

The leet jury presented, “that by the custom of the manors of Tottenham, no person has a right to turn cattle into the marshes of the manors other than resident householders, and the *Hayward* was directed not to mark the cattle of any person except a resident householder of the parish of Tottenham.”

(194) Vestry Minute Book, G. p. 186.

(195) Vestry held August 8, 1821.

The inhabitants in vestry¹⁹⁶ appointed a committee to enquire into the original rights and customs of the marshes ; who at a vestry, held 29th March, 1824, reported that, “ as far as they had been able to ascertain, the right of turning in the marshes rests with such *inhabitants*, as should be *bona fide* resident within the parish, and though there appeared no limit as to the numbers turned in of late by various persons, yet it was clear to the committee that no person had a right to turn in more stock than their several occupations in the parish could sustain throughout the year, inasmuch as the terms used in the original records, and which appeared to be supported by the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Hill,¹⁹⁷ viz. so much stock as should be capable of lying down and rising up within or upon the marshes within the parish—to be at all times guided by the amount of the assessment of each individual to the poor rate, first allowing to all resident householders the right of turning in *two* head of cattle, and over and above that number, *one* head of cattle for every £10. progressively, as they might be assessed in the parish books : and that the quality of stock to be turned in, is by custom confined to horses, cows, and heifers, not spaed, the former being geldings, or mares, or mares with their foals, the latter not being more than six months old : and that calves dropped in the marshes had been allowed to remain with their dams for an uncertain time, but these periods ought to be limited to *six* days only. That cows turned in in calf should not be allowed, and that such practice ought to be abolished.”

“ That the period of opening the marshes has been in many instances regulated by the vestry, but by the 13 Geo. III. chap. 81, p. 1604, the power of regulating the same is vested in a majority of the owners and occupiers of the lammas lands ; and that certain pieces of the lammas land had been mown twice in one season, and other pieces fed previous to the time of opening—such practice cannot be suffered, and in case of a repetition of the same, that the lord of the manor be requested to prosecute the party offending.”

(196) Vestry Minute Book, G. p. 283.

(197) See Vestry Minute Book, E. p. 271, (No. 14.) also No. 13, ib. 52.

“The claim lately set up to a right of drift and carriage road across the Broad Mead and Wild Marshes;—this right, during the period of the marshes being closed, is confined to a foot-path.” “And in consequence of the necessity of making good the gates leading to the marshes, and for keeping them in repair, the committee recommended that the court leet should increase the charge for branding cattle turned in, for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.”

At a court leet of the view of frank pledge of Sir William Curtis, Bart., Lord of the Manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Daubines, and Mockings, in the county of Middlesex, held on the 12th of April, 1824, before John Scott, Gent. and deputy steward; the jury presented, “that the right of common in the marshes and common pastures of these manors is in the resident householders of the parish of Tottenham, as well those holding or not holding land therewith; and in order to prevent disputes as to the extent of stocking, it is expedient that a rule or proportion be established, declared, and ordered, by this court, that the right of the resident householders to stock in the marshes and common pasture of these manors is confined to horses, cows, and heifers not spaed; the former being geldings, mares, or mares with their foals,—the latter not being more than six months old, and therefore not accounted as one head, but after that age to be deemed a head, the same being first branded by the common brander; and that each resident householder not occupying land of the value of £10. per year over and above his house be allowed two head, and that each resident householder occupying land, be allowed in respect of such land according to the number of heads the land will maintain throughout the year, according to the annual custom of these manors; and that as the poor rate or assessment is founded on the annual value of land, and implies its relative capability of supporting stock, and is a safe criterion as in express valuation, and much less expensively obtained,”

“It is further determined, declared, and ordered, that for every £10. of the annual value (rated as such to the poor rate) of land, exclusive of any house, there shall be allowed to the resident householder occupying such land, one head.”

“ It is further presented by this court, that calves, by the custom of these manors, are not allowed to remain in the marshes and common pastures: it is therefore declared and ordered, that no calves under twelve months old be allowed in the said marshes and common pasture, except that calves yearned in the said marshes or common pasture may remain six days and no longer.”

“ It is further presented, that it is not lawful by the customs of these manors for the occupiers of land within the common marshes to feed the same from the 5th of April to the 12th of August, or such time as by order and according to the custom of these manors the said marshes shall be declared and ordered that the opening of the same shall be postponed to, nor to mow the same twice in one year.”

At a vestry held 10th May, 1825,¹⁹⁸ it was resolved, “that the scale submitted for the consideration of the court leet on the 12th April, 1824, did not anticipate the prohibition of the right of branding a further quantity of cattle, provided those originally marked be sold or exchanged: but, as the best means of ascertaining these facts is, by the same being branded off (by a proper brand provided for that purpose), it was agreed and ordered, that the marsh bailiff provide a suitable brand, and that a charge of one penny be made and received by him for each head so marked off.”

And it was fully understood, “that no person can or shall have any additional cattle re-branded till after an equal quantity shall have been so marked off—to the intent, that at no one time the number shall exceed the quantity thereby originally specified.”

The road which leads from Tottenham Hale to the bridge over the Lea on the east of Mill Marsh is called *Mill Marsh Bridge*, leading into Walthamstow parish, and is repaired by the proprietor of the mills.

In 1600, Mill Marsh Bridge was known by the name of *The King's Bridge*, in the centre of which there was an arch of iron work, surmounted by the king's arms.

There is a piece of freehold land on the north side of the *Little Holmes Marsh*, between the *Wild Marsh* and the Barge River,

known by the name of *Rose Mead*, containing 19A. 2R. 26P. which was, about the year 1600, claimed by the parish of Walthamstow, as belonging to that parish; but this has been long since set at rest; and that piece of land has been attached to the parish of Tottenham, ever since that period.

Rose Mead is the property of Edward Rowe Mores, Esq., who was for many years an inhabitant of this parish, but he now resides in the parish of Edmonton.

There was formerly a bridge from this land over the Old Barge River into the parish of Walthamtsow, but it has been long since gone to decay, and is now nearly forgotten.

At a vestry,¹⁹⁹ held August the 25th, 1718, it was resolved, "That, whereas, some part of *Down Field* is now set with *pertayters*, (potatoes) which is a hindrance to the turning of the cattle to their vsiall pasture in the said field as formerly has been, and open on *Lammas* day, and Mr. William Bull pounding of the cattle of the said *pertayters*, which is a great damage to the parishioners; and wee whose names are hereunder written, doe agree to trye whether the said Down-field be *Common field Land*, *Lammas land*,²⁰⁰ or *inclosed land*."

At a vestry held July 26th, 1713, (p. 168) It was agreed by us, inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham, whose hands are hereunder written, "that whereas the season of the year being very wet, insomuch that severall persons cannot gett their crops out of the marshes by *Lammas* day next as usuall, by reason thereof wee

(199) Vestry Minute Book, page 166, No. 1.

(200) *Lammas-day* is the *first day of August*, so called *quasi lamb-mass*; on which day the tenants, who held land of the Cathedral of York (which is dedicated to *Peter ad Vincula*) were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at the time of high mass: it is otherwise said to come from the *Saxon*, *blaffmæsse*, viz. *loaf mass*; as on that day the *English* made an offering of bread made with new wheat. In Scotland, they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be computed from *lattermath*, the first of August. In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day which buried the reputation of *Don John of Austria*.—*Bailey's Dict.* Bac: again—

The time when lamb is out of season and rarely sold in our markets. *Somnerus* derives it from *loaf mass*; *Gazshy lacium Anglicanum*. Ed. MDCLXXXIX.

It is also so called from the *Latin* word *Gula*, i. e. a throat, because a certain maid having a disease in her throat was cured on that day, by kissing the chains that St. Peter was bound with.—*Phillips' New World of Words, or, Universal Dic.* MDCCVI. 6th Ed. by J. K. Philobibl.

do hereby order that no cattle shall be turned into the said marshes untill fourteen days after *Lammas* day aforesaid, and that the cattle be branded by the brander three days before any be turned into the same.”—(Page 171.)

At a vestry²⁰¹ held the 17th of July, 1723, (after three days’ public notice) to meet in order to consult about the place to build *Mitchley Bridge*. “It appears to this vestry, after survey and inquiry made, that the said bridge ought to be built over against a piece of ground belonging to Jacob Harvey, Esq., now in the occupation of Joseph Plackett, commonly known by the name of the *Half-Acre*, where several stakes belonging to the old bridge have been found, some of which are still remaining.”

At a vestry held²⁰² 18th December, 1769, in order to consider of granting the *Lammas* pasturage of a piece of land adjacent to a garden in the occupation of Edward Wyburd, held of James Townsend, Esq., Lord of the Manor, to be enclosed in the said garden, containing 37P. more or less;—it was resolved, “that the same be granted to the said James Townsend, on condition of him and his heirs paying annually to the churchwardens for the time being three shillings for the benefit of the poor of this parish, for ever.”

At a vestry²⁰³ held 23rd August, 1773, it was ordered, “that a piece of the *Lammas* pasturage on the west side of the marsh called *Mill Meadow*, in this parish, containing by estimation 2R. 20P., that the same be enclosed by Mr. Wyburd upon condition that he pay to the churchwardens for the time being four shillings and sixpence yearly, for the benefit of the poor of the parish, for ever.”

At a vestry held August 5, 1777,²⁰⁴ it was represented “that on account of the very rainy season this summer, the crops of grass in the marshes could not be gathered in by the 12th of that month, the time for cattle to be turned in, according to annual custom:—it was therefore ordered, that the pasturage be shut up from the 12th of this month to the 24th, and that no person or persons

(201) Vestry Minute Book, A. No. 1, p. 222. (202) Ibid, C. No. 3, p. 96.

(203) Ibid, p. 197. (204) Ibid, p. 298.

whomsoever be permitted to turn any kind of cattle into or upon the marshes before the 24th of this month, and that if any cattle be found upon the marshes before that time, that the hayward drive them away to the pound of the manor. And it was ordered, that in future years, in case of late seasons, where the crops growing in the *Hale* and *Down Fields* cannot be gathered in by the 12th of August in every succeeding year, that those fields be shut up until the crops can be conveniently cleared, and in that case, the parishioners shall have liberty to turn their cattle into a piece of enclosed pasture called the *Holmes* by the *Wild Marsh*, until the said two fields can be cleared of the crops."

At a vestry held 15th June, 1780,²⁰⁵ it having been represented to the vestry that a great incroachment had been made by cattle fording through the Old Barge River out of the parish of Walthamstow into Mitchley Marsh;—"it was ordered, that several persons then present be a committee to inquire into the matter, and report the result of such inquiry to the next vestry.

At a vestry held 16th April, 1781,²⁰⁶ the committee appointed to inspect the incroachment made on the Mitchley Marsh, by cattle fording through the Old Barge River from the parish of Walthamstow, reported "that the encroachment is not yet removed, but likely to prove a still greater grievance, it was ordered that the committee make further enquiry and report the result to the next vestry."

At a vestry held 11th August, 1782,²⁰⁷ to fix on a day for turning cattle into the Lammas pasturage of the marshes of the parish which cannot be cleared of the crops of grass by the usual time of turning, by reason of the late rainy season, "it was ordered that the pasturage be shut up from the 12th to the 24th of this month, and no person or persons whomsoever be permitted to turn in any kind of cattle into or upon the marshes before the 24th instant; and that if any cattle be found upon the said marsh before that time, that the hayward drive them to the pound belonging to the manor. And, as the crops of corn growing in the Hale

(205) Vestry Minute Book, C. No. 3, p. 366.

(206) Ibid, p. 372.

(207) Ibid, p. 419.

and Down Fields cannot be gathered by the 12th of this instant, that the said two fields be shut up until they can be conveniently cleared of the crops; and that in lieu thereof, the parishioners shall have liberty to turn their cattle into a piece of enclosed pasture called the *Holmes*, by the Wild Marsh, and two hoppets or pieces of pasture land near the Mills, until such time as the said fields can be cleared.

And complaint having been made to the vestry that Mr. Anthony Wickes, keeper of the Ferry House at Walthamstow, has staked his horse to graze on the Wild Marsh belonging to this parish before the 12th of August instant—it was ordered that in every such case in future the cattle or beast grazing thereon shall be impounded by the marsh hayward.

At a vestry, held 6th April, 1783,²⁰⁸ to consider or enquire to whom it of right belongs to cause gates and fences to be made and erected to prevent encroachment of cattle into the marshes.

At a vestry, held 8th April, 1783;²⁰⁹ on taking into consideration the repairing the usual gates belonging to the marsh, it was resolved, that it does not belong to this parish to repair or support the same.

At a vestry, held 12th August, 1792,²¹⁰ to take into consideration the necessity of prolonging the customary time for harvesting the corn in several of the marsh fields of this parish, which is at present unfit to cut, on account of the backwardness of the season—the discussion of which was adjourned.

At a vestry, held 22nd September, 1794,²¹¹ to take into consideration the report of the committee respecting the necessity of guarding against persons improperly gaining settlement in this parish for the purpose of obtaining a right of feeding cattle on the marshes and other common lands—the consideration of which was postponed to the next vestry.

The report of the committee respecting the common lands in this parish was read and taken into consideration; but the inhabitants composing the vestry withdrew without coming to any resolution respecting the same.

(208) Vestry Minute Book. C. No. 3, p. 439. (209) *Ibid*, p. 441.

(210) *Ibid*, D. No. 4, p. 294. (211) *Ibid*, D. No. 3, p.

At an especial vestry, held 11th August, 1812,²¹² pursuant to notice given for shutting up the lammas pasturage for a certain limited time, in which cattle are to be turned according to annual custom ; it appearing that, by reason of the very rainy season, the crops of grass in the marshes could not in all probability be gathered in by the 12th of this month, the time of opening the marshes for turning in cattle, it was ordered that the pasturage be shut up from the 12th to the 30th of this month ; and that no person be permitted to turn in any kind of cattle before the 30th of this month ; and that if any cattle be found therein before the said limited time, the hayward is to impound them for trespass, unless the crops are cleared. And it was ordered and resolved, that in the case of late seasons in the present and future years, when the crops in the Hale and Down Fields cannot be gathered in by the 12th of August, that such crops growing in the said fields, shall be protected by the occupiers until they can.

Extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Tottenham, so far as regards the Marshes and Lammas Lands.

1656, 7th November. The Leet Jury presented that the lord of the manor had converted the Corn Mill of Tottenham into a gunpowder mill, to the injury of the inhabitants.

1654, 25th April, Hale-field was described as arable²¹³ in the court rolls.

1691, 21st October. Lord Colerane was requested to find timber to build the bridge over the mill river out of Clendish Hills into Mitchley Marsh, the place where it formerly stood.

1697, 19th October. The custom to pay the Hayward fourpence per acre per annum for every acre mowed in the marsh.

1702, 20th October. The hayward's fee, fourpence per acre per annum for all land mowed in the marsh, or to pay five shillings per acre for every acre mowed and not paid for.

1702, 20th October. The lord of the manor has a right of way off a mill bank in Clendish Hill along the mill river to the stake

(212) Vestry Minute Book, F. No, 6, p. 207. (213) See the Dorset Survey, 1619.

near Garbell's Ditch, being part of the Lordship Lands now in the tenure of Young Bull.

1704, 18th April. No inhabitant, dwelling within the manor, shall hereafter take in the cattle of any stranger or foreigner, such as sheep, beasts, cows, horses, or any other cattle whatsoever, and put the same upon the lord's waste, or any of the commons within the manor, on pain to forfeit to the lord of the manor for every such offence xxx. 22. and x. gd.

6th April. The lord of the manor is seized of and entitled to all the highways, lanes, and waste ground in the manor of Tottenham.²¹⁴

The waste ground at Bound's Green belongs to Tottenham, and Edmonton has no right of common there.

Parsonage Lane and Clay Hill belong to the lord of Tottenham manor.

1707, 16th October. Jeremiah Armiger to take up the posts by the mill river and to make up the bank, that the ancient way may be open to passengers *through the mill yard*.

Bounds of the parish of Tottenham and Hackney settled this day. Mr. Tyson to remove encroachments.

The lord of the manor to lay a bridge over the sewer called *Garbell's Ditch*, between the *Broad Mead* and *Clendish Hills*; and also one over the mill river, between *Mitchley* and *Clendish Hills*, commonly called *Mitchley Bridge*.

1708, 20th October. Mr. Knightly ordered to open *Bird's* Field gate in the Marsh lane.

1713. They also presented, that every person within the manor that hath taken, or shall take in any foreign cattle called *nurserys*, and turn the same into or upon the common marshes or commons, shall forfeit, &c. thirteen shillings and four-pence.

In 1717, they presented, that no person or persons that has right of common, shall put upon the commons or common marshes more cattle in summer than he or they can keep in the winter, under the penalty of fifteen shillings a head, to be paid to the lord of the manor.

(214) See the Ledger Book and Records.

That no inmate or certificate man or woman has any right of common.

1719, April. The hayward ordered to put up a gate; and have one also at *Lock Meadow*. The hayward to lock up the least gate from Lady-day to Lammas-day in every year, and keep the key in his own custody during his being hayward.

William Bull fined 13s. 4d. for casting coals, and spoiling the herbage over *Lock Meadow* and *Mill Meadow*.

1720. John Boon forfeited his copyhold by cutting down trees without licence.

1740, 5th November. The Jury also presented, that all inhabitants or any one of them, that shall take in any strange cattle to common, to pay to the lord of the manor, for every head, 15s.

And that no inhabitant shall stock the common more in Lammas than what they can winter in their own land—for every head a fine of 15s.

The New River Company again presented for digging gravel and clay off the common.

Several persons fined for lopping trees standing on the waste, without licence of the lord.

1741, 6th November. Henry Piper Sperling, Esq. amerced £1. 19s. 11d. for cutting timber on his copyhold without licence.

J. Johannet stopped up Mill Yard with a rail, and demanded toll:—ordered to remove it, there having been a bridle way for many years past.

Hale Field described as arable, in the admission of A. J. Purday, on the 7th of December, 1742.

No hogs to be suffered on the common, under a penalty to the lord, of 6s. 8d.

1743, 8th of October. J. Johannet presented for locking up the road leading to Walthamstow, on the east side of the mill river.

1758, 20th October. Thomas Cook to make a foot path to the hoppet leading to the river bridge, and to repair the bridge over the river.

The lord of the manor requested to build a bridge over the mill river (this day, 15th October, 1759).

1761, Oct. 26. The Jury presented that, according to the ancient custom of these manors, every person within the manors who shall take in any foreign called *nurserie*, and have the same upon the common marshes, green lands, waste grounds, or commons within these manors, shall forfeit and pay to the lord of the manors for every head of cattle so turned upon the commons, marshes, green lands, &c. the sum of £1. 19s. 11d.

And every person who shall top or lop any trees growing upon the waste of the said manors, or shall cut turf off the said manors without licence of the lord, shall forfeit twenty shillings for every tree, and one shilling for every turf that shall be cut.

And that no hogs, unless ringed or yoked, shall go on the commons under the forfeiture of six shillings and eight-pence.

And that no strange cattle, horses, or sheep shall be fed on the commons under forfeiture of fifteen shillings for every head of cattle, and twenty shillings for every score of sheep.

No asses, &c. to be turned on the commons, under fine of six shillings and eight-pence.

And no person to claim stakes or land marks without consent of the *Homage*, who are to have six-pence for each stake.

1763, 10th October. The commissioners of the roads were presented for not keeping the arch over the river Moselle in repair.

1765. David Thomas was presented for enclosing the pond on *Page Green*, and laying pipes to take the water to his house; fined £1. 19s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

1774, 31st October. Hale-field again described as arable; ²¹⁵ two pieces containing five acres.

THE DANES' SAIL THROUGH THE MARSHES UP THE RIVER LEA TO HERTFORD.

To what has been already said respecting the *River Lea*,²¹⁶ the following account of the Danes invading England, in the year

(215) In the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619, it is marked as Arable.

(216) See page 19 ante.

894, and sailing up the *River Lea* through the marshes to Hertford may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to the reader. (*Taken from ancient Documents.*)

“The Danes, discovering the poverty and miserable condition which the late wars had brought upon the inhabitants of this island, took the opportunity of invading this kingdom, destroying the people, and laying waste the land many years together, sparing neither age nor sex, and *Anno Christi* 894., 23. *Alfredi*,²¹⁸ the Danes riding with their navy through the river of Thames to the entrance of the river *Lea* with light pinnaces and ships, came by this river to a place where the town of *Ware* now stands, about twenty miles distant from *London* ; built there a large and strong fort, and fortified it with a *wear*, which they raised about it by a great bank or dam that penned up the water about the fort, from whence the Danes made their excursions, and sailed thence with their ships riding under the hill near the town called to this day, *Port-hill* or *Shipman's-hill*, from the safety of the harbour ; and during their stay there, they assailed the town of *Hertford*, spoiled the inhabitants, and burnt their houses to the ground.

Some have thought it improbable that this river should bear a fleet of ships sufficient to convey an army of the Danes from the Thames to Hertford ; but the general opinion is, that the *ark* was the pattern from which the sons of *Noah* and his grandchildren invented small vessels to transplant themselves to those islands which afterwards they peopled, and called after their own names. But it is not easily believed that any one nation, except the *Syrian*, to whom the *ark* was known, could at once find out the art of building either ship or boat, in which they durst venture their bodies at sea, till necessity taught them at first to bind reeds and canes together, upon which they transported themselves over rivers and lakes.

(218) See Will. Malmsh. fol. 19, nu. 40.—Chron. Ethel. p. 478. 236. nu. 40.—Hoved, fol. 236, nu. 40.—Chron. Saxon, fol. 544.—Asser. Minnen. Dugd. of the fens, cap. 17, fol. 74.—H. Hunt, Hist. lib. 5, fol. 201, nu. 10.—Holl. Hist. of Engl. vol. 1, fol. 147.—Descript. of Brit. in Holl. fol. 51.—*Vita Alfredi*, fol. 52, sect. 91. See also Chauncy's Hist. & Antq. of Hertfordshire, vol. i, p. 455. Ed. 1826.—(A reprint of the first edition, which was printed in the year 1700.)

Erithœus, king of *Egypt*, invented rafts of wood to coast the shores of the Red Sea.⁽²¹⁹⁾ The Germans used hollow trees for boats, to navigate the *Dannbe*. The Gauls upon the river *Roan* transported *Hannibal's* army in boats made of trees, called canoes. The eastern people, who knew the use of iron, invented saws to sever trees into boards and planks, joined them together by nails, and so made boats and galleys, safe and portable."

St. *Jerome*, from *Ithacus* affirms that *Grythan*, the Scythian, invented galleys or long boats in the *northern seas*.

Strabo says, that *Anacharsis*, the Scythian, but the Greeks say, *Eupolemus*, first discovered the use of the anchor with two hooks: and before the invasion of *Cæsar*, the Britains had no other shipping than boats, weaved close with willow twigs and covered on the outside with bullocks' hides; the citizens of *Suisnum*, who were esteemed famous at sea, made vessels with a prow at each end, to enable them to row either way alike, before they knew the use of sails, or to place their oars in order on the sides.

When *Solomon* invited *Hiram*, their king, to join with them in his voyage to the *East Indies*, the *Tyrians* obtained the name of Mariners, for they used to trade thither before the time of *David*, when they cannonaded the ports in the Red Sea,⁽²²⁰⁾ to whom *Tibullus* inscribed the invention of ships.

Egestius attributed galleys to the device of *Paralus Archimachus*, to *Ægeon*: and oars to *Erythæus*; *Aminocles*, the improvement of them to the Corinthians: and the invention of the compass came from the northern nations; for the *Danes*, *Germans*, *Swedes*, and *Britains* may understand the ancient terms and names used for the diversion of winds upon the quarter of the compass in their own language.

When the Britains invited the Saxons hither, *Hengist*, and *Horsa*, in long boats transported fifty thousand soldiers, and after that, ten thousand more in thirty vessels, which they called keels: and finding they could not defend themselves nor maintain a

(219) *Ral. Hist. Mundi*, lib. 1, cap. 8, scot. 3, fol. 134.

(220) *Ibid*, note ., page 5 ante.

trade without shipping, King *Egbert*, *Alfred*, *Edgar*, and *Etheldred* augmented the number of their ships ; *Edgar* increased his fleet to two thousand six hundred sail, and *Etheldred* made a law that every lord who possessed three hundred and ten hides of land should build and furnish one ship for the defence of the country ; notwithstanding, the Danes, more skilled in the art of building ships, invaded *England*, arrived in the *Thames*, passed thence through the river *Lea*, with their naval forces, to a place near *Ware*, where they fortified themselves in a forest, then assaulted the town of *Hertford*, destroyed the inhabitants, and burnt all their dwellings, insomuch that King *Alfred* was compelled the same year to levy forces, and build a castle at *Hertford* for the security of his subjects, whither a great part of the citizens of *London* and other people repaired, who modelling themselves into an army, attempted to destroy the Danish fort ; but in that action four of the King's officers were slain, and his army put to flight.

The next year, when the summer approached, the king encamped with his forces on both sides of the river, viewed the fort which the *Danes* had fortified, observed the strength of their walls, and the order of their ships fenced about with stakes ; and knowing well that they would command all the corn in the fields for their garrison near the *city of Hertford*, or within the compass of their army, and would also burn and destroy what they should not need, he passed in a vessel down the river *Lea* drawn by a horse upon the bank, sounded the depth of the waters, and discovering that in some places the waters might be drawn so low, and the streams so straightened with stakes, that all the skill of the *Danes* could not tow their ships back again—he divided the river into three currents,²²¹ and made a large *shass* at *Blackwall* to restrain the tides from flowing the level, from whence it was denominated.

In a short time after the work was begun, the waters sunk at

(221) At this time the Marshes from *Tottenham* to *Hertford* were one continuous lake, and the division of the *River Lea* into three currents was the first means adopted to drain off the water ; after which, and by subsequent drainage, they became in a great degree fertile meadows, as they are at the present time.

the Danish fort, so that the Pagans could not draw their ships; then they immediately conveyed their wives to the *East Angles*, where they secured them, and made the composition with the *English*, that they might march to *Quat Bridge* near the *Severn*, where they built another fort; but the army hastened and followed them to the west, whilst the citizens of London seized their ships, broke those in pieces which they could not hale up to the *Thames*, and conveyed the others which they could remove, and were worth their pains, to *London*.

Since which time, the current of the tides has been diverted by the wall and the gates fixt in the channel, which close together by the force and violence of the water upon every flood, but open again upon every ebb, by the strength of the fresh water which thus passes out of the river into the *Thames*; and it seems not strange, that the draining of the river should convert that which was before spongy and moist ground into dry fields of green grass, useful for the feeding of cattle, as well of the chief city as the adjacent towns, for their several occasions: this improvement ought to be attributed to the ingenuity of the King, from whom divers meads in this vale are now called *King's meads*, and made common to the adjacent villages. King Alfred died *Anno Christi* 900."

THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

THIS railway enters Tottenham at *Stamford Hill*, and takes its course ²²² through the lands formerly in the occupation of Edward Osborne, at *Stamford Hill*, on the west side of the river *Lea*; then through land known as *Johnsons* in the year 1619, then in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Bolton, *Bush Mead*, *Seven Acres*, *Baldwins*, and lands then in the occupation of the said Thomas Bolton, *Hale Field*, *Longe Dingle*, *Great Dingle*, *the Downe*, *Clendish Hills Marsh*, *Broade Mead Marsh*, *Asplin's Farm*,

(222) This course will clearly appear on having recourse to the Dorset Survey, 1619.

and through the land called *Tomacre*, now belonging to Mr. Smale, the east of Willoughby House, into Edmonton parish.

By an act of parliament (passed 4th July, 1836), intituled “An Act for making a Railway to form a communication between *London* and *Cambridge*, with a view to its being extended hereafter to Northern and Eastern Counties,” certain persons therein named were empowered to make and maintain a railway, with proper works and conveniences connected, in the line or course, and upon, across, under, and over the lands situated in the parishes, or townships, hamlets, or places therein mentioned, delineated on a plan, and described in the book of reference deposited with the respective clerks of the peace for the counties of *Middlesex*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Cambridge*, to commence with a depôt and approaches therein particularly mentioned, and to pass through, amongst other places in the counties of *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Cambridge*, *Stoke Newington*, *Tottenham*, *Edmonton*, *Ponders End*, and *Enfield*, or some of them, in the county of *Middlesex*. The maps or plans describing the line of the railway, and lands upon or through which the same and the works connected therewith are intended to be carried on or made, with books of reference thereto, containing lists of the names of the owners and occupiers, or reputed owners or occupiers of such lands, are deposited with the clerks of the peace for the said several counties, in whose custody they are to be respectively kept: and all persons interested in any manner in such lands have liberty at all reasonable times to inspect and to make extracts from or copies of such maps or plans and books of reference, respectively paying to the clerk of the peace for every inspection *one shilling*, and for copies of or extracts thereof or therefrom after the rate of *six-pence* for every one hundred words; which maps or plans and books of reference are by the act declared to be good evidence in all courts of law or elsewhere.

This railway was projected under the authority of three acts of parliament.²²³ It passes through Tottenham Marshes nearly

(223) 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 103, intituled “An Act for making a railway to form a communication between London and Cambridge, with a view to its being extended hereafter to the Northern and Eastern Counties of England.” Passed 4th July, 1836.

in a straight line, and takes up 15A. of land, for which the company paid a compensation to the persons entitled to *lammas pasturage* of £650. into the hands of Messrs. George Edmund Shuttleworth, John Cock, William Delano, John Abraham Heraud, and Thomas Ashwell, in trust for those parishioners who were so entitled, and which money still remains in their hands. This company is under the management of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and thirteen directors. Robert Stephenson, Esq. is the engineer, and Mr. Richard Till, secretary.

The company are at present assessed to the poor rate of Tottenham at the rate of £4. per acre, or £60.

The compensation paid by the company for the lammas lands to the committee²²⁴ appointed by the parishioners entitled to rights of *lammas pasturage*, is thus accounted for by the committee, viz.

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Paid into the hands of Messrs. Currie and Co., bankers, to the account of G. E. Shuttleworth and others ²²⁵				650	0	0
The expenses charged by the committee were as follow :						
1838, May 7. Thomas Ashwell, expenses for surveying, drawing plans, and holding meetings				6	12	7
November 24. Purchase of £600. reduced 3½ per cents.				606	0	0
Carried forward..	612	12	7	650	0	0

2 and 3 Vict. c. 77, intituled "An Act to amend and extend the Powers of the Northern and Eastern Railway Act." Passed 19th July, 1839.

2 and 3 Vict. c. 78, intituled "An Act to enable the Northern and Eastern Railway Company to alter the line of their railway by forming a Junction with the Eastern Counties Railway, and to provide a Station and other works at Shoreditch, and to amend the Act relating to the Northern and Eastern Railway." Passed 19th July, 1839.

(224) Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth, Mr. John Cock, Mr. William Delano, Mr. John Abraham Heraud, and Mr. Thomas Ashwell.

(225) There is no entry on the Vestry Minutes of any decision of the Parishioners for the application of this money.

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Brought forward. .	612	12	7	650	0	0
1839, June 13. Baxendale and Co., soli-						
citors, cash.	23	10	2			
Balance in the hands of Currie and Co. .	13	17	3			
	<hr/>			650	0	0

The account in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. stands in the names of G. E. Shuttleworth, John Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano. *To be disposed of and appropriated as the parishioners shall order and direct.*

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARISH.

MEMORANDUM.²²⁶ "May 19, 1726, being Holy Thursday, the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, the Rev. Mr. John Husbands, vicar, Mr. Read, curate, Joseph Plackett and George Wanley, churchwardens, Joseph Browne, William Ingram, Edward Love, James Stannanitt, Thomas Jenkins, and about three score more men and boys, went a processioning, viz.—We began at Richard Russell's in the Lower Ward, where there is a × made in the wall next the street, from thence through his yard to a × in Longwidge, *als.* Longhedge, up the hedge there to a × at the uperend, and so straight along through the widow Beauchamp's, Lady Ambross, and Hugh Smithson's land, through the middle of Mr. Smithson's field, there to a × in the pollard oak by the gate, and so up the footpath in Longfield, that parts Tottenham and Edmonton parish, to a × there, and so along the hedge to Wools to a × in the lane there, and so cross the lane, and through the hedge, all along the wood commonly called Panell's Wood, and then down the hedge to Bowes Farm to a × there, invironed by five young elms, and so cross the road and up the hedge on the right hand where the row of elms grow, and so cross the New River, and straight along the hedge by the wood that parts Jack-

son's land, and through a corner of the wood the widow Bayly holds, straight along the ditch to the lane, and across there leading into Bounds Green—(*Note—There are 4A. of wood land belong to Edmonton on the north*)—and so straight along close to Jackson's ditch on the north, over Bounds Brook, about 6P. to a × there, and so along the side of the wood through Dilly's garden, and round Bowes Heath and Tottenham Wood, until you came to a straight hedge that leads you down to the New River, over against the sluice, and from the sluice which is on the south-east side of the New River there, down along the drain, and over the drain to an oaken tree whereon a × is made, and straight down that hedge the said oak grows in, to a × in the same against Ducket's farm, and so straight along the hedge to the west side of Ducket's Lane to the corner of Hornsey Lane to a × there, and so straight along the hedge on the west side of the green through Joyce's orchard and west side of Joseph Briggins's barn, straight along the hedges and closes of and belonging to the said Joseph Briggins, Thomas Barns, and Sir Jonathan Raymond, Bart. to the farthest × in the common there, and cross the common to another × on the said common by the hedge on the east side thereof, and from thence over the said ditch and hedge all along the ditch and hedges to a × in a tree, and straight through the lands of Mr. Wanley, Mr. Sandon, Mr. Cleeve, and Henry Lord Colerane, through the orchard and garden of the Widow Parsons to a stake set out by the homage through the pond, and so to another stake and × at the corner of the hedge and ditch on the west side of the highway leading from Ware to London :—so we left off and adjourned to the Swan to dinner.”

“Entered by John Brown, clerk.”

Remarks on the perambulation of the parish of Tottenham, made by the parishioners, on the 27th of May, 1802.

“Began at the casement window in *Garman's* house,²²⁷ through the house and yard, through the garden by the privy, and straight to the corner of Cow Lane field, leaving part of

(227) This is the last house in the parish, now in the occupation of John Pomfret.

Kimpton's Field in Edmonton parish ; straight down the ditch between Dyson's field and Cow Lane, to the lane by Hodge's house ; keep the lane to the corner of Dyson's field, go over the ditch at the corner and keep straight down the ditch till you come to the mead next the marsh ; then point straight across the mead from the hedge to the marsh ditch, leaving part of the field on the left in Edmonton parish ; keep down the ditch on Tottenham side to the Barge River ; cross it—a mark on the rail the other side ; keep down the ditch to the Old River, keep the water all round. [N.B. *There is a piece, about half an acre, beside the house, which belongs to Walthamstow.*] Keep the water side through Rowe's and Wilmot's mead till you come to the stream that leads to Tottenham Mill. [N.B. *There are several small pieces of land washed deep by floods, &c. on our side which the manor of Cook's at Walthamstow claim, and put down some stakes on our side, which were pulled up by us, not knowing by what authority they put them.*] We also claim half of the river. Cross the mill river into Mitchley, and keep all round the water to France Wier ; there is a mark about the middle on the rail ; keep all round the water of the Old River Lea, through Mitchley and Mill Mead to the point of mill tail. [N.B. *There are several encroachments and willows planted, by W. Hewes, but our marks we placed as near the middle of the island as we could.*] We also marked the rail about the middle of Bannisters Bridge, claiming half the river all the way down ; cross the river at the point by the old coal wharf into Tottenham Marsh, keep the water side all the way to a watering place in Bell's field, several yards on the mill side opposite a gate and ditch in Richard Williams' field, cross the river and take in about six acres of the field ; about forty or fifty yards further, there the white thorn bush stands ; go to a willow tree in the ditch nearly opposite the wharf, and keep that ditch down to the river opposite, at watering place, about eighty or a hundred yards below the wharf ; cross the river to the Tottenham side and keep the water to the horse gate on the towing path adjoining Bayley's mead ; go up the other side of the ditch till you pass several yards beyond a large elm that stands by the road coming into the mead. This

tree has Hackney mark and ours also ; cross the ditch and keep up the middle of the road to the gate. [N.B. *It is said half this piece of road is in Hackney.*] Beyond the gate is a ditch, and there is a mark on an oak pollard ; keep the ditch side up to the garden, then to the turnpike road, cross it to Mr. Rutterford's fence, which is marked on a fence, cross the corner to Mr. Stonard's fence, a post is marked, get over the fence and take the ditch till you go about ten yards beyond Mr. Rutherford's summer-house to a fence that crosses his garden, come over the fence here and go along the side till you come to Mr. Stonard's field, then go over the fence and go to the other side till you come to the end of Mr. Charles Tuck's seven-acre field adjoining White's first field, then cross the ditch and keep all round it till you come to the tile kiln, go behind the small houses till you come to the turnpike road, cross it to the ditch and hedge on Hornsey side ; here is a mark on a willow tree in the hedge, turn northward along the ditch till you come to Mr. Gray's field, one field from the road, now a crop of wheat, go on by the ditch into the grass field, keep straight on across the road that goes to Mr. Charles Tuck's house by the corner of the hedge at the top of his ploughed field near the Queen's Head, cross this ditch and keep the right side up to the Queen's Head yard, back of the barn, and through the pond on the side of the ditch to opposite Wilmot's house, Duckett's Farm, then turn off towards Muswell Hill a little way in the first field, cross the ditch and keep up some way and then return over.

Further on, is a mark on an oak in the corner of Wilmot's field by the side of the ditch or river called the Moselle ; keep up this side to the New River, cross it, and keep on by the same ditch side, leaving a field of Mr. Mitchel's on the right hand ; cross the ditch on the other side, and go on to Mr. Parker's fence, leading towards Muswell Hill, then come over and keep along the fence to the end ; here is a mark on an oak, and as soon as you go in the field on the right hand is a stone marked for St. James's, Clerkenwell, keep down that side as far as the ditch, then cross, as the ditch does, up to the barn of Mr. Mitchel ; keep on by the ditch down to Holleck Wood, cross the ditch ; here is a mark on

an oak in the corner ; keep up the ditch on the wood side two fields, then cross over and go on to Bounds Green Lane, along the ditch that brings you out to the lane nearly opposite an elm tree, about one hundred yards from the brook nearer Betstile ; the elm is marked ; keep the ditch side along the green till you come to the lane leading to Bowes Farm ; about twenty yards down on the left-hand is an oak pollard, marked ; cross the road to the hedge opposite, keep along the head of Kingsfield into Hutchin's field ; almost at the further end, cross the hedge where the hedge is at the corner, and about twelve yards in is a mark on a hornbeam pollard near an oak ; go over the hedge, and cross the field to the oak fence, near the bridge that comes out by the five elms ; cross the river close to the fence, and keep down to the road, cross it to the five elms ; go over the hedge and straight up to the river, cross skew-ways to the hedge of the second field ; go up the hedge to the lane which brings you out near a gate in Wolf Lane to Hutchin's field ; about six yards on the right of the gate and opposite the ditch you last come over, is a mark on the bank ; now cross this field to the corner of fence that parts Mr. Sperling's field and Wolfs Wood, keep Mr. Sperling's side, down to a holly beech and oak pollard at the corner ; keep straight down the field to the hedge on the left-hand side of the gate at Clay Hill, cross the common, straight to T. Tuck's small field ; leave part of this small field on the right-hand, go to the hedge that leads down to the river opposite the ditch, between Coleman's and Heath's fields ; cross the river, and keep down the ditch side, through the Longhedge field, till you come to the back of Dickinson's cow-house ; cross the ditch into Richard's little field, and go along to the back of the barn, to Richards's garden, cross the garden to the window at the back of Richards's house, through the back window and out of the door ; but the bounds go to left-hand side of the shop, and is the end of the house ; then cross over to the wall by the gate in Snell's fore court, taking off a corner to a mark on the wall, near the upright joint where the addition has been made to the high wall ; cross the road to Garman's window. *After which, we dined at the White Hart, and the church-wardens paid all the expenses."*

Terra lantæ Comitissa . Delwæ tōdæ hand .
 lantæ comitissa ten tōtandæ de sece . of . v . hid depæ
 tja . e . x . cap . In dñio suⁿ capucata tja . pt^z hæt . v . hid^z
 7 ibi sunt . ii . cap^z . Witti hnt . x . ii . cap . Pbr hē dim hid . 7 vj .
 uilli de . vj . uis^z . 7 xx . iii . uitti q^zq^z de dim uis^z . 7 x . ii . bord^z
 q^zq^z de . v . ac . 7 x . vij . cot . Ibi iisfranciō de . i . hid . 7 iii . uis^z
 7 iii . sepui . ptū . x . cap^z . 7 xx . sot desu^z s^zlus . Pastā ad pec
 uille Silua qñdent pope . De . i .^o . 30 . pt . iii . sot . In totis
 ualent uat . xx . v . lib . 7 xv . sol . 7 iii . unc auri . Qdo recep^z
 x lib . 6 . R . a .^z . xxvj . lib . Hoc W tenuit Walley comes .

THE MANORS OF TOTTENHAM.

IN the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor of Tottenham was the property of Earl Waltheof (in the survey of Domesday called *Wallef*,) son of the famous Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who defeated Macbeth, the usurper of the crown of Scotland. The manor was then rated at five hides, or 128A., and in Domesday Book it is thus described.²²⁸

The land is ten carucates; ²²⁹ in demesne, are two carucates, besides the five hides; the lord has two ploughs, the villans, twelve; the priest has half a hide; there are six villans, who hold as many virgates; ²³⁰ twenty-four who hold half a virgate each; twelve bordars who hold five acres each; and seventeen cottars; there is a meadow equal to twelve plough lands, and 20s. more;

(228) When William the Conqueror had established all the former tenures for the security of his crown, he assigned the most prudent and discreet persons, among the *Normans*, commissioners to enquire upon view by the oaths of the chief men in every county, hundred, rape, lath, or wapentake, what every person held in demesne lands—what in ploughed fields, meadows, feedings, woods, fishings, mills, commons, and rents—what men, and of what conditions, knights, husbandmen, bondmen, and workmen—where in every borough, town, vill, or hamlet—what castles they had, and to whom they belonged—what rents and tenures every person paid and performed—and for the method they observed in *Domesday Book*. They first set down the lands of the king, and after him the lands of the great men, that held of him *in capite*, in their order, with numbers placed against every man's name, for the better finding them.

In this book returns are made of all the counties in *England*, except *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Durham*; it is divided into two volumes, remaining in the custody of the Vice-Chamberlains of her Majesty's court of exchequer.

It was called *Domesday Book*, that is, *Dies Judicii* by metaphor, for as the sentence of that day can never be evaded by any act whatsoever, so any controversy that might arise in the kingdom from any thing recorded there, could not be determined contrary to the judgment in that book, nor could the sentence be defeated or declined: and for a long time after, none were permitted to make claim or title to their lands beyond the Conquest, which book still continues in so great credit, that if a question arises at this day, whether a manor or parcel of land be ancient demesne, the issue must be tried by this book; and if it shall be found there, under the title *terra regis*, and that privilege hath not been since forfeited or lost, it is and ought to be adjudged ancient demesne.

Hob. Reports, folio 183.

(229) Or 1200 acres. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, p. 4.

(230) A virgate, which was always the fourth part of a hide, is said to have been 32 acres.

there is a pasture for the cattle of the town ; wood, for five hundred hogs ; 3s. rent from a wear ; in the whole valued at £25. 15s. and three ounces of gold ;²³¹ in King Edward's time at £26.

In the year 1072, Gospatric Earl of Northumberland having been deprived of his earldom, King William the Conqueror gave it, with the earldoms of Huntingdon and Northampton, to the said Waltheof, who, in 1069, had married his niece Judith, daughter of Odo earl of Albemarle.²³²

Not many years afterwards, Waltheof was accused of designs against the king, and beheaded at Winchester,²³³ being the first nobleman, as it is said, who suffered death in England. His widow Judith, who is supposed to have incensed the king against him, and to have hastened his death,²³⁴ was in possession of this manor when the survey of Domesday was taken.

The manor passed afterwards to her eldest daughter Maud, who married, first, Simon de St. Liz, a Norman nobleman, who is said to have been refused by her mother, because he was lame of leg ;²³⁵ and secondly, David, son of Malcolm III. King of Scotland. By the favour of King Henry I. this David, who succeeded afterwards to his father's throne, possessed the earldom of Huntingdon, and all the lands which had been Earl Waltheof's.²³⁶

The manor of Tottenham continued to be annexed to the earldom of Huntingdon, and passed with it, by royal grants, to Henry,²³⁷ son of David, King of Scotland, in 1134 ; to Simon de St. Liz, son of the above named earl of that name, 1136 ; to Malcolm, IV. King of Scots,²³⁸ (son of Henry), 1152 ; to his

(231) The value, when collected, was £10.

(232) By Adeliza his wife, half sister to William the Conqueror, and widow of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, by whom she had three daughters—Maud, married to Simon de Liz—Judith, married to Ralph de Tony, Baron of Flamstead—and Alice, married to Robert, 4th son of Richard de Tonebridge. *Milles' Cat. of Honour*, p. 703.

(233) *Ibid.* (234) *Ibid.* (235) *Ibid.* p. 56. (236) *Ibid.* p. 58.

(237) A deed of this Henry (who styles himself Earl Henry, son of the King of Scots) conveying certain premises in Tottenham, is in the British Museum. *Cart. Ant.* xviii, 46.

(238) There is a deed also of King Malcolm in the British Museum, by which he grants to Robert the son of Swain, 140 acres of land in Tottenham Hangre ; half a holm, four trunks of trees for fuel, and pasture for ten hogs.—*Cart. Ant.* xvix. Robert Fitz

brother William, surnamed the Lion, King of Scots, 1165; to Simon de St. Liz, the third of that name, and the right heir, 1174. On the death of the latter, which happened in 1184,²³⁹ King Henry II. gave the earldom to William, King of Scots, who immediately bestowed it on his brother David,²⁴⁰ to whom the manor of Tottenham was confirmed by King John, 1199.²⁴¹ This David, who was also Earl of Angus, Galloway, and Huntingdon, died in 1219, having married Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh Kevelioc, (otherwise Cyvelioc) Earl of Chester, who in the same year had the manor of Tottenham, among other lands, assigned as her dower, having been part of her *frank* marriage.²⁴² Their only son, John, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, was poisoned in the year 1237, by his wife Helen, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.²⁴³ Soon after her husband's death, she married Robert De Quincy, a younger brother of Roger, the last Earl of Winchester of that family, who, in 1238, had livery of the manor of Tottenham and other lands, till such times as his wife's dower should be made out.²⁴⁴

The Division of the Manor.

Until this time, the manor of Tottenham remained entire. In the year 1254, an extent, or survey, was taken of the lands of Helen, formerly the wife of John, Earl of Chester, to the intent that they might be divided between Robert de Brus, John de Baliol, and Henry de Hastings, as co-heirs²⁴⁵ of the said Earl.

The particulars of this survey are as follow: "There are in demesne (says the record of Domesday) 527*l.* of arable land, valued at £9. 17*s.* There are in villanage forty virgates; each of

Swen gave these lands to the Monks at Clerkenwell; which gift was confirmed about the year 1190, by a charter of William the Lion, King of Scotland: the original of this charter is in the collection of the late Thomas Astle, Esq., now in the possession of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stowe.

(239) Dugdale, vol. i, p. 59. (240) Ibid. (241) Cart. I. John, pt. 1, No. 7.

(242) Dugdale, vol. i, p. 609. (243) Ibid, p. 45. (244) Ibid, pp. 46 & 688.

(245) Isabel, one of the sisters of John Earl of Chester, married Robert de Brus; Margaret married Alan de Galway, whose eldest daughter, Devorguilla, married John de Baliol, founder of Baliol College, in Oxford; Ada married Henry de Hastings; Maud died unmarried.

which contains 32A., and pays a rent of 10s., or 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. an acre, besides certain rents from the cottars, valued at 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are 92A. of meadow; from which deducting 9A. for the tithes, there remains 83A., valued at £22. 5s.; a piece of pasture, containing 16A., valued at 52s.; a watermill, producing £4. after deducting the tithe. The pasturage of the manor is farmed at 56s. The quit rents payable by the freeholders, valued at £4. 10s. 4d. There are two woods of uncertain extent, the value is not specified. The whole value of the manor, £57. 15s. 6d.; the third, £19. 5s. 2d.²⁴⁶ The mansion house, with the out-houses, &c., 33s. 6d.; the fruit of the garden, 12d.; the herbage, 1s. 6d.; the fish ponds, 2s.; the curtilage, 2s.: in the whole 40s.²⁴⁷

The manor, being divided into three portions, formed as many distinct manors, some of which were sub-divided, and acquired also the name of manors, being called after their different possessors.

THE MANOR OF BRUSES.

The portion allotted to Robert de Brus, was called the *Manor of Bruses*, by which name it is still distinguished. Robert de Brus was grandson to David, Earl of Huntingdon, and brother to William the IIIrd, King of Scotland, and one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, with Baliol his cousin, who was the said Earl's great grandson by his eldest daughter, and who, being considered the rightful heir, was accordingly crowned King of Scotland. Richard de Brus, a younger son of Robert, who held the manor for life, by grant of his father, died seized of it, in 1287.²⁴⁸ His father survived him, and died in 1295.²⁴⁹

Robert, Earl of Arundale, (and, in right of his wife, Earl of Carrick,) and eldest son of Robert de Brus above mentioned, after his return from the holy war, retired to England,²⁵⁰ and it is probable made Tottenham his residence, whence the mansion house belonging to this manor, as it is supposed, obtained the

(246) Esch. 38 Hen. III. No. 40. (247) Ibid. No. 31.

(248) Esch. 15 Edw. I. No. 12. (249) Douglass' Peerage of Scotland, p. 129.

(250) Ibid, p. 130.—His father was in England for a short time, soon after the crown of Scotland was adjudged to Baliol.—Ibid, p. 129.

name of *Brus* or *Bruce Castle*. He died in 1303, leaving Robert his son and heir,²⁵¹ who revolting from England in 1306, and claiming the crown of Scotland, King Edward II. seized all his lands in this kingdom.²⁵²

The manor of Bruses in Tottenham continued in the crown till 1335, when King Edward III. granted a third part of it, at first for life and afterwards in fee to Richard Spigurnell, in consideration of his good services to his father and grandfather, in chancery.²⁵³ In 1340, the King granted the reversion of all the lands in Tottenham, which had been Robert de Bruse's (then held by Walter Shobbedon for life), to Sir Thomas Hethe, for life; in consequence of which, Hethe claimed the portion formerly granted to Richard Spigurnell; but upon Spigurnell's application to the crown, the grant to Hethe, so far as it related to the said third part, was revoked.²⁵⁴

Sir Thomas Hethe died in the year 1374,²⁵⁵ when the other two parts (still called the manor of Bruses) reverted to the crown, and were granted the same year for life to Edmund de Ches-thunte, one of the King's falconers.²⁵⁶ In 1376, in consideration

(251) Robert de Brus (father of Robert I., King of Scotland) died 32 Edw. I. seized of lands, &c. in Tottenham; namely, a messuage valued at 12d., a garden, &c. 12d., 100 acres of arable land, valued at 2d. an acre, 22 acres of meadow at 2s., 10 acres of pasture at 8d., 100 acres of wood at 6d. quit rents 47s. 4½d. of which 4s. 4d. was to be paid to John de Britannia, chief rents from the copyholders, 62s. 6d., a third part of a water mill, 10s., fines, profits of court, frank pledge, &c. 6s. 8d., customary aids 6s. 8d. pannage, called *gershase*, 12d., from three virgates of land 72 days' work each, every day's work valued at $\frac{3}{4}$ d., from five other virgates 42½ days' work each, each day's work valued at 1d., from six cottars, and two *molmen* (a molman was a servant belonging to a monastery—*SPELMAN*) 36 days' work each, of which 24 are valued at 1½d. each, and 12 at 1d. The whole value of the manor was £14. 3s. 0d. Robert de Brus, son and heir of the deceased, was thirty years of age. *Esch.* 32 *Edw. I.* No. 46.

(252) The custody of the manor of *Totyngham*, forfeited to the crown by Robert de Brus, was given to Roger Walteuille in 1326. *Cl.* 19 *Edw. m.* 18.

(253) See Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 11, and Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 9.

(254) *Cl.* 14 *Edw. III.*, pt. 1, m. 16.

(255) Sir Thomas Hethe's manor of Bruses is thus valued in the Inquisition: a toft, 6d.; 80 acres of arable, 4d. an acre (the value of the land having been doubled since the death of Robert de Brus in 1303); 15 acres of meadow, at 3s. 4d. (they were valued at 2s. in 1303); 7 acres of pasture at 1s.; 66 acres of wood, producing 6s. 8d. per annum; nine copyholders, who paid 5s. per annum each; quit rents of the freeholders, 5s. the third of a water mill, in ruins, of no value. *Esch.* 41 *Edw. III.*, No. 56.

(256) Pat. 48. *Edw. III.* pt. 2, m. 12.

of his good services, this manor was granted to him in fee ;²⁵⁷ he died seized of it in 1399.²⁵⁸ His son, Robert de Chesthunte, *alias* Falconer, who was at his father's death twenty-six years of age, sold it in 1400 to John Walden, Esq. and others.²⁵⁹ John Walden died seized of it in 1417,²⁶⁰ and his wife Idonea in 1427, when, by virtue of several former deeds and releases, the reversion of this manor, then indiscriminately called Bruses or Falconers, came, in the year 1429,²⁶¹ to John Gedeney, an alderman of London, in whom all the manors were united.

THE MANOR OF BALIOL OR DAWBENEYS.

The manor of *Baliol*, which was afterwards called *Dawbeney's*, was seized by Edward I. upon the revolt of John Baliol, King of Scotland, and granted to John, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Cornwall.²⁶² This Duke of Brittany and Earl of Cornwall, who was son of the preceding Duke, by Beatrix, daughter of King Henry III, died in 1334.²⁶⁴ As he left an heir, and there is no record of any forfeiture, it is to be presumed that he surrendered this manor to the crown ; for it appears, that in the year 1337, King Edward gave it to *William Dawbeney*, in considera-

(257) Pat. 50. Edw. III. pt. 2, m. 5.

(258) Esch. 21. Rich. II. No. 27. The manor was then valued at £12. 17s. 5½d. per annum.

(259) Cl. 22. Rich. II. pt. 1, m. 12. d.

(260) Esch. 5. Hen. V. No. 48. At John Walden's death, the reversion of this manor, after the death of his wife Idmeá, was vested (as appears by this inquisition) in John Teynton and his heirs. John Teynton afterwards released his right to the Gedeneyes, as is mentioned in the record next quoted.

(261) Esch. 5 Hen. VI. No. 38. In 1444, was held the first court of Joan Large, widow ; the same year, the court of John Gedeney and Joan his wife ; and in 1449, the first court of Joan Gedeney, after the death of John Gedeney, her late husband.

(262) Cart. 2 Edward II. (1309) No. 4546. Rent of £20. out of the manor of Tottenham had been granted to John de Brittany by Cl. 33, Edw. I. (1305) m. 5.

(264) Dugdale Baronage, Vol. I. p. 51. The inquisition taken after his death describes the estate thus—a house much out of repair ; one acre of meadow, 1s. ; one hundred and seventy-one acres of arable, valued at 4d. an acre ; thirty-one acres and a half of meadow, at 2s. 6d. ; ten acres of pasture, at 10d. ; one hundred and ten acres of underwood, of which eleven are cut yearly, 27s. ; the third of a windmill, 3s. 4d. ; the third of a water mill, 10s. ; rent of assize, £7. 5s. 6d. ; profits of court, 13s. 4d. *Esch.* 8 *Edw.* III. No. 70. This grant, says the record, was only for life.

tion of his military services.²⁶⁵ This William died in 1374, having some years before settled the manor of Baliol on Sir Giles Dawbeney and his heirs.²⁶⁶ John Cavendish held a court as lord of the manor of Dawbeney, in 1377.²⁶⁷

John Northampton held his first court in 1391; James Northampton died seized of it in 1409,²⁶⁸ when it was inherited by his cousin, William Cumberton, then six years old, who died under age in 1421, leaving Richard his brother and heir, who was of age in 1425.²⁶⁹ This Richard was in possession of the said estate in 1434.²⁷⁰ John Gedeney, in whom all the Tottenham manors centered, died seized of the manor of Dawbeneys (sometimes called Northamptons) in 1449.²⁷¹

THE MANOR OF PEMBROKES.

The third part of the manor of Tottenham, which was assigned to Henry de Hastings, descended to Lawrence de Hastings,²⁷²

(265) Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 26.

(266) See Esch. 32 Edw. III. No. 67, 2nd Numb. and Esch. 48 Edw. III. No. 21.

(267) From a curious ancient ledger book, on vellum, containing abstract of the court rolls in the possession of Sir William Curtis, Bart. lord of the manor.

(268) Esch. 10 Hen. IV. No. 44. (269) Esch. 3, Hen. VI. No. 7.

(270) Esch. 12 Hen. VI. No. 44.

(271) See Esch. 27 Hen. VI. No. 18.

(272) John de Hastings granted the capital messuage and the demesne lands of Tottenham to Hugh de Kendale, clerk, for life. *Dugdale Baronage*, vol. i, 576. See Cart. 20 Edw. I, No. 32.

The same John de Hastings dying, as it is supposed, before Hugh de Kendale in 1313, was seized only of 110 acres of wood in Tottenham, valued at 41s. 3d.; the third part of a watermill; 1 mark; and rents of assize, 4d.—Esch. 6 Edw. II. No. 56. John de Hastings his son, Lord Bergaveny, who in 1313 was 25 years of age, died in 1315, seized of a manor in Tottenham, thus valued:—172 acres of arable, at 2d. an acre; 30 acres of meadow, at 2s.; 10 acres of pasture, at 12d.; 110 acres of underwood, rents of the copyholders £6. 6s. 4d., of the freeholders, £1. 7s. 4d.; 432 days' work, valued altogether at 27s.; 318 others, at 26s. 6d.; 142 others, called *opera minuta*, at 5s. 11d.; a third part of a watermill, and a fishery, 13s. 4d.; profits of a court, 20s.—Esch. 18 Edw. 2, No. 83. *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i, p. 576.

Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died in 1348, siezed of a third of the manor of Tottenham, viz.—172 acres of arable; 27 acres of meadow; 10 acres of pasture; and 110 acres of wood.—Esch. 22 Edw. 3, No. 47. His son *John*, Earl of Pembroke, died siezed of this manor, then valued at £20. in 1375.—Esch. 49 Edw. 2, pt. i, No. 70.

Anne, Countess of Pembroke, died siezed of it in dower, in 1384.—Esch. 7 Ric. II. No. 67.

who, by reason of his descent from Isabel, eldest sister and co-heir of Aymerde Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was declared heir to that title by King Edward III. in the year 1339. His grandson John, the last Earl of that family, was killed at a tournament in the year 1390, being only seventeen years of age.²⁷³ His widow Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, married after his death, Richard, Earl of Arundel, who had an assignment of his wife's dower, of which this manor of Tottenham was a part.²⁷⁴ She died seized of it, in 1401,²⁷⁵ when the reversion, in consequence of a deed of William de Beauchamp, and Lord Bergavenny, dated 1396,²⁷⁶ came to Roger de Walden, bishop of London and lord high treasurer of England; and passed afterwards with the manor of Bruses to John Gedeney as before mentioned.

THE MANOR OF MOCKINGS.

John Mockings is supposed to have been that third part of the manor of Bruses (called *Breuse-hagh*) which was granted to Richard Spigurnell, and sold by him to John Mocking, who died seized of it in 1347.²⁷⁷ His wife Nichola died seized of it the next year.²⁷⁸ This Nichola had also at the time of her death, the manor of Pembrokes, escheated to the crown by the death of Lawrence de Hastings, so says the record; yet it is certain that he left a son, who had the manor of Pembrokes, and that it continued some time longer in that family, as appears by the record before mentioned. John Mockings, junior, died seized of the estate above mentioned, in the year 1360.²⁷⁹ Elmingus Leget

(273) The inquisition taken after his death (in the county of Middlesex) makes Renigald de Grey his next heir. Other inquisitions found Hugh de Hastings his heir. The reversion of the manor of Tottenham appears to have been vested under a grant of John Earl of Pembroke (who died in 1375) in William de Beauchamp, his cousin.—Dugdale Baronage, vol. i. p. 578.

(274) Ibid. vol. i. p. 319.

(275) Esch. 2. Hen. IV. No. 54. Richard, Earl of Arundel, her second husband, died before her seized of this manor, in 1598. See Esch. 21. Rich. II. No. 2. It was then in the tenure of Roger Walden, bishop of London.

(276) Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in Appendix No. I. to Robinson's first edition of the History of Tottenham (A. D. 1818).

(277) Esch. 21, Edw. 3. No. 35.

(278) Esch. 22, Edw. 3. No. 82.

(279) Esch. 34, Edw. 3. No. 82.

died seized of the manor of Mockings (valued at six marks) in 1412,²⁸⁰ leaving his son Thomas, eight years of age, his heir.²⁸¹ His widow, Alice, died seized of it in 1420.²⁸² Soon afterwards it came to the Gedeney, in whom the other manors were centered.

Several other small estates, called in the calendars at the Tower, manors, were found, upon recurring to the records, to have been small portions of some of the manors before mentioned, having no distinct names, as may be seen by note.²⁸³

The Manors of Bruses, Pembrokes, Dawbeney, and Mockings, united.

All the above manors having been united as already before mentioned, in the Gedeney family, have ever since passed through the same hands. John Gedeney died seized of these manors in 1449.²⁸⁴

The manor of Bruses, held by knight-service, was then valued at £10. The manor of Pembrokes, valued at £20., was held by ser-

(280) See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. No. 33. It appears by an inquisition, taken in 1372, (Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10) that this manor was then in the Mocking family. Elmingus Legett, father (perhaps) of Elmingus, who died in 1412, is frequently mentioned in a mutilated record of the inquisition taken after the death of John de Mocking, in 1347. It is probable therefore, that the Legetts were connected with the Mockings by marriage.

(281) Ledger Book of Tottenham Manors.

(282) Esch. 8 Hen. V. No. 3. An inquisition taken in 1427. at which Thomas Legett son and heir of Elmingus was 23 years of age, describes the manor of Mockings as containing 100 acres of arable, valued at 3d. an acre; 30 of meadow, at 2s.; and 40s. rents of assize. It was then held of John Gedeney (whose property it afterwards was) by a quit rent of 33s. and suit of court.—Esch. 5 Henry VI. No. 33.

(283) Idonea, wife of Simon de Benington, died in 1361, seized of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Tottenham. John de Abyngdon, her son, being her heir.—Esch. 35 Edw. 3. pt. 1. No. 42.

John de Abyngdon died (under age) the next year, when Margaret, wife of Roger Shipbrook, was found to be the next heir.—Esch. 36 Edw. 3. pt. 1. No. 12.

Elmingus Legett died in 1412, seized of 56 acres of arable, 18 acres of meadow, and 33 acres of wood, parcel of the manor of Tottenham, with view of frankpledge upon the said estate.—See Esch. 5 Hen. 6. No. 33. His widow died seized of the same lands, described as a third part of the manor of Bruses.—Esch. 8 Hen. 5. No. 3.

Richard Cumberton, being seized of a third part of the manor of Tottenham, in the year 1434, alienated a third part of that third to Richard Chippenham and others.—Esch. 12 Hen. 6. No. 44.

(284) Esch. 27 Hen. 6. No. 18.

vice of rendering to the King a pair of gilt spurs upon his taking knighthood, if demanded. The manor of Dawbeneys, valued at twenty marks, was held by knights' service. The manor of Mockings was held of the King by fealty homage and the render of a pound of cummin.²⁸⁵

John Gedeney died seized of these manors in 1449. After the death of his widow Joan, in 1462, they came to her son (by a former husband)²⁸⁶ Richard Turnant, and his wife Joan, daughter of John Stockton, alderman, of London, with remainder to William Bishop, of Winchester, and others, as trustees under the will of the said Richard, who, at the time of his mother's death, was thirty-four years of age.²⁸⁷ Richard Turnant's daughter and heir-ess, Thomasine, married Sir John Risley, at whose death, for want of heirs,²⁸⁸ his estate escheated to the crown, and these manors were granted in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Compton,²⁸⁹ groom of his bed chamber.

In the year 1592, these manors being vested in Anne, widow and relict of Henry Lord Compton, she, by her deed of that date, granted them under a proviso to William Lord Compton, her husband's heir by a former wife.²⁹⁰

This Lord Compton, in the year 1600, mortgaged them to Thomas Sutton and Thomas Wheeler.²⁹¹

In 1605, Thomas Earl of Dorset purchased them of Wheeler,

(285) Esch. 27 Hen. 6. No. 18.

(286) Joan Gedeney's second husband was Robert Large, as appears by an inquisition taken in 1458, exemplifying the libertuse privileges of these manors, and their right to a tumbrell pillory, gallows, view of frank pledge, free warren, &c. &c.—Esch. 56 Hen. 6. No. 16.

(287) Esch. 2 Edw. 6. No. 21. Some releases and enfeoffments of these manors, to which the Gedeneyes were parties, may be seen by consulting Cl. 29 Hen. 6, m. 20.; Cl. 33 Hen. 6, m. 16.; Cl. 3 Edw. 4. part. 4; Edw. 4. pt. 1. m. 16. and Cl. 4 Edw. 4. m. 21.

(288) It is not specified in the grant of these manors, but appears from another grant to Sir William Compton of some of Sir John Risley's lands by King Hen. 7, of the manor of Wyke, or the Wick.—See pat. 4 Hen. 8. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

(289) Pat. 5 Hen. 8, pt. 1, June 30. Sir William Compton died in 1529, seized of the manors of Bruses, Pembrokes, Dawbeneys, and Mockings, at Tottenham, 20 messuages, 1000 acres of arable, 100 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 500 acres of wood, and £20. rents.—Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 758.

(290) Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in the Appendix No. I. to Robinson's 1st ed. of the History of Tottenham.

(291) Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 17, Nov. 8.

in whom the mortgage was then vested: ²⁹² they continued in the Dorset family ²⁹³ until the year 1625, when Edward Earl of Dorset conveyed them to Hugh Audley, Esq. and Thomas Audley, ²⁹⁴ by whom they were sold the next year to Hugh Lord Colerane; ²⁹⁵ from him they descended to Henry Lord Colerane, who died in 1749, without male issue, having bequeathed all his estates to Henrietta Rosa Peregrina his daughter, by Mrs. Rose Duplessis, (born in Italy, 1745) as soon as she should attain her age of twenty-one; but the devisee being an alien, the manors escheated to the crown. ²⁹⁶ A grant of them was afterwards obtained for the late James Townsend, Esq. alderman, of London, who married Miss Duplessis. ²⁹⁷ They were sold in 1792 by his son, Henry Hare Townsend, to the late Thomas Smith, Esq. of Gray's Inn, ²⁹⁸ who, in 1805, sold them to the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., ²⁹⁹ who devised them to his son William, the present baronet, and the present lord of the manor.

The manors of Bruses, Pembrokes, Dawbeneys, and Mockings descend to the youngest son; and, in default of male issue, to the daughters, as co-heiresses.

FREE TENANTS of the MANOR OF TOTTENHAM, with its Members,
in the 7th year of King Edward the Fourth. [1467] ³⁰⁰

(These are the Free Tenants, owing a certain annual rent and suit of Court, 7 Edw. IV.)

L. S. D

The Lord Hastynge holds freely of Daubeneis divers lands and tenements, lately in possession of John, Viscount Beaumound, formerly in possession of Gilbert Cullynge, and subsequently of Adam Bamme, lying in Totenham; of which in *Welpightil* 5 acres of wood land, and in *Pouchefeldes* 8 acres of land,

(292) Lord Colerane's MSS. Robinson's History of Tottenham, Appendix No. I.

(293) Thomas Earl of Dorset died seized of these manors in 1608.—Cole's Abst. of Esch. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

(294) Pat. 1, Car. 1. pt. 21. Dec. 2. No. 90.

(295) Court Rolls of the manor. (296) See Appendix No. II. p. 41.

(297) See Appendix No. II. p. 45. (298) Ibid, p. 66. (299) Ibid, p. 19.

(300) Taken from the *Memoriale de Perquisitionibus*, &c.; a contemporary copy on vellum, in the possession of Sir W. Curtis, lord of the manor.

and in *Wodelemede* 24 acres of land, and in *Conyng-
gisestefeld* ³⁰¹ * acres of land, and in *Busshelese*
* acres of land, and in *Dikedmede* 8 acres of
land, and in *Wilobiesholme* 5 acres of land, and in
Roweholme 7 acres of land. And he pays thence an-
nually at the four principal terms of the year, 15s., and
at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord one pound of
pepper. And he owes suit of Court from three weeks
to three weeks 0 15 0

The Prior of the Charterhouse of London holds
freely of Daubeneis divers lands and tenements lying
in Totenham, formerly in possession of Thomas le
Bounde, son of John le Bounde; of which in *Mouse-
homefeld* lie * acres of land, and in *Kechenfelde*
8 acres of land, and in the bounds of *Homefelde* *
acres of land, and in *Stokkyng* 12 acres of land,
and in *Lez iii Acres* 3 acres of land, and in *Sonde-
grove* 5 acres of land, and in *Hethfelde* 6 acres
of land, and in *Austynesredyng* * acres of land,
and in *Les xx Acres* 8 acres of land. And he pays
thence yearly 3s. at the aforesaid terms; and owes
suit of Court as above 0 3 0

The Prioress of Clerkenwelle holds freely of Dau-
beneis a tenement, 200 acres of land, and 7 acres of
meadow, lying in Totenham, formerly in possession
of *David de Brus*, by the service of paying 4s. 4d.
yearly at the four usual terms, for all other services
due to the said manor 0 4 4

And the said Prioress holds freely of Bruses the
said tenement, 200 acres of land, and 7 acres of mea-
dow, viz. the said messuage and 140 acres out of the
aforesaid 200 acres of land, by the service of 13s. 4d.
yearly, and the remaining 60 acres of land and 7 acres

(301) Called Conygree Field in the Dorset Survey, 1619, and was in the year 1800, and for some years previous, part of the Nursery Ground, in the tenure of the late William Coleman. See Appendix No. I. p. 26.

(*) Left blank in the MS.

of meadow by the service of 19s. 6d. yearly. And
owes suit from three weeks to three weeks 32 10 0

The Dean and Chapter of the church of St. Pauls,
London, hold freely of Pembrokes divers lands and
tenements lying in Totenham, lately in possession of
John Innocent, clerk, and afterwards of Thomas Fa-
rendone and

* executors of the will of the
said John, and afterwards of Henry Somere, of the
Exchequer of our Lord the King, and afterwards of
Sir Stephen Scrope, knight, and afterwards of Ed-
mund Dereham, whose executors sold them to King
Henry the Sixth, (the Intruder,) who bestowed
them on the church of St. Pauls;³⁰² of which, 7 acres
of land lie in *Bosgatefelde*, called *Martynfelde*, and
6 acres lie in two crofts, called *Carawdis*, and 12
acres lie in *Longeredynge*, and 6 acres lie in *Rag-
mels*, and 7 acres lie in a piece called *Le Hamstalle*,
and three acres lie in *Horscrofte*, and 46 acres and 2
acres perquisite lie in *Bordelonde*, and 26 acres lie in
Bowehille, and 6 acres lie in *Marchalscrofte*, and 3
acres lie in *Bornecrofte*, and 25 acres lie in *Bowe-
wode*, and 12 acres lie in *Lez xx Acres*, and 24 acres
lie in *Dernefordisclose*, and 25 acres lie in *Dernefor-
diswode*, and 2 acres lie in *Dernefordisclose*, and 3
roods of meadow lie divided in three pieces in *Wild-
mershe*, in Totenham, and 5 acres of meadow lie near
Totenham-mare, and 8 acres of land lie in *Pole-
householme*. And they pay thence yearly 5s. 6d. and
owe suit of Court as above 0 5 6

The Prior of the Hospital of St. Mary, without
Bishopsgate, pays yearly 2s. for having a way be-
yond the Lord's land, with his carts and carters, and
his goods, to and from the Spitelholme, going and re-
turning 0 2 0

(302) Pembroke's manor and rectory. See the account of the Church of Tottenham,
post.

(*) Left blank in the MS.

L. S. D.

John Crowetone and Margery his wife hold freely of Pembrokes a cottage, with garden adjoining, in Totenham, at the end of *Le Estefeld*.³⁰³ And pays thence yearly 14*d.*. And he holds freely of Mockynges two cottages with two gardens adjoining, and 2 acres of land, called *Gauderacres*, lying near *Mockinggislane*, and pays thence yearly 18½*d.* And they hold freely of Mockynges 3 acres of land lying in *Wardemanfeld*,³⁰⁴ lately in possession of Thomas Busshe, and afterwards of John Drake, and pay thence yearly 14½*d.* And owe suit as above 0 3 10

— Fynche and — his wife, daughter of Robert Elderbeke, holds freely of Pembrokes a messuage, with appurtenances, formerly in the possession of Johnatte Lye, and afterwards of John Norburie, situated near the house upon the convenience near the Pillory there, and a grange, situated between the messuage lately in possession of Agnes Combe, and the tenement of William Heyward. And pays thence yearly 12*d.* and owes suit of Court from three weeks to three weeks. And he holds of Daubeneis three roods of land lying in Stonyfeld, towards the gate of the Vicarage there; and pays thence yearly 6*d.* And owes suit as above. And he holds of Mockynges a tenement called *Le George*, with appurtenances, and pays thence yearly 3*d.* And he holds of Mockynges a messuage with garden and appurtenances, situated on the north part of the cottage of John Butte. And pays thence yearly 2*d.* And he holds of Mockynges 4 acres of land lying in *Wardemanfeld*, and pays thence annually 6*d.* And he holds of Mockynges 6 acres of land lying in *Haddamsfelde*, and pays thence yearly 16*d.* And owes suit as above 0 4 9

(303) See the Dorset Survey, 1619.

(304) This field is called "Warman's Field" in Dorset Survey of 1619, situated on the north side of Marsh Lane, opposite Town field.

L. S. D.

Thomas Hewer holds freely of Mockynges a messuage with appurtenances, formerly in the possession of Thomas Mandevile, and afterwards of Henry Thorntone. And pays thence yearly 3d. for all other services, except suit of the Leet of the manor 0 0 3

John Rowe, of Edelmetone, holds of Mockynges a messuage with garden and appurtenances, situated in Tottenham, and 2 acres of land lying between the land lately in possession of John Twyford, on each side, in the croft called * And pays thence yearly 13d. And owes suit of Court from three weeks, &c. 0 1 1

John Rowe, Jun. holds freely of Mockynges a messuage with garden and croft of land, and appurtenances, formerly in possession of John Bristowe, and afterwards of William Bristowe, and afterwards of John Pye, situated in the east part of Totenham Strete,³⁰⁵ towards *Le Pillorie*. And pays thence yearly 13d. And owes suit of Court as above 0 1 1

John Kynge holds freely of Mockynges a messuage called *Le Bole hede*, and a messuage adjoining to the same, with gardens and appurtenances, in Totenham, which were formerly in the possession of John Croydon, and afterwards of Richard Turnaunt. And pays thence yearly 2s. And owes suit as above. And he holds freely of Mockynges two crofts of land formerly in possession of John Bristowe, parcel of the tenement now in possession of John Rowe, Jun. And pays thence yearly * And owes suit as above. . . . 0 2 0

John Pye holds freely of Mockynges three cottages with gardens adjoining in Totenham. And pays thence yearly 5s. and owes suit as above. And he holds freely of Mockynges a cottage with garden adjoining, in Totenham, lately in possession of Helmin-

(305) The Pillory stood a little to the north of Marsh Lane, on the east side of the highway.

(*) Left blank in the MS.

gus Leget. And pays thence yearly 4d. And owes suit as above. And he holds freely of Pembrokes a parcel of land lying in Totenham, namely the messuage in which — Pecke dwells. And pays thence yearly 1d. 0 5 5

William Combe holds freely of Mockynges a messuage situated near *Le Mershelane*, in Totenham, with a croft of land adjacent. And pays thence yearly 20d. And owes suit..... 0 1 8

Richard Combe holds freely of Pembrokes a tenement with appurtenances, formerly in possession of William Atwater, and afterwards of John Atwater, and afterwards of Agnes Combe, lying in Totenham, on the north part of the cottage of — Fynche. And pays thence yearly 12d. And holds freely of * 3 roods of land lying together between the land formerly in possession of William Balle, and land called *Bolehedis*. And pays thence yearly 4d. And holds freely of Daubeneis two tofts lately in possession of William Atwater and Aucellin Baker, and afterwards of John Baker. And pays thence yearly 6d... 0 1 10

William Aleyne holds freely of Mockynges a cottage with appurtenances, situated in *Le Mershelane*, formerly in possession of Henry Thorntone, and afterwards of Geoffrey William. And pays thence yearly 5d. And owes suit 0 0 5

John Hoode holds freely of Mockynges a cottage with appurtenances, situated near the cottage above mentioned. And pays thence yearly 5d. And owes suit 0 0 5

John Newman, Jun. holds freely of Mockynges two cottages with gardens adjacent, lately in the possession of Thomas Basse. And pays thence yearly 16d. and owes suit..... 0 1 4

Peter Calcote holds freely of Mockynges a messuage

L. S. D.

with garden adjacent, in *Ratonrowe*,³⁰⁶ lately in possession of Thomas Aylmere. And pays thence yearly 2s. And owes suit. And he holds of Mockynges a messuage with garden adjacent, called *Le Taberd in the Hope*. And pays thence yearly 6d. And owes suit. And he holds of Mockynges a cottage lying on the south side of *Le Crowne*. And pays thence yearly 2d. And owes suit. And he holds of Mockynges a tenement called *Le Crowne*, with appurtenances, lately in possession of Robert Rabet. And pays thence yearly 2d. And owes suit 0 2 10

Thomas Fraunceys holds freely of Mockynges a cottage, with garden adjacent, in *Ratonrowe*, lately in possession of John Lethale. And pays yearly 6d. . 0 0 6

William Prestone holds freely of Mockynges a cottage with garden adjacent, in *Ratonrowe*. And pays yearly 4d. And owes suit 0 0 4

Oliver Wittonstalle, John Elys, and others hold freely of Mockynges a cottage with garden, in *Ratonrowe*, lately in possession of John Clavere. And pay thence yearly 3d. And owes suit 0 0 6

John Campe holds freely of Pembrokes a messuage with garden and appurtenances, in Tottenham Strete, in the parish of Edelmetone. And pays thence yearly 1d. And owes suit 0 0 1

William Draytone holds freely of Pembrokes lands &c. lately in possession of John Twyforde. And pays thence yearly 1d. And owes suit. And he holds freely of Daubeneis a messuage with garden adjacent, called *Fisshers*, lately in possession of Richard Picot. And pays thence yearly 6d. And owes suit. And he holds of * a parcel of land within the same land. And he pays yearly 2d. And he holds of *

(306) Rotten-row were formerly the houses from the south-east corner of Marsh Lane, on the south side of the lane, to the blacksmith's shop, the property of Thomas Lock, and called "Combe's Croft" in the Dorset Survey, 1619, and which, in the year 1634, was in the tenure of Richard Dee.

* Left blank in the MS.

one acre of land lying at the end of *Longeforlonge*.
 And pays thence yearly 4d. And he holds of *
 a garden and one acre of land lying at the end of
Estefelde, lately in possession of William Wakefelde.
 And pays yearly 12d. And owes suit. And he holds
 of Pembrokes one acre of land called *Kyngistone-acre*.
 And pays thence yearly 1d. And owes suit. And he
 holds of Pembrokes one acre of land called *Castel-*
acre, lately in possession of William Abraham. And
 pays thence yearly 1d. And he holds of Pembrokes
 3 acres of land lying in *Le Downe*, lately in posses-
 sion of Richard Hale. And pays thence yearly 3d.
 And owes suit. And he holds of Mockynges a cot-
 tage with garden and appurtenances, lying at *Hie-*
crosse, lately in possession of Richard Picot. And
 pays yearly 1d. And owes suit. And he holds of
 Mockynges a cottage and one acre of land lying at
Pagisgrene, lately in possession of John Draytone,
 his father. And pays yearly 2s. 0 4 7½

Robert Stubbe, holds freely of * a messu-
 age with appurtenances, situated at *Hiecrosse*. And
 pays thence ½d. And he holds of Mockynges 2 acres
 of land lying in *Berkerscroftes*. And pays thence
 yearly * 0 0 0½

John Hale holds freely of * a messuage and
 one acre of land adjacent, at *Hiecrosgrene*. And
 pays yearly 14d. 0 1 2

William Brok holds of * a cottage with ap-
 purtenances, situated at *Hiecrosse*. And pays thence
 yearly 3d. 0 0 3

William Fuller holds of Mockynges one acre of
 land lying in *Le Downe*, lately in possession of John
 Gedeney. And pays thence yearly 1d. 0 0 1

William Foulter holds of * one acre of land
 lying in *Langehegge*, lately in possession of his fa-
 ther. And pays thence yearly 4d. 0 0 4

	L.	S.	D.
William Heywarde holds of * a messuage with garden and appurtenances, near <i>Le Pillorie</i> . And pays thence yearly 8d.	0	0	8
Nicholas Bailly holds of * one acre of land near <i>Stoneslese</i> , lately in possession of Richard Horspole, and afterwards of Richard Thorntone. And pays yearly 12d.	0	1	0
Robert Browne holds of Fauconers a messuage with one acre of land and appurtenances, near <i>Hie-crosgrene</i> , lately in possession of Thomas Fraunceis, and formerly of John Fauconer. And pays thence yearly 14½d. And he holds of Mockynges a messuage with garden and appurtenances, in <i>Ratonrowe</i> , lately in possession of John Elys. And pays thence yearly 13½d. And he holds of Mockynges one messuage with *	0	2	4
Thomas Ederuthe and John Shepherd hold of Mockynge 12 acres of land lying in <i>Derelyngisfelde</i> , of which the said Thomas holds 8 acres, and the said John 4 acres. And pay thence yearly 4s. And owe suit	0	4	0
Richard Turnaunt, ³⁰⁷ Lord of the manor of Totenham, holds a messuage with garden, in <i>Ratonrowe</i> , lately in possession of John Pury. And it is accustomed to pay 2s. And he holds of Mockynges a messuage with gardens, lately in possession of Robert Mordemoure, which are accustomed to pay 4s. 7d. And he holds of Mockynges a messuage with garden, in <i>Ratonrowe</i> , and 2 acres of land lying in <i>Wardmanfeld</i> , lately in possession of William Slattone. And pays thence yearly 2s. 3d. And he holds of Mockynges two gardens lying between the King's way and <i>Marchal Strete</i> , lately in possession of William Slattone. And is accustomed to pay 5d.	0	8	10
John Numan, Sen. holds a cottage with garden ad-			

(307) See page 170.

(*) Left blank in the MS.

jacent, lately in possession of Juliana Longe. And pays thence yearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. And owes suit of Court. And he holds of Mockynges 2 acres of land lying in *Wardemanfeld*, lately in possession of Juliana Longe. And pays thence yearly 9d. 0 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$

——— Bamme holds freely of * 3 acres and 3 roods of meadow, severally lying in Tottenham Mershe. And pays thence yearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. 0 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$

William Mulger, Sen. holds freely of Mockynges 2 acres of land lying in *Le Downe*. And pays thence yearly 2d. And owes suit of Court 0 0 2

*Extracts taken from an ancient book, entitled “Tottenham Memorial of the Perquisitions and Entries, diligently united and certified, and reduced truly into this form by Henry Pachet.”*³⁰⁸ [Now in the possession of Sir William Curtis, Bart. Lord of the Manor of Tottenham.]

Fol. 1. Pembrokes. Rental renewed in the time of John Walden,³⁰⁹ Lord of the Manor. 10 Hen. IV.

Elmingus Leget³¹⁰ holds of the lord by charter one tenement, which belonged to John Fipiers, and afterwards to John Mockyng, with a piece of land, containing by estimation, one carucate, adjoining the said tenement, enclosed with a certain ditch, called Gerbol dicch; paying thence to the lord yearly 21s. 6d. and usual suit of courts, homage, relief, and heriot.

The heirs of Stephen Scrope hold of the lord one field, called Longe redynge, formerly held by Henry Somere, and lately by Thomas Farnedone and others, executors of the will of John Innocent, clerk, and previously held by the said John Innocent, lying between the land of Dowys; paying thence annually 5s. 6d. and owing suit of court and frank pledge twice in the year.

(308) See note 300, page 171 ante. (309) See page 166 ante.

(310) He died in 1412, seized of the manor of Mockings, then valued at six marks—see page 169 ante.

John Atwater holds of the lord by charter one tenement, with curtilage, formerly held by William Atwater, lying in Totenham strete, on the south of the tenement of John Norbury, at the annual rent of 12d., with usual suit of court and heriot.

John Norbury holds of the lord by charter one messuage with appurtenances, formerly held by John at Lye, situated near the house "super corveruim," near the pillory, at the annual rent of 12d., with usual suit of court and heriot.

Henry Thorntone holds of the lord one tenement, called le Sterre, formerly held by John Mundeville, at the annual rent of 3d., with suit of court and frank pledge.

The above are the free tenants, after which follow the *customary tenants*.

In the holding of Thomas Hardyng occurs one croft, called Welfeld, near the *grove of the Prior of Crichirche*.

In the holding of John Absolone—2½ acres in Heggefild, abutting on *Bernestrete*, towards the south.

In the holding of William Mistertone—2 acres lying near *le Spitelhouse*, near the lord's land in longe furlonge, and 4 acres in *Merisgrenefeld* and in *Nethirspottone*, near the land of the *Prior of Crichirche*.

Fol. 6. *Fauconers*. Rental renewed in the time of John Walden, Lord of the Manor of Bruses, 10 Hen. IV.

The Prioress of Clerkenwell holds by charter one tenement, called Hanger, with one carucate of enclosed land adjoining, called Homefelde, and three other crofts, containing in all 22 acres, called Otefeldes, and 9 acres lying in Thistelfelde, and one other piece, called Saundirmede; also 6 acres, and 1 croft containing 4 acres, called Mynchin four acres, by the annual rent of 32s. 10d. and fealty.

John Grome holds by charter one messuage and land adjoining, formerly held by William Busshe, lying at *le Hiecrosse* in Sewardisfelde, at the yearly rent of 14d., with fealty and relief.

Richard Horsepole holds in right of his wife, one-third part of a cottage, and of 2 acres, at annual rent of 6d. &c.

William Malger holds 2 acres in Tonemadowne, at annual rent of 2d.

William in the hale holds 3 acres in Tonemadowne, at rent of 3d.

John Grome holds one acre called Kyngistone acre, in Tonemadowne, at rent of 1d.

John Twyforde holds one tenement with garden adjoining the church of Tottenham on the south, at rent of 1d. or of one pair of gloves, price 1d.

Elmingus Leget holds 7 acres called Crepynmede, at rent of 1d. and 1 lb. of cummin.

Then the *customary* tenants.

In the holding of John Abraham is, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lying *apud le castelle*.

Fol. 9. Customary of the one-third part of the manor of Tottenham, called Daubeneis, renewed 14 Hen. IV.

Lord de Bellomonte holds a tenement with appurtenances, lately held by Isabella de Bellomonte, and pays yearly 15s. and 1 lb. of pepper.

The Prioress of Clerkenwell holds the lands and tenements formerly held by David le Brus, and pays yearly 4s. 4d.

The Prior of the Carthusians, without London, holds lands and tenements lately held by Thomas le Bounde, and pays yearly 3s.

Thomas Leget holds lands and tenements, and pays yearly 3s. 10d.

John Walden holds four messuages, and pays yearly 14d.

&c. &c.

The amount of the rents is £1. 18s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Fol. 12. Rental of Mockyngges, renewed in the time of Helmingus Leget, Lord of the Manor, 13 Hen. IV.

John Multone and Thomas Shepherde hold freely by charter 12 acres, paying annually 4s., with suit of court twice in the year.

Alicia Busshe holds freely one messuage, &c., paying yearly 15½d., with suit, &c.

John Rowe ditto one messuage, &c., paying 13d.

Adam Bamme ditto 5 acres of meadow, lying in Totenham meadow, paying 17½d., &c.

John Brodelane ditto one cottage in Ratonerowe, and 2 acres in Wardmanfelde, paying 22d. &c.

John Norbury, Esq. ditto one tenement, called *le George*, with appurtenances, and one messuage, called *le Gose*, with appurtenances, and 4 acres in Wardmanfelde, and 6 acres in Hadhamfelde, paying yearly 2s. 2d., &c.

Richard Horspole ditto one tenement and one acre in Ratonerowe, &c., paying 4s. 9d.

Henry Thorntone ditto one cottage, &c. and one messuage, called *le Tabarde*, &c. paying 13d.

John Busshe ditto 3 acres in Wardmanfelde, paying 13½d.
(The rental seems incomplete, as no other entries are made.)

Fol. 16. Liberties of the Manor of Tottenham.

Fol. 19. After the account of the Liberties or Customs of the Manor of Totenham, follow an account of the services due from the *Cotagiarii* in different portions. It is there specified.

The lord holds in Bradmede 6½ acres belonging to his manor of Daubeneis

In Estehale lie 5 acres of meadow, belonging to the manor of Fauconers.

In Wildemersshe at Holmebrig lie 3 acres of meadow, belonging to ditto.

In Wildemersshe lie 7 acres of meadow, belonging to the manor of Mockyngges.

In Mochille lie 4½ acres belonging to the manor of Daubenies.

In Yockforde lie 10 acres of meadow belonging to ditto.

In Wildemersshe lie 10 ditto ditto.

In Mochille lie 3 acres ditto, belonging to the manor of Pem-brokes.

In Wildemersshe lie 10 acres ditto, belonging to ditto.

In Estehale lie 10 ditto, belonging to ditto.

Fol. 23. Free tenants owing certain rents, and suit of court, 7 Edw. IV.

Lord Hastings³¹¹ holds freely of Daubeneis divers lands and tenements, lately held by John, Viscount Beaumound, and formerly by Gilbert Cullynge, and afterwards by Adam Bamme, lying in Totenham, of which 5 acres of woodland are in Welpightil, 8 acres of land in Pouchefelde, 24 acres in Wodeleme, and * acres in Conynggisestefelde, * acres in Busshelese, 8 acres in Dikedmede, 5 acres in Wilobrisholme, and 7 acres in Roweholme; paying annually 15s. and one pound of pepper, and suit of court.

The prior of the Carthusians, London, holds freely of Daubenes divers lands and tenements in Totenham, formerly held by John le Bounde, son of John le Bounde, &c. paying yearly 3s.

The prioress of Clerkenwelle holds freely of Daubeneis one tenement, 200 acres of land, and 7 acres of meadow, lying in Totenham, formerly held by David le Brus, paying yearly 4s. 4d.; and the said prioress holds freely of Bruses the said tenement, 200 acres, and 7 acres, paying yearly 32s. 10d.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, holds freely of Pembrokes divers lands and tenements lying in Totenham, lately held by John Innocent, clerk, and afterwards by John Farendone and others, executors of the will of the said John, and afterwards by Henry Somere of the king's exchequer, and afterwards by Sir Stephen Scrope, Knt., and afterwards by Edward Dereham, whose executors sold them to King Henry IV., who bestowed them on the church of St. Paul's (then follow where the lands lie) paying yearly 5s. 6d.

The prior of the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate pays yearly 2s. for having a way beyond the Lord's Land, with his carts, and carters, and goods, to and from *le Spitelholme*.

There are other entries of free tenants, not copied, extending from fol. 23 to fol. 25.

(311) See p. 163—167 ante.

(*) Left blank in the MS.

Fol. 26. List of Customary Tenants, paying a certain rent and suit of court. 4 Edw. IV.

Among them is—

John Pertirigge holds *le Spitelhouse*, and pays yearly 1d.

Robert Browne holds of Mockyngges one acre of land with a fish pond (*vivario*)³¹² in Belestreshowe, paying yearly 2s.

Robert Serff holds the hermitage, and pays yearly 4d.

Fol. 27. List of the Customary Tenants at Totenham, in the reign of King Edward III.

With Extracts from the Court Rolls of Entries, &c., from 16 to 50 Edw. III.

Fol. 29. List of the Tenants at Totenham, in the reign of Rich. II.

With series of Extracts from the Court Rolls.

Fol. 42. List of the Tenants there, in the reign of Henry IV.

As before.

Fol. 54. List of ditto in the reign of Hen. V.

As before.

Fol. 65. List of ditto in the reign of Hen. VI.

As before.

Fol. 100. List of ditto in the reign of Edw. IV.

Comes down to the 19 Edw. IV. and ends on fol. 121.

The rest of the volume blank, with the exception of two leaves at the end, on which are written copies of two charters and a rent-

(312) A late hand in the margin interprets *vivario* a *vineyard*.

al of the manor of *Parva Regnes*, in Essex, and a list of the several divisions of ground in Tottenham, with the number of acres in each, as follows :

Site of the manor, with garden adjoining. .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 20P.
Vorte, without the hedge on the north side	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Brodefelde	71A. 13P.
Downam	1A. 3R. 6P.
Hangerhale	22A. 3R. 14P.
Longecrofte	5A. 33P.
Makemergardyne	1A. 20P.
Makemer middelcrofte	4A. 6P.
Makemer Estecrofte	3A. 1R. 28P.
Cherchefelde	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Foreriscrofte	5A. 3R. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Moschelrotiscrofte	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 11P.
Litelrotiscrofte with Rotisfen	6A. 1R. 31P.
Longemedede	2A. 3R. 15P.
Harkisworde	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 2P.
Vernehille	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 12P.
Reyfelde	26A. 9P.
The Wode	8A. 3R. 35P.
Dowrymede	2A. 3R. 19P.
Brokesfen	1A. 3R. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Wellsbrome	25A. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Ley Moltelonde	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Moltelonde crofte	2A. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.
Moltelonde	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.

*The ancient Liberties and Customs of the Manor of Tottenham,
with its Members.*

The following Liberties and Customs are taken out of a great book called the *Leger of Tottenham*, written in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VI., fol 77, a., and compared with another copy entered in a MS. entitled *Memoriale de Perquisition-*

ibus et Ingressionibus Manerii, compiled in the reign of Edward IV., fol. 16. The additions from the later copy are inserted between brackets.

OF LIBERTIES.—The lord of the manor there hath View of Frank Pledge, and whatsoever appertaineth to View of Frank Pledge, of his tenants and their undertenants within the manor aforesaid ; infangtheefe, outfangtheefe, wafe, and strayfe ; chattels of felons and fugitives, attainted, convicted and outlawed persons, tumbrill, [and gallows] ; amendment of assize of bread and beer broken ; amendment of assize of measures and weights broken ; free warren for all kinds of fowls and beasts in the demesne lands of the aforesaid manor ; several waters and several fishings ; and also wards, marriages, homages, reliefs, fines, and escheats of his tenants there ; and records and processes of imparlance of his tenants there, and their undertenants.

OF CUSTOMS.—The lord may hold there eight leets per annum, to wit, four after the Feast of Pentecost, for four manors, viz. Pembroke, and Bruses, Daubneis, and Mockingis, and four others after the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, for the aforesaid four manors, to which all the tenants of the manors aforesaid are bound to do suit ; to enquire as well of articles touching the king and his crown, as of articles touching the lords of those manors.

ITEM, the lord may hold his courts baron there from three weeks to three weeks, at which all the tenants are bound to do suit, to enquire of articles in any wise touching causes, actions, debates, and demands, fees, franchises, liberties, customs, rents, possessions, losses, trespasses, or customary rights of the lord or his tenants, or the concerns of the same lordship ; and that every one of the tenants making default ought to be amerced by discretion of the steward, [and affurators of the court].

ITEM, the lord may at all times, when need shall be, [as well by himself as by his steward or other person deputed by the lord] weigh and taste the bread and beer and all victuals, and to search and examine the measures and weights ; and those whom they shall find breaking the assize thereupon made, at the first time to

be amerced, and secondly and thirdly to be amerced [more heavily], and if they break the assize the fourth time, and will not amend nor keep the assize, then they shall be punished with the stocks, or tumbrel, and afterwards be banished from the town [as reprobates].

ITEM, the lord shall name [by his steward] the officers for keeping the peace and law within the lordship aforesaid, to wit, the constables, bedells, *prepositis*, *tastatores*, bailiffs, and mowers, to keep and observe the meadows during summer time, until the court held next after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord.

ITEM, the lord shall have the custody of all the heirs of the free tenants of the manor aforesaid, being within the age of twenty-one years, after the death of their parents or ancestors, together with the issues of the lands and tenements, of which their parents or ancestors shall die seized during their minority of age.

ITEM, the lord shall have the custody of all the heirs of the customary tenants of the manor, being within the age of fourteen years, after the death of their parents or ancestors, together with the issues and profits of the lands and tenements, during the minority of age, of which their parents or ancestors have died seized, and afterwards, until they shall have made fine, and demanded livery thereupon, and have obtained the leave of the lord.

ITEM, if any one shall die seized of lands and tenements, held as well free and customary, without heir general or special of his blood, then the lord may seize the same, and hold them as his escheat.

ITEM, the lord may seize the lands and tenements, and goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, attainted, convicted and outlawed persons, and chattels waived, and estrays, and hold the same as his escheat.

ITEM, the lord hath wards, marriages, and reliefs of his tenants there, after the death of their parents or ancestors, of the lands and tenements which they hold freely of the lord, of which their parents or ancestors have died seized.

ITEM, all the free tenants are bound to do suit and fealty for their lands and tenements, which they hold freely of the lord.

ITEM, every one shall keep the metes and bounds, as well those

placed between the demesne lands and the lands of the tenants, as between the lands of the several tenants, and between the lands of the several tenures, under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of their customary lands and tenements.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any of the customary tenants of the land to refuse any office that appertaineth to his tenure, under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of their customary lands and tenements.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any tenant of this lordship to take, carry away, lead or drive, conceal or hide, [or to the same by fraud or deceit consent,] or in his possession retain, goods or chattels, waiffs or strays, nor goods or chattels of felons, fugitives, attainted or convicted or outlawed persons; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of their customary lands and tenements.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any tenant of this lordship to break the liberties or franchises or free warren of the lord of this lordship, nor in any wise by fraud or deceit to act contrary to the same; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to disseize the lord of lands, tenements, rents, or free or customary services whatsoever; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to make waste or destruction in their customary lands or tenements, held at the will of the lord; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one privily or openly to appropriate or accroach, imbezzle or conceal the demesne or customary lands or tenements of this manor, the lord being ignorant thereof and unconsulted; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to detain or conceal the rents of their lands and tenements, as well free as customary, under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to conceal their customary works, viz. neither of werkmeade, nor of cutmeade, under the same penalty of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of their customary lands and tenements.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to alienate or surrender

privately or secretly their customary lands or tenements, held at the will of the lord, according to the custom of this manor, to any person, unless the same alienation and surrender be certified and presented at the next court of the lord of the same manor, under pain of loss of their fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, all the customary tenants are bound to do fealty, and make fine for their lands and tenements which they hold of the lord, at the will of the lord, before they enter into the same, under pain of loss of their fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, to no one after the death of his father or of any anecstor, whose heir he is, shall it be lawful to enter into the customary lands and tenements, of which his father or ancestor died seized, nor the same in any wise to occupy, without license of the lord sought for and obtained; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, as above.

ITEM, to no one shall it be lawful, to demise his customary land to any person, beyond a year and a day, without license of the lord, nor from year to year by collusion, under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture, &c.

ITEM, it shall be lawful to none to enter into his customary lands or tenements, held upon title or possession of the lord, nor upon the title or possession of any tenant of the lord, without license of the lord; under the penalty before mentioned.

ITEM, that all heirs of customary tenants, being of the age of fourteen years or more, are of full age to demand or receive their customary inheritance, according to the custom of this manor.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to sell or alienate any thing of their customary inheritance in fee and to their disinherison, before their full age of fourteen years, nor afterwards until he be of mature judgment, and perfect age, namely of twenty-one years; and if the contrary thereof shall be done, no right shall accrue.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any foolish person or one of weak intellect, to alienate to any one any part of his inheritance customary, in fee, and to his disinherison; and if the contrary thereof be done, no right shall accrue.

ITEM, when any one pretending title to any customary lands or tenements, shall find himself ejected or disseized of the same

which he holds, he ought, according to the custom of the manor, to move his action, demand, and plaint into the lord's court there, and the lord in his court shall do him justice, according to the custom there tried and used.

ITEM, that as well in action real or personal, as well the plaintiff and demandant as the tenant and defendant, according to the custom of the manor, by their attornies shall appear, to prosecute or defend their right.

ITEM, that widowed women, the license of the lord previously obtained, may hold customary lands and tenements, of which their husbands have died seized in fee simple, in their free bench, whilst nevertheless they are sole, and continent, and without husband, according to the custom of the manor.

ITEM, that men, after the death of their wives, by license of the lord may hold customary lands and tenements, by courtesy, of which their said wives died seized in fee simple.

ITEM, if any one shall die seized of customary lands and tenements, and have two or more sons, his youngest son born shall be his heir, according to the custom of the manor.

ITEM, that the inheritance of the customary lands, and tenements, ought to be divided amongst the daughters ; issue male being deficient.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one, after the death of his father or any ancestor, whose heir he is, to claim or demand goods or chattels as principols to his customary tenures appertaining, of which his father or ancestor died seized.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any tenant at will of the lord of the lordships of Tottenham to implead another tenant at will of the same lord, out of his court there, in any causes, actions, disputes, or demands, touching in any manner the fees, franchises, liberties, or free customs of the lord of those lordships, his lands or tenements, or those of his tenants, of his aforesaid court there, or that of his heirs, in any wise, without license of the lord ; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of their lands and tenements, held at the will of the lord.

ITEM, when a man proposeth to enfeof his wife in his customary lands and tenements, or to sell and alienate them to any person, he is first bound to surrender them into the hands of the

lord or the lady for the time being in full court, or in the presence of the steward out of court, or in the presence of two tenants out of court, or in the presence of any officer and one tenant of the lord out of court, to the use of that person whose entry is to be demanded from the lord ; [provided that at the next court of the lord it shall be openly certified and presented.]

ITEM, when a married woman proposeth to enfeof her husband or any other person of her customary lands and tenements, [in court or out of court of the lord] then as well the husband as the wife are bound conjointly to surrender them into the hands of the lord in full court, that she may specially be examined by the steward, and there upon oath acknowledge whether she doth so freely, or by compulsion ; because if she be compelled, that surrender is not valid ; and out of court they shall present conjointly the surrender in the presence of the steward, or in the presence of the lord, so that she may be examined, and acknowledge as above.

ITEM, every alienation or surrender of customary lands or tenements, at the will of the lord held, made according to the custom of this manor, out of court, in the presence of tenants, into the hands of the lord, to the use of any person, is, according to the custom of the same manor, at the next court of the lord, after the same alienation or surrender, to be presented and certified ; under pain of loss of fealty, and forfeiture of the same lands and tenements.

ITEM, in every surrender made into the hands of the lord of customary lands or tenements, at the will of the lord holden, according to the custom of this manor, to the use of any person, significant words of inheritance or estate are, as well of right as by the custom of the same manor, fully to be expressed, that it may be known if it be in fee, or an estate for term of life, or years ; otherwise he for whose use that surrender is made, hath nothing thereupon by that surrender, unless only an estate for the term of his life.

ITEM, in every surrender henceforwards into the hands of the lord to be made, of the customary lands and tenements at the will of the lord, according to the custom of this manor held or to be

holden to the use of any person, the places and names of places where the same lands or tenements lie or are situate, and the quantity of the same lands or tenements, and the lordships of which the same lands and tenements are holden, together with the services of the same lands and tenements, are fully to be expressed and certified; for this custom the lord hath strictly established henceforward to be kept, and admonished all his tenants fully to hold and keep, under pain of forfeiture of their customary lands and tenements.

ITEM, all the tenants of this manor are bound to pay their rents at the four terms of the year, by equal portions.

ITEM, all the customary tenants of Pembrokes are bound to pay yearly for every acre of land of that tenure 7d.

ITEM, all the customary tenants of Bruses are bound to pay yearly for every acre of that tenure, 7d.

ITEM, all the customary tenants of Daubneyes are bound to pay yearly for every acre of land of that tenure, 5d.

ITEM, all the customary tenants of Mockings are bound to pay yearly for every acre of land of that tenure, 4½d.

ITEM, all the customary tenants of Mockings are bound to do yearly summer and winter works, according to what they have been accustomed to do, of old time.

ITEM, the tenants of customary lands are bound to pay heriotts after the death of their ancestors.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to cut or throw down the trees growing upon the common soil [and waste] of the lord of Tottenham, without the license of the lord of that manor.

ITEM, all the high streets between Tottenham and Heryngey appertain wholly to the town of Tottenham, and not to the town of Heryngey [as by 26 Hen. VI].

ITEM, no one shall make trespass in the lands, feedings, pastures, woods, hedges, ditches, waters, vivars, pools, blades, or herbage, of the lord or his tenants, [or their undertenants] under pain of amerciament.

ITEM, every tenant shall grind at the mill of the lord there, called Tottenham mill.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to overcharge the com-

mon pastures with more beasts or cattle than their holdings can sustain without devastation and thronging.

ITEM, in every real action moved and depending between parties in the lord's court there, the tenants before appearance may twice be essoigned, and after appearance no one by custom is to be essoigned.

ITEM, every tenant or resiant within the manor of Tottenham shall keep yearly [their beasts and cattle from the] meadow there, from the feast of the annunciation of our lady until the Sunday next following the feast of Saint Peter, which is called *ad vincula*, if the hay time and season be clear and pleasant; and if the hay time and season be rainy or obscure, and of long continuance, that then the aforesaid tenants and resiants shall further keep [their beasts and cattle from the] meadow aforesaid, from the said feast of Saint Peter *ad vincula* unto a day certified, at the discretion of the lord or his officers to be expressed.

ITEM, it shall not be lawful for any one to hold lodge or tavern in the meadows there [in the hay time] within the lordship of Tottenham, without leave of the lords's mower [as Pembrokes a^o 15 Ric. II.].

ITEM, every one shall keep his beasts and cattle, and especially hogs from nuisance to the lord and his tenants and the resiants there, under pain of amerciament, as often as it shall happen, that the same are found doing damage.

ITEM, every tenant or resiant within the lordship there, shall impound the cattle trespassing or doing damage in the tenures, in the common pinfold of the lord there.

ITEM, at the measurement, partition and division of the lands, metes, and bounds, upon disputes of any tenants, they have been used to request from the lord in his court, that certain tenants may be assigned, who being sworn upon oath, may truly measure, partition, and divide the lands, metes, and bounds, put in their view by the surveyor of the bailiff of this lordship, between the parties; and what they thereupon find, to return to the next court then there to be holden,³¹³ to the lord from whom the right

(313) From this word to the end of the paragraph is omitted in the second MS. copy.

and title descends, who hath more legal force upon his tenant at will, than a tenant of the lord.

ITEM, all the cottage tenants are bound to make hay, and to work thereon, and to put it up in shocks, and to farm of the lord's hay, called cutmeade, as much as they have been accustomed of old time to make, and to shake it in the lord's grange, for so much time as of old they have been accustomed to shake it; which the lord shall mow for them and lay, at his own expense.

[The names of which cottagers ensue, together with a certificate of the service of each of them by himself, and a certificate of the lands and cottages for which they are bound and have been accustomed to do the said services.

The lord holds in Brademedede six acres and a half of cutmede, pertaining to his manor of Daubenens.

(Then follow the names of the cottagers and the services to be rendered by each, which are here omitted.)

And each of the above named cottagers shall have and receive the allowance of one penny, without meat and drink, for the whole and entire annual service of each acre of meadow of the meadows aforesaid. And if they make default in this their service, then the lord may seize all the lands, meadows, and cottages, of every one so making default, on account of which he is bound to make the aforesaid service, and to hold them until each shall satisfy the lord for the injury done to him in this part, by such default, and until they have paid a fine for the default and forfeiture.

In Estehale lie ten acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Fauconers, which divers tenants shall work.³¹⁴

In Wildemersshe at Holmebrig lie three acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Fauconers, which divers tenants shall work.

In Wildemersshe lie seven acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Mockynggis, which divers tenants shall work.

In Mochille lie four acres and a half of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Daubeneis, which divers tenants shall work.

(314) Beneath this and each of the following paragraphs are entered in the MS. the names and services of the cottagers who are to work the lands, which are here omitted.

In Jocforde lie ten acres of meadow, which divers tenants shall work.

In Wildemersshe lie ten acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Daubeneis, which divers tenants shall work.

In Mochille lie three acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Pembrokis, which divers tenants shall work.

In Wildemersshe lie ten acres of meadow, besides Bammes acre, pertaining to the manor of Pembrokis, which divers tenants shall work.

In Estehale lie ten acres of meadow, pertaining to the manor of Pembrokis, which divers tenants shall work.]

The Freeholders of Tottenham in the time of Elizabeth, are thus recited.

Harl. MSS. 1711, p. 2, Midd.—Liberi tenentes cujus libet, hundredre in comitatu Middlesexie, anno 17° & 18° domine Elizabeth Regine.

Hundrede de Edelmeton, in comitatu Middlesexie, Edwardo Osborne et Wulstano Dixe vicecomitibus anno predicto.

Totnam, per

Johannem Boulton,

Georgium Owlde.

Ib. p. 37, b. Midd. Hic sequuntur brevia de Venire facias, Habeas Corpora, et Distringas juratores tempore Edwardi Osborne & Wulstani Dixe, Vicecomitum, anno regni domine Elizabeth Regine nunc 17° & 18°, 1575.

De Termino Michaelis.

Venire facias coram domina regina apud Westmonasterium die Sabbati proximo post 18 Pasche 12, &c. de visu de Tottenham, &c. inter Aliciam Rebell, viduam, & Rogerum Coxes, executores testamenti Johannis Rebell, generosi superioris domine regine defuncti, simul cum Ricardo Hill, mercero, jam defuncto, &c. querentes, et Michaellem Lock, civem & mercerum Londoni, defendentem, &c. de placito debito, &c.

ROOPER & ROOPER.

Henricus Hern, generosus,	Willielmus Calton,
Robertus Elrington,	Johannes Dolton,
Rogerus Hoddesdon,	Simon Flexmore,
Thomas Hall,	Willielmus Smythe,
Johannes Homerton,	Anthonius Davies,
Nicholaus Frisbye,	Ricardus Turner,
Thomas Martyn,	Stephanus Wassell,
Ricardus Foxe,	Thomas Cebentt,
Thomas Saunders,	Thomas Rayner,
Robertus Casier,	Nicholas Spurling,
Thomas Bewley,	Johannes Crosyer,
Willielmus Harr,	Laurentius Acley.

Harl. MSS. 369, p. 79.

Between 1581 and 1594.

Hundred of Edelmeton.—Tottenham.

	Li.
Jane Hatcher, wydoe, in lands	20
Richard Candler, in lands,	20
Geffery Walkedon, in lands.	10
Thomas Penyngton, in lands,	14
William Dalbye, in lands,	30
Joyce Barlowe, wydoe, in lands	20
Balthazer Zenches, alien, in lands	20
Thomas Wheeler, in lands	10
John Bolton, in lands	10
William Rudston, in goodes	50
William Gamage, in goodes.	200
Andrew Mallorie, in goodes	80
John Euleston, in goodes.	20
Helen Blomer, wydoe, in goodes.	40
Richard Godarde, in goodes	40

Harl. MS. 366, p. 91.

Edelmeton Hundred.—Totinhame. goodes.

	Li.
John Banks, in goodes.	10
Alice Marshe, widoe, in goodes	10
Robert Frevile, in goodes	10

The names of the freeholders of Tottenham who registered according to the directions of the act of parliament³¹⁵ to entitle them to vote for the knights of the shire for Middlesex (1839) are given page 77 ante; since those names were printed, the names of others who did not register have been procured, and they are given here, which will complete the list of freeholders in this parish, viz.

Arrowsmith, Andrew
 Ancona, L.
 Anderson, J. W.
 Booker, Eleazer
 Beale, J.
 Bumpstead, John
 Curtis, Rev. George
 Chalkley, Henry
 Chassereau, J. D.
 Conyers, J. H.
 Coleby, John
 Clarkson, Edwin
 Cooper, T.
 Culf, M,
 Cline, Trustees of Mrs.
 Delano, Osborne
 Dermer, Deborah Smith
 Dover, William
 Dupra, —
 Dean, —
 Dyson, —
 Ede, John
 Fraeme, J. W.
 Forster, Thomas

Grant, Peter
 Herbert, William
 Holt, A. and E.
 Hanbury, C.
 Howard, Elizabeth
 Harvey, J. B.
 Harvey, W. H.
 Jarvis, Stephen, Jun.
 Knight, Joseph
 Nash, G. H., New River
 Company
 Orme, —
 Overend, Mrs.
 Prudhoe, Lord
 Pitt, James
 Patrick, Samuel
 Phillips, John
 Richards, Samuel
 Sperling, Henry Piper
 Stondish, Rowland
 Townsend, Rev. C. H.
 Thompson, Rev. G. H.
 White, Thomas
 Wright, S. P., his Trustees

The free tenants of the manor of Tottenham, in the 7th year of Edw. IV, are given page 171.

(315) 2 Will. IV. c. xlv., to amend the representation of the People in England and Wales. [Passed 7th June, 1832.]

The free tenants of the manor at this time³¹⁶ (1840) are—

Mitchell, Robert
Scales, John
Stacey, George

The Parish of Tottenham
Watson, Miss

Copyhold Tenants of the Manor of Tottenham, 1840.

There are thirty-eight copyhold tenants of the manors of Tottenham,³¹⁷ and their names are as follow :—

Hundred of Edmonton, County of Middlesex—Tottenham.

[Those marked (*) claimed to vote for Knights of the Shire for Middlesex in 1839, in right of their copyhold.]

Anderson, John William
Brown, James
Brown, William
Bover, George
Baker, Barnard*
Brooks, John
Brooks, George
Caustou, Richard
Collins, Mary Ann
Clark, Thomas
Chapman, Edward Henry
Carter, Ann
Dermer, Deborah Smith
England, Mary Frances
Eaton, John*
Fidler, Edward Warner
Green, Joseph
Hunt, Philip Thomas
Haynes, Charles
Harland, David*
Haddan, William John*

Howard, John Eliot
Jones, Elizabeth (widow)
Ives, William
Inglis, Frederick (Trustee
for the New River Com-
pany)
Knight, Elizabeth
Lynn, Ann
Nash, John Andrew*
Overend, Mary
Prudhoe, Lord
Sperling, Henry Piper
Scales, John
Shippen, Peter
Sparrow, Robert George*
(and others)
Turner, Charles*
Watson, John*
Walton, Robert
Woodward, George (and
others)

(316) From the information of Mr. Edward Whybro, land steward, assessor, and receiver of fines.

(317) See page 77 ante, for the names of the freeholders and copyholders in Tottenham, who claimed to vote for Members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex, in the year 1839.

Sir William Curtis, Bart. is the *Lord of the Manor*.

The officers are—

John Dingwall, *Solicitor, Law Steward*.

Edward Whybro, *Land Steward, Assessor and Receiver of Fines*.

Charles Brooks, *Bailiff*.

There is a *Hayward and Brander of Cattle*, and also several other officers of inferior degrees.

Courts Baron and Leet are held for the manors as occasion requires: the fines are at the will of the lord.³¹⁸

The lord, by the custom of the manor, has the appointment of constables,³¹⁹ but he has for some years left it to the parishioners in vestry assembled.

The villains were the copyholders. The *bordars* held land by a service *not exactly defined* perhaps by supplying the lord's table or board with provisions, as the Cottars did with poultry and eggs and other annual provisions. The *Franciginæ* were freemen, foreigners, or aliens, in contradistinction to Englishmen.

The land of the manor here estimated at 5 hides or 5 Norman 20 shillings, by which the arable land is intended, is said to measure 20 carucates, or perhaps 1,200 acres; of these, 240 acres were in demesne, or in the hands of the lord, who employed two ploughs on them, while his copyholders worked twelve ploughs.

The priest of the parish had as much land as was worth ten Norman shillings, and six copyholders had from 150*A.* to 300*A.*, and twenty-four others about 288*A.* between them, or about 12*A.* a piece, twelve bordars had 5*A.* each: the land of the cottagers is not defined.

The two freemen had twenty shillings worth of land, and from 60*A.* to 100*A.*

The meadow land was 1200*A.* worth twenty Norman shillings or more; one wear was valued at three shillings, and the whole manor at £25. 15*s.* 0*d.*

Multiplying the sum by three will reduce the ancient money to the present weight or to £77. 5*s.* 0*d.*, this sum multiplied by 7½ will make it accord with the modern value of gold and silver, and

(318) See page 302, post.

(319) See page 186, ante.

produce about £540. 15s. 0d., and that again by three for the intrinsic value of the lands above the ancient will give about £1622. 5s. 0d. per annum.

The pound of silver here mentioned weighed 12oz. and was equal in weight to *seventy-two solidi* or £3. 12s. 0d. of the present money.

The *solidus* consisted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to three of the present shillings.³²⁰

The Demesne Lands.

The principal demesne lands at the time of the Earl of Dorset's survey in 1619 in the hands of the lord, were known by the names following :

Eastfield,	}	On the north side of Lordship Lane. Attached to the Lordship or Manor House of Bruce Castle.
Connygree,		
The Castle Grounds,		
Little Awlefield,		
Great Awlefield,		
Spotton's Plaine,		

and thirteen other inclosures not named in the survey, but which were in the occupation of Joseph Fenton and some tenements and lands on the north side of White Hart Lane.

Lord's Mead,	}	On the south side of Lordship Lane.
Broadwaters,		
The Slype,		
Down Hills,		
Hawke Park,		
Great Gallow field, ³²¹	}	On the south side of Chisley, now Hanger Lane.
Little Gallow field,		

(320) Clarke, on Coins, p. 345.

(321) Probably the site of the *manor* of Twyford or Mashenes.

Mark-field,
Baldwins, &c.

} On the east side of the
high road.

The demesne land of the manor of Mockings consisted of thirteen enclosures :

Barn close,
The Nether Pightle,
Hoper Pightle,
Malm,

Peartree field,
Great field,
Town field,

and some others not named in the survey ; and also a small farm near Winchmore Hill,³²¹ in the parish of Edmonton, consisting of four enclosures, with farm house, &c. which was, at the time of the survey, in the possession of Thomas Clay.

After Mr. Smith became the possessor of these manors, and previous to 1804, he enfranchised several of the copyholds which produced him about £5,000. ; at this time the manors contained between seven and eight thousand acres of copyhold land, together with several houses, the rental of which was about £4,500. per annum, and the quit rents amounted to £50. per annum.

Sir William Curtis also enfranchised very considerably ; and many more of the copyholders would enfranchise their copyholds if the terms of enfranchisement were more moderate.

The terms upon which the copyholders are allowed to enfranchise is on payment of a sum of money equal to *six years* improved rent.

In the year 1805, when the late Sir William Curtis purchased the manors, the copyhold estates were considered to be of the value of £8,000. per annum, a fishery on the river Lea, and a large quantity of the timber on the waste grounds of considerable value, and also brick earth, gravel, &c. There was at that time thirty-eight copyhold tenants and the quit rents, freehold and copyhold, were estimated at about £36. per annum.

The fines are at the will of the lord, and two years or two years and a half improved rent is generally taken on death or alienation with reliefs on sundry freeholds. The annual income of the manor is uncertain.

(321) The site of this little farm is laid down in the Dorset Survey, which was made by this Thomas Clay.

The lord may appoint five gamekeepers, and all other menial officers. Neither timber nor turf can be cut, nor brick or gravel dug, without the consent of the lord.

Ancient records relating to the Manor of Tottenham, [from the 51st year of King Hen. III. (1266) to the 16th year of Edw. IV. (1476).]

Cart. 51. Hen. III. n. 3. Rex confirmavit cartam quam Magr. Godefrus Giffard archid. Ebor. fecit Johi. Fil. Alani, civi London, de tota terr. sua in villa de Totenham, &c.

Pat. 2. Edw. I. m. 18 dorso. idem—m. 17. is the same with this. Middx. R. de Stanes, et R. de Seyton, constant ad assisam mort. D'ancester capt. quam Ranulphus fil. Willi arraiavit versus Nichum, vicar. eccleie de Thotenham, de uno mess. & duabz. acr. ter. cum pertin. in Thotenham.

Claus. 15 Edw. I. m. 17. Rex. Hen. de Bray, Escaetori suo citra Trent, &c. Vobis mandamus qd Robto de Brus plenam seisinam h'ere faciatis de omibz terr. et tenque suer. Robti p'ris sui que tenuit in Writel com. Essex, Totenham com. Middx. et Keinstane com. Bed. &c.

Cart. 20 Edw. I. n. 32. Rex confirmavit cartam quam Johes de Hastings miles fecit Hugoni de Kendale clico de capit. mess. suo & oibz. tris. & ten. suis que h'uit in Totenham, durante vita, et post decessum pris Hug. p'dict mess. terr. &c. ad p'dem Johem rev ertentur, &c

Claus. 33 Edw. I. m. 5. Rex Thes. & camerar. suis, &c. cum concesserimus Jhi de Britannia mille libras monete currentis singlis annis, videlt, duas marc. redditus in man'is de Hickelton, et (int. alia) viginti libras de firma man'ii de Totenham com. Mid. &c.

Cart. 2 Ed. II. n. 45. Rex, &c. Cum Dnus Edrus quondum rex Angl. pater nr. nuper concessisset Johi de Britannia castrum, villam, maneria, &c. subscripta, que fuerunt Johis de Balliolo in manu dci pris nri existentia, videlt, castrum de Fodringhey, et (int. alia) manerium de Totenham cum pertin. in com. Mid, &c.

Claus. 19 Edw. II. m. 18. Rex Thes. & Baron. suis, &c. cum nos nuper per lras nras patent. commiserimus Rog. de Wateville, custodium manerii de Totynham, qd fuit Robti de Brus, et qd per forisfc'em suum ad manus nras devenit, &c.

Pat. 9 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 11. Rex concessit Rico Spigurnal terciam partem tercię partis manerii de Totynham, cum pertin, fuit Robti de Brus, h'end. ad totam vitam ipsius Rici, ita qd post mortem Rici, predca terr. ad nos integre reverteretur, et postea rex concessit qd prefatus Ricus h'eat & teneat predcam terciam partem sibi & heredibz suis de rege & heredibz suis, &c.

Claus. 11 Edw. III. m. 34. Ranulphus Keylmershe, consang. & her. Johis de Oxendon, quondam rector ecclię de Treng defunct. concessit Thome de Farendon, consang suo omnes terras & ten. que fuer. predci, Johis in villis de Edelmeton et Totenham, com. Middx. &c. p 25.

Claus. 14 Edw. III. p. m. 16. Rex Thome Hethe, &c. vobis mandamus qd Ricas Spigurnel habeat, & teneat terciam partem manerii de Totenham, que fuit Robti de Bruys, et que per forisfm suum in manu nra tanquam escaeta nra extitit, que eciam Walterus de Shobbedon tenet ad terminum vite sue et que post mort. ipsius Walteri ad nos et heredes nros reverti deberent, &c.

Pat. 14 Edw. III. p. m. 9. Rex concessit Rico de Spigurnel in feodo terciam partem manerii de Totenham, per servic. debit. &c.

Claus. 35 Edw. III. m. 12. Willus de Say, chr. concessit Gilbto Champneys, & Johi de Barton, et cor. hered. omnia illa ton. & reddit. que iidem Gilbtus et Johes de eodem Willo tenent in villis de Edelmeton, Enfeld, et Totenham, com Middx. &c.

Claus. 40 Edw. III. m. 11. Katerina atte Fen relaxavit Johi Worthe sen. civi London. totum jus qd habuit in oibz terr. & ten. in Totenham que deus Johes habet ex dono Rogeri Bixle, et Julian. ux. ejus, sororis dce Katerine, &c. p. 26.

Claus. 49 Edw. III. m. 19. Johes Daget, civis London, concessit Willo Walworth, et al. omnia terr. et ten. sua que habuit in villis de Knyghtesbrigge, Kensington, Brompton, Chelchheth, et Tottenham, &c. p. 26.

Idem. — m. 16. Thomas Kynge, de Totenham, consang et

her. Johis Bernes nuper alderman. concessit Hen. Epo. Wircestr. et al. omnia terr. et ten. que habuit in villis de Edelmeton et Totenham, &c. p. 26.

Claus. 22 Rich. II. p. m. 12. Robtus de Cheshunte als. dict. Fauconer, concessit Johi Walden ar. Thome Wisbeche et al. manerium suum vocat. le Bruses in Totynham, com. Middx. cum pertin. quod sibi hereditarie accidit, &c.

Claus. 3 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 4. Johes Camburne, et Johes de Wilton Clici concess't Wilio Fremingham civi London, et Rogero Westwode clico, et hered. suis, omia terr. suas in Edelmeton & Totenham, &c. p. 26.

Claus. 4 Hen. IV. m. 17. Ricus de Chesterfeld, fil. Matild Innocent, fil. Agnet. sororis Ade Innocent patris Johis Innocent clici, relaxavit magro. Willo Waltham clico Robto Malton, & al. totum jus suum in oibz. terr. suis in villis de Edelmeton, & Totenham, &c. Ib.

Claus. 11 Hen. IV. m. 17. Assignatio dotis Anne que fuit uxor Jacobi Northampton, de diversis. terr. in Shorditch, Hackney, Iseldon, Newton, et Totenham, &c.

Claus. 23 Hen. VI. m. 6. dorso. Edmundus Grey, Dnus de Hastings, Welford, & de Ruthyn, Miles, concessit Johi Gedeney, alderman. London, et Johan. ux. ejus & al. totum jus suum in maneriis de Totenham, als. Pembrokes in Totenham, in com. Middx. &c. p. 21.

Claus. 29 Hen. VI. m. 20. Johes Malpas relaxavit Johanné Gedeney vid. que fuit ux. Johis Gedeney, alderman. London, Thome Staunton, et hered. suis, totum jus suum in maneriis suis de Pembrokes, Bruses, Dawbeneys, et Mokkings in Tottenham, &c. p. 21.

Claus. 30 Hen. VI. m. 19 dorso. Henry Norbury Miles, fil. & her. Joh's Norbury, ar. concessit Rado Boteler, D'no de Seudeley et al. om'ia terr. et ten. sua in villis et poch. de Totenham et Edelmeton, &c. p. 26.

Claus. 33 Hen. VI. m. 16. Joh'es Teynton als dict. Robyns, concessit Johanne Gedeney, vid. nup. ux Joh's Gedeney, alderman. London, et hered. suis reversionem maneriorum de Pembrokes et Bruses in Totenham, &c. p. 22.

Pat. 36 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 5. Rex exemplificavit quandam Inquisicio'em captam apud Westm. 24 die Junii per sacr'um Joh'is Bugby et al. Qi dicunt quod Johanna nup. ux. Joh'is Gedeney, quondam ux. Rob'ti Large, Alex. Arable, Tho. Staunton, et Tho. Stele de London, Mercer, sunt seisiti de man'iis de Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeney, et Mockkynges in Totenham, cum suis p'tin. in d'nico suo ut de feodo in com. Midd. Et quod tenet man'ium de Pembrokes ut de honore de Huntyngdon, per servitium reddendi D'no Regi unum par calcarium de argento deaurato, ac utrumque decur. manerior, de Bruses et Daubeney per servit. militar. Necnon manerium de Mockings, ut de Honore de Huntyngdon, per servit' none p'tis unius feod. milit. &c. p. 22.

Claus. Ed. IV. m. 21. Compertum est per Inquisit. quod Thomas Staunton, civis London, fuit seisitus de manerio de Pembrokes, manerio de Bruses, manerio de Daubeney, et manerio de Mockkyns in Totenham, et de certis terris vocat. Twiford et Galowfeld³²² in Tottenham, com. Midd. &c. p. 22.

Claus. 5 Edw. IV. m. 21. Joh'es Stockton, alderman. London, remisit E'po Winton et al. totum jus suum in maneriis de Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeney, et Mockkynges in villis de Totenham et Edelmeton, que fuer. nup. Thome Staunton, reciting a dede made by the said Thomas Staunton to Johanna Gedeney widow, for terme of her life, &c. p. 22.

Claus. 16 Edw. IV. m. 22. Joh'es Buron ar. remisit W'llo Worsley, c'lico, totum, jus suum in oibz illis tenementis, &c. in parochiis de Hackney et Totenham, que nup. fuer. W'lli Bothe, c'lici, nup. archi'epi Ebor. Joh'is Buron, milit. Ri'ci Bothe, et Seth Worseley, ad usum ejusdem Archie'pi, &c. p. 27.

Inquisiciones post Mortem. From the 16th year of King Edw. 3, (1342) and the 1st year of the reign of Edw. 4 (1461).

Esc. 16 Edw. 3. n. 36. Joh'es de Bello Monte seisitus die quo obiit de manerio de Totenham, et de manerio de Grenford parva, &c.

(322) See Title, Manor of Twyford, post.

Esc. 21 Edw. 3. n. 35. Joh'es de Mocking de Somerset. Totenham mij 3tia ps.

Esc. 22 Edw. 3. n. 25. Nicha ux. Joh'is de Mockings. Totenham, m. &c.

Idem. n. 47. Lawrent. Hastings, com. Pembr. Totenham mij 3 ps.

Esc. 23 Edw. 3. Joh'es Huntman. Totenham, ten. ib'm apud La Hangare, et apud Le Stone, et apud Totenham strete.

Esc. 32 Edw. 3. Egidius Daubeney. Tottenham m.

Esc. 34 Edw. 3. Joh'es Mockynge. Tottenham m. et Edelmeton.

Esc. 35 Edw. 3. Idonea us. Simonis de Benington. Tottenham m.

Esc. 36 Edw. 3. p. 1. n. 12. Joh'es de Abinton, filius et heres Idonæ, ut supra. Tottenham m.

Esc. 49 Edw. 3. n. 70. Joh'es de Hastings comes Pembroc. Tottenham m.

Esc. 7 Rich. 2. 67. Anna ux. Jo. de Hastings com. Pembr. Tottenham m.

Esc. 10 Rich. 2. n. 30. Joh'es fil. Joh'is de Hastings com. Pembr. Tottenham m.

Esc. 21 Rich. 2. n. 2. Ric'us com Arundel, Ph'a ux. ejus. Tottenham m.

Esc. 10 Hen. 4. n. 44. Jacobus Northampton. Tottenham m.

Esc. 5 Hen. 5. n. 53. Adam Fraunceis Chr. Tottenham m.

Esc. 8 Hen. 5. n. 3. Alicia ux Elmungi Legett.³²³Totttenham, voc. Bruses m.

Esc. 4 Hen. 6. n. 33. Elmungus Legett. Tottenham, 69 acr. parcell. mij de Bruses.

Esc. 5 Hen. 6. n. 58. Idonea ux. Joh'is Walden, ar. Tottenham m.

Esc. 12 Hen. 6. n. 44. Ric'us Cumberton. Tottenham m. 3tia pars.

Esc. 27 Hen. 6. n. 18. Joh'es Gedeney. Tottenham m.

Esc. 29 Hen. 6. n. 33. Eliz. ux. Tho. Charleton, nllit. Tottenham m.

Esc. 36 Hen. 6. n. 16. Johan. ux. Jo. Gedeney, Pembrokes, Bruses, et Mockings, maneria in Tottenham.

Esc. 38 Hen. 6. Tho. Burgoyne, Tho. Northalyn, et. al. pro mag'ro et fri'b. Hospit. S'ci. Barth 'i in West Smithfield, London. Boterwikes Mede in Tottenham Mershe.

Esc. 1. Edw. 4. n. 39. Agnes ux. Wi'lli Porter, mil. lia et her. Ade Fraunceis mil. Tottenham m. &c.

Esc. 5 Edw. 4. n. 31. Thomas Charleton miles. Tottenham, &c.

An Account of the sanguinary and fatal Duel between Sir Edward Sackville and Lord Edward Bruce.

Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, gives an account of a quarrel between the *Earl of Dorset* and *Edward Lord Bruce*, but not the actual cause of it.

In the year 1613, the Earl of Dorset, then Sir Edward Sackville, entered into a quarrel, upon a subject very *unwarrantable*, with a young nobleman of Scotland, the Lord Bruce; upon which they both transported themselves into Flanders, and attended only by two surgeons placed at a distance and under an obligation not to stir but upon the fall of one of them; they fought under the walls of *Antwerp*, where the *Lord Bruce* fell, and Sir Edward Sackville (for so he was then called) being likewise hurt, retired into the next monastery, which was at hand.

SIR EDWARD SACKVILLE'S OWN RELATION OF THE DUEL.³²⁴

“As I am not ignorant, so ought I to be sensible of the false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me in the reports of the unfortunate passage lately happened between the Lord Bruce and myself, which, as they are spread here,³²⁵ so may I justly fear, they reign also where you are.

“There are but two ways to resolve doubts of this nature—by *oath* or by *sword*. The first is due to magistrates, and com-

municable to friends ; the other, to such as maliciously slander, and imprudently defend their assertion. Do me the right to understand the truth of that, and in my behalf, inform others, who either are, or may be, infected with sinister rumours, much prejudicial to that fair opinion I desire to hold amongst all worthy persons : and, on the faith of a gentleman, the relation I shall give, is neither more nor less than the bare truth."

The following is the correspondence between Edward Sackville and Lord Edward Bruce, alluded to in the above letter.

" *A Monsieur Monsieur Sackville.*

" I that am in France, hear how much you attribute to yourself at this time, that I have given the world leave to ring your praises ; and for me, the truest almanack, to tell you how much I suffer. If you call to memory, when as I gave you my hand last, I told you I reserved the heart for a truer reconciliation. Now be that noble gentleman, my love once spoke and come and do him right that could recite the trials you owe your birth and country were I not confident your honour gives you the same courage to do me right that it did to do me wrong. Be master of your own weapons and time, the place wheresoever, I will wait on you. By doing this, you shall shorten revenge, and clear the idle opinions the world hath of both our worths.

" ED. BRUCE."

" *A Monsieur Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.*

" As it shall always be far from me to seek a quarrel, so will I be always ready to meet with any that is desirous to make a trial of my valour, by so fair a course as you require. A witness whereof you yourself shall be, who, within a month, shall receive a strict account of time, place, and weapons, where you shall find me ready disposed to give honourable satisfaction, by him that shall conduct you thither. In the meantime, be no secret of the appointment, as it seems you are desirous of it.

" E. SACKVILLE."

“ *A Monsieur Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.*

“ I am at *Tergose*, a town in Zealand, to give what satisfaction your sword can render you, accompanied with a worthy gentleman for my second, in degree a knight. And for your coming I will not limit you a peremptory day, but desire you to make a definite and speedy repair, for your own honour, and fear of prevention, at which time you shall find me there.

“ E. SACKVILLE.

“ Tergose, 10th of August, 1613.”

“ *A Monsieur Monsieur Sackville.*

“ I have received your letter by your man, and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with me, and now I come with all possible haste to meet you.

“ E. BRUCE.”

“ Tergose in Zealand was the place allotted for rendezvous ; where Lord Bruce, accompanied with one Mr. Crawford, an English gentleman, for his second, and a surgeon, and a man, arrived with all the speed he could. And there having rendered himself, I addressed my second, Sir John Heidon, to let him understand that all following should be done by consent, as concerning the terms whereon we should fight, as also the place. To our seconds we gave power for their appointments, who agreed, *we should go to Antwerp, from thence to Bergen-op-Zoun, where in the mid-day, but a village divides the state's territories from the arch-duke's :* and there was the destined stage, to the end, *that having ended, he that could might presently exempt himself from the justice of the authority, by retiring into the dominion not offended.*

“ It was further concluded, *that in case any should fall, or slip, that then the combat should cease, and whose ill fortune should so have subjected him, was to acknowledge his life to have been in the other's hand.* But, in case one party's sword should break, because that only could chance by hazard, it was agreed, *that the*

other should take no advantage, but either then be made friends, or else upon even terms go on it again. Thus these conclusions being by each of them related to his party, was by us both approved and assented to. Accordingly, we embarked for Antwerp, and by reason my lord (as I conceive, because he could not handsomely without danger of discovery) had not paired the sword, I sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length but twice as broad; my second excepted against it, and advised me to *match my own, and send him the choice*, which I obeyed, it being, you know, the challenger's privilege to elect his weapon. At the delivery of the swords, which was performed by Sir John Heidon, it pleased my Lord Bruce to choose my own, and then, past expectation, he told him *that he found himself so far behind hand as a little of my blood would not serve his turn, and therefore he was now resolved to have me alone, because he knew (for I will use his own words) that so worthy a gentleman, and my friend, could not endure to stand by and see him do that, which he must to satisfy himself and his honour.* Thereunto Sir John Heidon replied *that such intentions were bloody, and butcherly, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life; withal adding, he thought himself injured, being come thus far, now to be prohibited from executing those honourable offices he came for.* The Lord for answer only reiterated his former resolution. The which, not for matter, but manner, so moved me, as though to my remembrance, I had not of a long while eaten more liberally than at dinner, and therefore unfit for such an action, (seeing the surgeons hold a wound upon a full stomach much more dangerous than otherwise), I requested my second to certify him, *I could presently divide the difference*, and therefore, he should *presently meet me on horseback, only waited on by our surgeons, they being unarmed.*

“Together we rode (but one before the other some twelve score) about two English miles: and then passion, having so weak an enemy to assail as my direction, easily became victor, and using her power, made me obedient to her commands, I being verily mad with anger, that the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life: with a kind of assuredness, seeing I had come so far, and need-

lessly, to give him leave to regain his lost reputation, I bade him alight, which, with all willingness, he quickly granted ; and there, in a meadow, (anle-deep in water, at the least,) bidding farewell to our doublets, in our shirts began to charge each other, having afore commanded our surgeons to withdraw themselves a pretty distance from us, enjoining them besides, as they expected our favours, *not to stir, but suffer us to execute our pleasures*, we being fully resolved (God forgive us!) to dispatch each other by what means we could. I made a thrust at my enemy, but was short, and in drawing back my arm, I received a great wound thereon, which I interpreted as a reward for my short-shooting; but, in revenge, I pressed in to him, though I then missed him also, and then I received a wound in my right pap, which passed level through my body, and almost to my back.

“ And there we wrestled for the two greatest and dearest prizes we could ever expect trial for, honour and life. In which struggling, my hand having but an ordinary glove on, lost one of his servants, tho’ the meanest, which hung by a skin, and to fight, yet remaineth as before ; and, I am put in hope, one day to recover the use of it again. But at last, breathless, yet quitting our holds, there passed on both sides propositions of keeping each others sword. But when amity was dead, confidence could not live, and *who should quit first*, was the question, which on neither part either would perform, and re-striving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captived weapon, which incontinently levying at his throat, being master still of his, I demanded, *if he would ask his life, or yield his sword ?* both which he denied to do. Myself being wounded, and feeling loss of blood, having three conduits running on me, began to make me faint, and he courageously persisting not to accord to either of my propositions ; remembrance of his former bloody desire, and feeling of my present estate, I struck at his heart ; but, with his avoiding, mist my aim, yet past through his body, and drawing back my sword, re-passed it again through another place, when he cried ‘ *Oh, I am slain !!* ’ seconding his speech with all the force he had to cast me. But being too weak after I had defended his assault, I easily became master of him, laying him on his back ;

when being upon him, I re-demanded *if he would request his life?* But it seemed he prized it not at so dear a rate to be beholden for it, he bravely replied, *he scorned it;* which answer of his was so noble and worthy, as I protest I could not find in my heart to offer him any more violence, only keeping him down, till at length his surgeon, afar off, cried out *he would immediately die if his wounds were not stopped:* whereupon, I asked if he desired his surgeon should come? which he accepted of, and being drawn away, I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhumane to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be. This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I had remained awhile, for want of blood, I lost my sight, and withal, as I then thought, my life also. But strong water and his diligence quickly recovered me. when I escaped a great danger; for my lord's surgeon, when nobody dreamed of it, came full at me with my lord's sword, and had not mine with my sword interposed him off, I had been slain by those base hands; although my Lord Bruce, weltering in his blood, and past all expectation of life, conformable to all his former courage which was undoubtedly noble, cried out, '*rascal, hold thy hand!*'

"Yours,

"Louvaine,

"ED. SACKVILLE.³²⁶

"the 8th of September, 1613."

The discovery of the Embalmed Heart of Lord Edward Bruce in Scotland, in the year 1808.

Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, Bart. in consequence of an ancient tradition, that the heart of Edward Lord Bruce, who fell in the duel with Sir Edward Sackville, (A. D. 1613) had been sent from Holland was interred in the vault or burying ground adjoining the old abbey church of Cul-ross, in Perthshire, directed a careful search to be made in that place, in 1808, when two flat stones, measuring about four feet in length and two in breadth,

(326) This Edward Sackville was the fourth Earl of Dorset, and succeeded his brother Richard, the third Earl of Dorset; he was born in the year 1590. See E. Lib. MS. in Coll. Reg. Oxon. not Miscell. 1600 to 1630. p. 18.

were discovered about two feet below the level of the pavement, and partly under an old projection in the wall of the old building. These stones, upon which there appeared no inscription, were strongly clasped together with iron, and when separated, a silver case or box, shaped like a heart, was found in a hollow or excavated place between them. The box was evidently of foreign workmanship, and upon the lid of it was engraved what was meant to be a representation of the arms of the Bruce family, together with the words " LORD EDWARD BRUCE;" it had hinges and clasps, and when opened, was found to contain a heart carefully embalmed in a liquid of a brownish colour. The box was opened only twice, and accurate drawings being taken of it, was again replaced with great care in the same spot where it was discovered. There was a small leaden box between the stones in another excavation, the contents of which, whatever they might have been originally, appeared reduced to dust.

Some time afterwards, Sir Robert Preston had the following inscription engraved upon a brass plate, with a delineation of the silver case according to the exact dimensions, and placed upon the projection of the wall near where the heart was discovered,³²⁷ to the effect above mentioned.

Edward Lord Bruce was the eldest son of Sir Edward Bruce of Kinloss, so created by King James I. in 1603.

The narrative of the challenge and combat (as given by Lord Edward Sackville) is rather obscure as to the place where the duel was actually fought. Clarendon says they fought under the walls of Antwerp, but a particular and careful enquiry having been recently made on this subject, there appears to exist no doubt that the combatants had fought near Bergen-op-Zoom, and not at Antwerp.

The circumstances of the duel are well known at Bergen-op-Zoom at the present day (1814), but at Antwerp, no record or tradition exists about it. Among the monuments which are still to be seen within the walls of the great protestant church in Ber-

(327) There is an engraving of the case, and also of the heart, in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii, p. 516, 517. See Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, B. I. p. 110, and the letters and narratives published in Nos. 129 and 133 of the *Guardian*.

gen-op-Zoom, is one which is expressly stated to have been erected to the memory of Lord Bruce, who is asserted to have been interred there. This church was much destroyed during the siege of that town in 1747. The monument is fixed on the wall of the church, about seven or eight feet from the ground, and an iron railing is stated to have been formerly placed round the flag stones at the bottom. The slab, which probably bore the inscription, and also the other part of the monument, have been entirely destroyed.

THE MANOR HOUSE OF BRUSES.

(CALLED BRUCE CASTLE.)

BRUCE CASTLE was formerly the ancient manor house of *Bruses*. It is a large brick mansion, pleasantly situated, about half a mile from the high road, on the north side of Lordship Lane, and at no great distance from the parish church. It is a regular and substantial house, built or new fronted, as appeared by a date in one of the chambers, by the *Hare* family before the revolution, and enlarged by a wing at the east end by the late James Townsend, Esq. soon after he became lord of the manor of Tottenham,

The house in its present state exhibits few remains of antiquity.

An ancient castellated mansion formerly occupied this site; the residence of Robert Bruce, father of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland,³²⁸ who died in the year 1303.

It is probable that Sir William Compton rebuilt it soon after he became possessed of the manor in 1514; and that it was fi-

(328) In the year 1818, the remains of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, were found in building a new church at the city of *Dumfermline*, Nov. 5, 1819. These remains were re-interred in a new coffin, together with specimens of the ancient coins, and a copy of each of the Edinburgh newspapers. *Edinburgh paper*, Nov. 6.

In the Quarterly Journal, No. 17, pub. by Murray, p. 138, art. 12, Ap. 1820, there is an account of the exhumation and re-interment of Robert the Brus, 1 Mar. 1820, by the Royal Institution.

nished to receive the royal guests in 1516: for on the Saturday after Ascension day in that year, King Henry the Eighth met his sister, Margaret Queen of Scots, at "Maister Compton's house beside Totnam."³²⁹ Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Margaret's grandson, Henry Lord Compton, in May, 1578;³³⁰ and from the

(329) Lodge's Illustrations of the English History, Vol. I. p. 22. Also, Queen Eliz. prog. published by Nicholls, and Lodge's Illustrations, Vol. II. p. 171.

(330) "After my hastie commendations, with the like thanks to you for your letter of libertia given me for the repaire of Mr. Compton's house, at Totneham, in order as well for the Queen's Highnes, as for the owner, which I shall gladlie do. And because my ladie of Pembroke hereth that the officers takethe the loppes and toppes of the trees that be felled for reparations for their fees, which indeede ought not to be, and that resteth in your order, yet the woodward hath made to have something for his labour; and if yt shall please my ladie to send one honest man to your foderie and me, he shall see all the tymber that shall be taken, and howe yt shall be employed, and if my ladie will the house stand still unrepaired, myndinge a better house to be built upon the ground. You and I shall be well content therewith; for that you and I shall do ys for the Queen's honor and Mr. Compton's profit, otherwise you and I meane not do any thing, and herein knowe my lord's pleasor and write to me againe I pray you in that matier and I shall yelde myself to all that shall be thought for the best. So fare you well. Written the Xth of November, 1568.

"Your loving friend,

(Superscription)

"WINCHESTER."

"To my loving friend, Sir William Cecil, Knight,
Principle Secretary to the Queen's Majestie."

The above is a copy of a letter from Lord Treasurer Panlett, Marquis of Winchester, to Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley.—[Lansdowne Brit. Mus. No. 6. article 39. original.]

John's MSS. Collections from the Duke of Norfolk's Evidences. Letter from Thomas Allen to George Earl of Salop, 1518.

The morrow after ascension day, the King, the Queen, and French Queen, were at Westminster. The same day the Kings grace set in the star chomiber, there was examined my Lord of Northumberland and so commanded to the Fleet, where he remains as yet. The same day, the King, the Queen, the French Queen, with many lords of the council dined at Lambeth with my Lord Treasurer. Upon Ascension day, the Queen of Scots. came to Enfield to Mr. Treasurer's, and there tarried Thursday and Friday: and upon Saturday the King's grace met with her besides Totnam, at Mr. Compton's house. The same day her grace rid behind Sir Thomas Parre through Cheapside, about Six of the clock, and so to Baynard Castle, and there remains yet, &c. 6 May.

Sir Julius Cæsar to Lady Compton.

"Sweete Madame,

"I have received of my brother Marten your ladyship's most kinde and favourable letter, for which I humbly thanke you, and likewise Mr. Sackville for his good remembrance of mee. And touching your house, I am not to use it for myself, but I



Engraved from an original Drawing for Publication, 1866, by J. G. Thompson.

BRUCE CASTLE 1866.

style of the building, which is of that period, seems to justify the conjecture, that the house was built by him; but it receives additional strength from the following passage in Lord Colerane's MS. "In respect to its great antiquity, more than conveniency, I keep the old brick tower in good repair, although I am not able to discover the founder thereof; and among the other *anticaglia* of the place, I range Sir William Compton's coat of arms, which I took out of the old porch when I raised up the tower in front of the house." And it may also be fairly conjectured, that the *great porch* was added to the Church at the same time, which agrees with Lord Colerane's opinion, who supposes it to have been built before the time of Edward VI.

Bruce Castle was repaired and almost rebuilt in the latter part of the seventeenth century, by Henry Lord Colerane; at the time he removed the arms of Compton from the old porch, and which he placed over the entrance of the inside, out of respect to that illustrious family. It is probable that the detached brick tower, which stands in the front of the house, was built by the Comptons in the time of Henry the Eighth. There was formerly a painting in the house (before its alteration by the Colerane

writ to your ladyship for the keper of myne office,* that is, for the abode of the register of the office and his family during this time of sickness in London.† Wherein there shall be noe occasion of disturbing your * * * * or disappointing him of that good which your ladyship in your favourable expression had intended towards him.

"The house and every room therein which your ladyship will vouchsafe to spare him, I shall betered by his use thereof, and such costes employed their as the present neede shall require. Whereof, humbly praying your ladyship for the answer by Mr. Elliott, for that hee understood your former letter touching my dwelling therein, and humbly remembering my father's, mother's, and wife's duties, and mine own, to good N. Sackville and your sweete ladyship, I humbly beseech the Almightye to enlengthe your lives with all * * * * of comfort. From Tottenham, this 6 of September, 1593. §

(Endorsed)

"6 Septembris, 1593,

"A copy of my Letter to my Lady Compton touching her House."

* Sir Julius Cæsar was Judge of the Admiralty Court.

† The Plague.

§ MS. Lansd. 157, p. 252.

family) over the chimney piece in one of the parlours, which exhibited two more such towers.³³¹

A very peculiar custom prevailed at Bruce Castle, the origin of which is not known at the present day. At the interment of any of the family, the corpse was not suffered to be carried through the gate, but an opening was made in the wall nearest the church, through which the corpse and mourners passed into the churchyard. There are still the appearances of several apertures which have been bricked up, and among them is that through which passed the corpse of the late James Townsend, the last that was carried from the Castle to the mausoleum of the Colerane family.³³² This aperture has been recently opened, and a gothic door is now fixed in the place.

Among the detached offices were the stables, for twelve horses, and a treble coach-house, situated on the east side of the mansion, with an entrance from Lordship Lane.

Near to the ancient brick tower before noticed, there is a well³³³ of considerable depth, supplied from the great spring of the London basin, and connected by a pipe with an engine-pump under the tower, to feed a cistern above, from which the water is distributed about the mansion. The part of the tower above ground is used as a dairy.

Soon after the late Mr. Smith became the purchaser of Bruce Castle, with the manor of Tottenham, he sold the mansion and grounds to Mr. Ayton Lee, who afterwards disposed of it to his cousin Richard Lee, a banker in London, who resided here for some years. The late John Eardley Wilmot, Esq., one of the masters in Chancery, afterwards became its possessor, about the year 1804, and by subsequent purchases, added the land in front, about 25A. Mr. Wilmot sold the Castle, with 45A. of land (including the park and grounds behind the mansion) to Mr. John Ede, a merchant of London, for about £11,500. Very soon after Mr. Ede took possession of this property, he pulled down the west wing, and the stables and coach-houses before mentioned. The

(331) Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, p. 33.

(332) Ellis's Campagna of London, p. 132.

(333) This well has been erroneously stated to be *under* the tower.



E. Austin,

W. Fother,

Prince's Castle, Tottenham.

1840.

east wing, which was built by the late James Townsend, Esq., still remains.

In May, 1813, Bruce Castle was, by order of the late John Eardley Wilmot, Esq., put up for sale by auction, and the premises were described in the particulars of the sale³³⁴ nearly in the same terms as above mentioned, except that the whole contents of the estate was then 46A. 0R. 8P., the mansion house, pleasure garden, and paddock which contained 19A. 2R. 39P. The orchard, farm yard, and farm house, which were contiguous, were stated to contain 12A. 1R. 35P., and the remaining 24A. 3R. 22P. were stated to be situated immediately opposite the mansion house, on the south side of Lordship Lane, extending from east to west a considerable line in front of the said lane. The land tax of the whole was redeemed. The timber had been recently valued at £1,100. which was to be included in the purchase. The property was not sold at this time, it having been bought in at £12,900., but it was subsequently sold to Mr. Ede as before mentioned, by private contract for £11,500. including the fixtures in the house, and the timber.

In the year 1827, Mr. Ede sold the mansion house, with 15A. of pleasure ground, gardens, &c. to Messrs. Hill of the well known *Hazlewood School Establishment, at Birmingham*, by whom it is now occupied as a school, called "Bruce Castle School."³³⁵

Mr. Ede also sold part of the land in the front of the house, containing about 18A., to Mr. Joseph Fletcher, reserving to himself the hoppet on the west side of the lane leading from Lordship Lane to the church, and the field opposite part of Lord's Mead, upon which he built some respectable houses.

On the 24th of March, the following advertisement appeared in the Times newspaper:—

Hazlewood School.—"The proprietors of this establishment respectfully announce that they intend to open at Midsummer next a *branch establishment at Bruce Castle, near Tottenham.*

(334) By Messrs. Hoggart and Phillips, at the Auction Mart.

(335) One of these joint-purchasers, Mr. Rowland Hill, has lately become extensively known as the projector of the present general system of *Penny Postage* throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. (1840.)

This establishment will be conducted by Messrs. Hill brothers,³³⁶ two of the proprietors of *Hazlewood*, on plans similar to those laid down in a work entitled *Public Education*.³³⁷

The plans on which this school is conducted are similar to those of the *Hazlewood* school, and are peculiarly adapted to an establishment of this magnitude. The author has obtained from the proprietors the following concise account of them.

“The system is founded on the belief that in education the first object should be, to establish moral principles and habits; the second, to develop the powers of the mind and body; and the third and last, to communicate knowledge, and that by this scale should be regulated the relative amount of attention paid to each department.

“With these views, the strong stimuli of hope and fear in ordinary use for inducing the acquisition of knowledge are altogether discarded.

“It is held that if the teacher is skilful, zealous, and persevering, and the lessons judiciously selected and arranged, the pupil will be led by the natural desire of knowledge and love of employment to pay such attention as will render coercion unnecessary.

“The lessons are therefore of moderate length, and are limited to such subjects as really accord with the taste and capacity of the pupils, and present such an amount of variety, as generally to prevent weariness.

“With the youngest pupils the objects of sense form the principal subjects of instruction: in other words, they are taught the rudiments of natural philosophy and physical science. The various departments of English education come next—the study of foreign languages, particularly the learned ones, being deferred to a comparatively late period.

“In the leisure hours encouragement is given to any kind of useful occupation, especially such as exercise the body equally with the mind: several of the pupils have thus become expert carpenters, and, for their age, tolerable machinists; others of a more sedentary turn, pass a large portion of their leisure time in reading.

(336) T. W. Hill, Rowland Hill, Edwin Hill, and Frederick Hill.

(337) Printed by Knight, Pall Mall.

“ Another feature of the school is, that the pupils are regularly admitted to *a share in its government*. In this department the school is, as was aptly observed by an early reviewer of the system, a representation in miniature of the great social body, of which the pupils, as Englishmen, are hereafter to be members,—*the sovereign being represented by the master, and the parliament by two committees, one composed of the teachers, the other of boys chosen to that office by the whole body of the pupils*, who thus in their turn correspond with the nation at large.

“ Lastly, all prizes, privileges, and distinctions awarded in the school, are in attestation and encouragement, not of mere proficiency, but of high moral conduct, taking the term in its widest sense, so as to include all those qualities which constitute high and energetic character, based on sound religious feeling, and which alone can secure success in the great career of life.”

The foregoing account of the Manor of Tottenham, and the Manor House, affords a very striking instance of the instability of honours and property in the early period of our annals: and now, in the compass of a few years, a mansion which for centuries had opened its portals to *kings, princes, and nobles*, sunk for ever from its proud splendour and magnificent hospitality, and become lost and undistinguished as a princely residence.—It will perhaps in the succeeding age be razed to the ground, and its existence will form a mere matter of history: such, however, has been the fate of many a similar structure.

“ Now brightly pale, and now so wildly dark,
 As there were witch'ry when wayward reign,
 That might upon your time-worn turrets mark
 The moods of passion, and the spirit's pain.
 The conflict that toils on thro' heart and brain,
 And struggles in the lineaments—known too well
 Within—as ye may guess who heed the strains—
 As tho' that wand'ring lustre were a spell,
 Lovely and bright as 'tis, of influence dark and fell !

What boots 'it, from oblivion to recall,
 As with the muse of *Amphion*, every stone,
 Shield, bulwark, vantage-coign, and battled wall ?
 Down time's dark chaos long have they been gone—

And what would they avail the bard alone?
 The name of *Brus*!—that consecrates the spot,
 Renders its story deathless as his own,
 And round the Castle shapes of burning thought
 Hover to hallow it—to be, when that is not!"³³⁷

THE RECTORIAL MANOR OF PEMBROKES, AND THE GREAT TITHES.

THE Church of Tottenham was given by David, King of Scotland, in the 12th century, to the Canons of the Holy Trinity in London,³³⁸ to whom it was appropriated till the dissolution of that monastery, when the Rectorial Manor of Tottenham, with the advowson of the vicarage, were granted in fee, in the year 1538, to Wm. Lord Howard, and his wife Margaret,³³⁹ who surrendered them again to the crown in the year 1541.³⁴⁰ In 1544, the king granted them to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,³⁴¹ in which body they are now vested.

The Canons of the Holy Trinity having leased the demesne lands of the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the great tithes, to Thomas Bentley, M.D. for forty years, commencing from 1525; the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's granted a lease of them to Anthony Cole, for sixty years, to commence after the expiration of Bentley's term.

Before the restraining act, another reversionary lease of forty years was granted to Robert Noel, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to commence in 1625.³⁴² In 1622, the lease of the rectory was vested in Humphrey Westwood,³⁴³ who died in that year; it was inherited

(337) Tottenham, a poem by J. A. Heraud.

(338) Dugd. Mon. vol. II. p. 80. The Marquis of Buckingham has an original charter by which David Earl of Huntingdon (brother to King Malcolm) grants the tithes of hay with all his lands at Tottenham to the said canons, with liberty to carry their tithe corn.

(339) Newc. Rep. Vol. i. p. 753.

(340) Record in the Augm. Office. 32. Hen. viii.

(341) Ibid. 35. Hen. viii.

(342) Parl. Surv. Lamb. MS. Lib.

(343) Sir Richard Goddard, who died in 1604, had lived at the Parsonage: George Kempe, Esq. died there in 1606, and Mary, Lady Woodhouse his wife in 1609. (Parish register); but whether they were in possession of the lease, or only undertenants, is uncertain.



Engraved by E. H. B. from a drawing by W. L. for the Publishers Hunt & Tindall.

THE RECTORY HOUSE, TOTENHAM, MIDDLESEX.

by his son Humphrey, who was in possession when the Parliamentary Survey was taken in the year 1649.³⁴⁴

The manor and rectory, being sold soon afterwards, by order of parliament, were purchased by Stephen Beale, Esq.³⁴⁵ After the restoration, Mr. Beale became lessee,³⁴⁶ having made, as is probable, some compensation to the Westwoods. The lease of the demesne lands and tithes (having been renewed from time to time) came by marriage from the Beales into the possession of the Hobbys, and from them to the Jermyns. On the death of the late Stephen Jermyn, Esq., it devolved to Mrs. Mary Udney, and Harriet the wife of James Eyre, Esq., as co-heirs of his personal property.

In the year 1327, the rectory of Tottenham was taxed at twenty-one marks;³⁴⁷ and according to the Parliamentary Survey in the year 1649, there were 110A. of demesne lands belonging to the rectorial manor, then valued at 13s. 4d. per acre. The great tithes were valued at £173. 6s. 8d. The reserved rent is £19. 5s. and courts are held by the Dean and Chapter for the manor of the rectors.

THE PARSONAGE AND RECTORY HOUSE,

which is the manor house of Pembrokes, has long been alienated from the manor, is situated about three quarters of a mile from the high road at Tottenham, in White Hart Lane. It is a large and convenient edifice, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, over which there was a draw-bridge. This house was built about the year 1636, for *Soames*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, at which time the moat was dug and walled in.

In the year 1797, this manor house, with 49A. of land adjoining, was purchased by Henry Piper Sperling, Esq.³⁴⁸ of Mrs. Udney, and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. Jermyn's co-heiresses, together with the whole of the great tithes of the parish of Tottenham, which are

(344) Parl. Surv.

(345) Stephen Beale was lord of the manor from 1651, to 1659, as appears by the court rolls in the monument room at St. Paul's.

(346) Mr. Justice Beale was lessee in 1694. Rent book at St. Paul's.

(347) Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

(348) See Appendix No. I. p. 23.

said to have arisen out of 4528A.³⁴⁹ of land, and also a quit-rent of 17s. per annum, for the sum of £7120. The house and land are tithe-free, and held under the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, for twenty-one years, renewable every seven years, according to the custom of church leases, subject to the rent and other out-goings of £27. per annum, that is to say—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Dean and Chapter	7	0	0
For the augmentation of the vicarage	10	0	0
Visitation charges	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£27	0	0
	<hr/>		

Soon after Mr. Sperling purchased this property, he caused the moat to be filled up; and after residing in the house for several years, he sold it in 1815, with about 26A. of land adjoining, to the late William Wright, Esq. with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, who granted a separate lease to Mr. Wright for twenty-one years from Lady-day, 1817, at £5. per annum, and the annual payment of £15. for a proportion of the land tax, which had been redeemed by them. The renewing fine paid to the Dean and Chapter upon the great tithes in the year 1810, was £915. The last renewing fine paid by Mr. Sperling in April, 1817, for the whole estate, including the house, &c. sold to Mr. Wright, was something under £2000.

Mr. Sperling still holds the great tithes, which are not assessed to the land tax: these tithes were a few years ago assessed to the poor rate at £1000. per annum. There were formerly four pews in the church of Tottenham attached to the rectory house, but there is now only one pew which is in the chancel, and which was occupied by Mr. Wright until his decease.

In 1817, Mr. Sperling, as the lessee of the Dean and Chapter, paid the expense of repairing the chancel.

The great tithes were in the year 1819, let to the late Thomas Tuck, at £1000. per annum. In 1820, Mr. Tuck held them at £900. per annum.

(349) For the particulars of this purchase and the Land, see Appendix No. I. p. 23.

In 1822, notices were given by the land owners to Mr. Tuck, the lessee of the great tithes, to take them in kind, in consequence of the exorbitant rate at which they had been charged; but these differences were after some negotiation amicably settled, and the lessee agreed to the following arrangement, as a composition.³⁵⁰

PASTURE.		ARABLE.		Description of the Culture.		£.	s.	d.
No. of Acres.		No. of Acres.						
2371	..	..		Mown Land, at 6s.	..	711	6	0
289	..	..		Marsh Land, 6s.	..	86	14	0
	..	50	..	Clover or Hay 8s.	..	200	0	0
	..	128	..	Wheat, 10s.	..	64	0	0
	..	120	..	Oats, 8s.	..	48	0	0
	..	3	..	Barley, 8s.	..	1	4	0
	..	28	..	Beans, 8s.	..	11	4	0
	..	48	..	Tares, 8s.	..	19	4	0
	..	11	..	Woodland, 6s.	..	3	6	0
	..	34	..	Fallow,	..			
<hr/>						<hr/>		
2660	..	422	..	per annum	..	1144	18	0

It therefore appears that in 1823, there were 2660A. of pasture land, and 422A. of arable, making together 3082A., subject to the payment of the great or rectorial tithes.

The lease of the rectory house, and land attached to it, was soon after the purchase renewed by the late Mr. Wright, upon which, a separate lease was granted by the Dean and Chapter, to Mr. Wright of the mansion house, with gardens, outbuildings, &c., estimated at about 2A. with about 30A. of meadow land, for twenty-one years.

Mr. Wright died in August, 1839; and the estate was put up for sale by auction by Mr. Musgrove, on the 28th August, in the same year. Mr. Wright having previously renewed the lease, there were twenty-one years to come from the 5th of April, 1838. The fine for renewal was at this time something under £400. The estate was purchased by J. Rawlings, Esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, at the sum of £1160.; besides the purchase-money, Mr. Rawlings paid £416. for the growing timber, and £140. for the fixtures, making together in the whole, £1716.

(350) See page 227, post.

The lease contains a covenant on the part of the lessee to provide yearly within the mansion-house sufficient board and lodging for the Dean and Chapter and their attendants, coming to the rectory or parsonage to keep courts there, or to survey the same, once in every year during the term ; or when no yearly court or survey shall be made or kept, the lessee shall pay £4. in lieu of entertainment : it also contains the usual covenants and conditions generally inserted in leases from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

It also contains a condition that it shall not be lawful for the lessee, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, after his decease, to devise or grant, whichever it be, or for any other person during the term, the said mansion-house and premises, or any part thereof, to occupy by virtue of the lease above one year, unless the executors, &c., or such other person, and every of them successively occupying the same, shall enter into a bond and be bound by deed by his or their sufficient writing obligatory to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, in £200., conditioned for his and their paying the reserved rents, and performing the covenants contained in the said lease, in case the Dean and Chapter and their successors shall accept and receive the same, nor unless also that at the sealing and delivery of every such bond or writing obligatory, they and every of them shall pay down to the Dean and Chapter, and their successors or assignees, 20s. as an acknowledgment of the Dean and Chapter to be his or their landlords, and 6s. 8d. to the registrar, for his fee upon pain of forfeiture of the lease.

At the time Mr. Sperling purchased the estate, there were *four* pews in the chancel of Tottenham Church attached to the Rectory House ; but when the Church was repaired and repewed in the year 1817, Mr. Wright consented to give up his right to these *four* pews, in consideration that one large and commodious pew in the chancel was erected for his use, and one for his servants under the pulpit. The right to these pews is not mentioned in the lease to Mr. Wright, but the Dean and Chapter, or their lessee, have a prescriptive right to them.

It was stated by the auctioneer at the time of the sale, in 1839,

that the late Mr. Wright paid Mr. Sperling, in the year 1815, £5,200. for the purchase of the estate, at which time the timber was valued at £550. and the fixtures at £200., and that he had paid to the Dean and Chapter £200. to exonerate the premises from the payment of the great tithe.

These and other payments for renewals, &c. paid by Mr. Wright, during the time he held the estate, amounted to no less a sum than £7,021. The next renewal will be in 1845.

In June, 1831, Mr. Sperling let the great tithes to Thomas Rhodes, and some other land owners and parishioners of Tottenham, at £630. per annum.³⁵¹

It has been lately agreed between the lessee and the tithe payers, that the sum of 5s. should be paid as a compensation instead of the several sums mentioned in page 225. The estimated annual value of the great tithes is between £900. and £1000. They are assessed to the poor rate at £650. per annum.

An Account of the Lands in the Parish of Tottenham, subject to the Rectorial or Great Tithes.

These tithes are held by lease under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In the year 1813, they were put up to sale by auction, in five lots, as follow:

LOT I.—The rectorial tithes of seven hundred and fifteen acres, three roods, and nineteen perches of land, extending from Stamford Hill to Hangre Lane, and on the east of the turnpike road to Stone Bridge, abutting upon a rivulet down to the Barge River, over to High Cross Lane, along High Cross Lane, cross the Green Lanes, Turnpike Road, to the north corner of a small enclosure, which abuts upon Hornsey parish on the west, Hackney on the south, and the high London road east. In the occupation of Messrs. Hobson, William Rhodes, Driver, Gray, Jones, Hargrave, Scales, Samuel Rhodes, Hancock, Stevens, Burnand, Larken, Anderson, Stonard, Babington, and others. Lying in the following pieces, as marked in the plan which hangs up in the Vestry Room.

(351) See page 225, ante.

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
588 <i>a</i>				630	3	3	20
539				631	3	3	23
590				632	5	0	14
591				633			
592 <i>b</i>	10	0	0	634	27	0	24
593				635 <i>l</i>	9	2	37
594	1	1	0	636	2	0	23
595 <i>c</i>	3	1	12	637	1	1	28
599 <i>d</i>	8	0	26	638	2	2	4
600 <i>e</i>	6	0	4	639	2	2	20
601	7	3	31	640	11	0	10
602	11	1	36	641	2	0	0
607 <i>f</i>	11	1	16	642 <i>m</i>	8	1	26
606	7	1	20	643	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \quad 2 \quad 26 \\ 3 \quad 0 \quad 37 \end{array} \right\}$		
608	30	0	30	647			
609 <i>g</i>	24	2	6	648	4	2	12
610	8	2	39	782	2	3	2
611	8	3	15	543 <i>n</i>			
612	7	0	16	544	1	3	10
613	1	1	18	545			
614				546	6	2	21
615	0	2	3	547 <i>o</i>	2	1	28
616	1	3	32	548	4	2	1
617	6	3	15	549 <i>p</i>	4	0	34
618	5	2	15	550	8	2	20
619	10	0	11	551	5	2	5
620	10	0	38	552 <i>q</i>	4	2	12
621	8	0	0	553	4	2	12
622	12	2	18	554	5	1	17
623	13	0	14	555 <i>r</i>	5	1	7
624	0	1	36	556	8	3	11
625	14	2	28	557	3	2	38
626 <i>h</i>	6	2	25	558	3	1	35
627 <i>i</i>	4	2	17	559	2	3	21
628	3	2	35	560	1	1	21
629	7	0	1				

(*a*) Houses. (*b*) Great Gallow Field. (*c*) Clay Hangre.

(*d*) Little Gallow Field. (*e*) Oatefield. (*f*) Bushey Hangre.

(*g*) Land belonging to the parish of Clerkenwell, formerly belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

(*h*) Halesfield. (*i*) On the west side of Beans Green. (*l*) Warner's Field.

(*m*) Warner's Field. (*n*) Gadsdens. (*o*) Gadsdens.

(*p*) Houses, &c. corner of Hangre Lane, and Hangre Green.

(*q*) Redlands. (*r*) Cooke's Grove.

[illegible]

Subject to a rent of £3. per annum. Land Tax £9. per annum to the Dean and Chapter, being redeemed by them.

(s) Collier's Field. (t) Blackhope Field. (u) Michell Field.

(w) Megg Field. (x) Stone Bridge Field. (y) Thistley Field.

(z) Hatch Croft. (a) Great Snares. (b) Little Snares Field.

(c) This is the piece of land mentioned post, given by Edward Barkham, Esq., to the parish, for the repair of his monument in the church.

(d) Houses, &c. (e) Bailey's Coal Wharf. (f) Hillfield.

(g) Markfield.

LOT II.—The rectorial tithes of nine hundred and fourteen acres and thirty-seven perches of land, east of the high London road from Stamford Hill to Edmonton, bounded on the east by the Old River Lea, which parts the counties of Essex and Middlesex, including the marshes, north on Edmonton, and south on part of first division, and on the west by the high London road. In the occupation of Messrs. Ridge, Hodge, Osborn, Pratt, Holt, Hughes, Tuck, Boards, and others. Lying in the following pieces, as marked in the plan in the Vestry Room.

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
206 <i>h</i>	1	3	0	231	0	1	33
207	3	0	32	232	0	1	26
208	1	2	0	233	0	1	36
209	1	3	36	234	0	0	29
210	3	0	37	235	1	0	3
211	1	0	11	243	1	0	8
212	4	1	34	94 <i>m</i>			
213	4	1	24	95			
214 <i>i</i>	6	3	6	96 <i>n</i>	3	2	22
215 <i>k</i>	8	2	29	97 <i>o</i>			
216	1	2	37	98			
217 <i>l</i>	5	2	17	99			
218	5	3	10	100 <i>p</i>	1	1	0
219	9	1	10	101 <i>q</i>	6	3	7
LOCK'S MEAD.				102			
220	3	3	32	103 <i>r</i>	1	1	1
221	0	3	35	104	3	3	27
222	1	3	27	105 <i>s</i>			
223	2	0	35	106			
224	2	1	26	107			
225	0	2	35	108	0	3	22
226	2	0	0	109 <i>t</i>			
227	2	0	0	110			
MILL MEAD.				111			
228	1	0	27	112			
229	4	0	33	113	0	3	36
230	0	3	27	114 <i>u</i>			
				115			
				116			

(*h*) Hale Field. (*i*) Seven Acres, Baldwin's. (*k*) Bush Mead.
 (*l*) Johnson's. (*m*) Houses. (*n*) Malm's. (*o*) Houses. (*p*) Malms.
 (*q*) Upper Pightle. (*r*) Malm's. (*s*) (*t*) (*u*) Houses.

NO.	A. R. P.	NO.	A. R. P.
117	1 1 20	160	2 3 0
118	4 1 24	161	2 0 5
119 <i>w</i>	9 1 3	162	3 3 35
120 <i>x</i>	4 1 26	163	3 3 11
121 <i>y</i>		164	1 3 18
126		165	2 2 13
127	0 1 5	166	2 1 30
128 <i>z</i>		167	2 1 30
129	2 0 38	168	4 3 26
130 <i>a</i>		169 <i>i</i>	11 1 16
131	1 1 27	170	1 1 4
132 <i>b</i>		171 <i>l</i>	10 2 4
133	1 0 0	172 <i>m</i>	12 3 8
134 <i>c</i>		173	10 1 21
135	0 3 20	174 <i>n</i>	14 3 27
136 <i>d</i>		175 <i>o</i>	4 3 0
137		176 <i>p</i>	9 2 17
138	1 1 10	351	1 2 36
139	2 1 20	355	0 3 19
140 <i>e</i>		356	1 1 35
141	0 2 0	357	1 3 32
142 <i>f</i>		358	0 2 12
143	2 0 0	359	0 2 5
144	0 3 2	360	1 3 1
145 <i>g</i>		361	0 2 37
146		362	0 3 13
147		363	1 1 7
148		364	0 2 10
149		365	0 3 7
150		366	1 0 29
151	1 1 11	367	1 3 24
152	3 2 37	368	0 2 5
153	4 1 8	369	1 2 27
154	2 0 35	370	0 2 1
155	1 3 37	371	0 3 13
156 <i>h</i>	9 1 3	372	0 1 1
157	6 1 10	373	0 2 5
158	12 2 11	374	0 1 14
159		375	0 2 6

(*w*) Townfield. (*x*) Combs Croft. (*y*) Houses. (*z*) House.

(*a*) House. (*b*) House. (*c*) House. (*d*) House. (*e*) House. (*f*) House.
 (*g*) Houses, &c. (*h*) Balls Down. (*i*) Mockings. (*l*) Mocking's Ground.

(*m*) The Great Field. (*n*) Barn Close. (*o*) Pear-tree Field.

(*p*) Nether Pigtle.

NO.	A. R. P.	NO.	A. R. P.
376	0 2 0	418	
377	0 2 8	419	
378	1 0 10	420	
379	0 1 6	421	2 2 35
380	1 0 9	422	4 1 17
381	0 1 34	423	6 1 11
382	0 3 23	424	
383	1 3 32	425	7 2 19
384	3 2 35	426	9 1 30
385	3 0 10	427	6 0 5
386	16 1 33	428	8 3 33
388	1 1 3	429	5 3 18
389	1 0 5	430	4 3 10
390	0 2 29	431	4 2 20
391	0 2 26	432	
393	6 2 35	73	
394	2 0 19	74	
395	12 2 30	75	2 0 0
396 <i>q</i>	7 0 32	76	6 1 12
397 <i>r</i>	6 1 30	77	2 3 30
398	3 2 13	78	3 1 27
399 <i>s</i>	3 3 3	79	6 0 38
400		80	
401	1 1 9	81	7 1 28
402 <i>t</i>	7 0 12	82	1 3 0
403 <i>u</i>	8 0 26	83	2 2 8
404	4 1 19	84	3 1 17
405	0 2 36	85	
406	4 3 36	86	
407	4 1 18	87	4 1 28
408	6 1 8	88	
409	6 2 21	89	
410	5 3 0	90	
411	4 2 24	91	2 2 9
412	5 0 31	92	
413	7 2 0	93	
414	1 1 16	94 <i>x</i>	5 0 34
415		177 <i>y</i>	12 2 7
416	10 0 8	178 <i>z</i>	7 0 2
417 <i>w</i>	9 2 24	179 <i>a</i>	8 1 35

(*q*) Holland Mead. (*r*) Long Field. (*s*) Asplins. (*t*) Hardings.
 (*u*) Crows Nest. (*w*) Tomacre. (*x*) Stone Leas. (*y*) The Eight Acres.
 (*z*) Long Field. (*a*) Howfield.

NO.	A.	R.	P.
180	1	1	15
181 <i>b</i>	13	0	20
182 <i>c</i>	6	2	21
183 <i>d</i>	4	1	34
184 <i>e</i>	6	3	36
185 <i>f</i> .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 2 & 23 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right\}$..	7	0	28
186 <i>g</i>	3	1	20
187	1	2	16
188	11	0	0
189 <i>h</i>	1	1	12
190	4	3	5
191 <i>i</i>	10	2	5
192 <i>k</i>	12	1	23
193	7	0	35
194	2	0	0
195			
196			
197	1	1	38
198			
199	0	3	20
200			
201	2	1	3
202	7	0	5
203 .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 28 \end{array} \right\}$..	3	0	6
204	3	2	31
205			
236	9	2	3
237	1	0	30
238	0	3	32
239	0	3	15
240			
242			
244	1	0	12

CLENDISH HILL MARSH.

245	2	0	5
246	1	1	2
247	2	3	20

NO.	A.	R.	P.
249	0	1	0
250	0	3	30
251	1	2	24
253	0	3	25
254	3	1	7
255	2	0	16
256	0	2	39
257	1	1	15
258	0	1	2
259	1	1	39
261	5	2	18
262	0	2	12
263	0	2	39
264	1	0	35
265	3	2	13
266	0	1	7
267	0	1	1
268	1	0	36
269	3	2	36
270	0	1	4
271	2	1	35
272			
274	2	2	0
275	0	0	35

MITCHLEY MARSH.

278	0	0	22
279	12	0	5
280	0	1	28
281	1	3	0
282	0	1	20
283	0	2	18
284	5	0	27
286	1	1	2
287	0	2	11
288	0	1	14
289	0	2	17
291	0	1	22
292	0	1	19
294	1	0	23
295	0	3	5

- (*b*) Awle Field. (*c*) Moore Field. (*d*) Loam Pightle. (*e*) Awle Field.
 (*f*) Marshall's Croft. (*g*) Down Field. (*h*) Ratten's Croft, or Long Slupe.
 (*i*) Down Field. (*k*) Great Dirge.

NO.	A.	R.	F.	NO.	A.	R.	F.
296	0	1	23	327	1	2	2
297	0	0	35	328			
298	0	0	30	329	0	3	2
299	0	3	1	330			
300	0	3	5	331	17	3	14
301	0	0	34	332	3	3	32
302	0	1	29	333	0	3	5
303	0	1	35	334	0	3	8
304	0	3	5	335	1	2	7
305	0	2	31	336	9	1	5
306	0	2	16	337	0	3	12
307	0	1	28	338	0	3	29
308	0	1	30	339	0	1	27
309	0	2	33	340	1	1	7
310	3	2	20	341	0	1	30
312	3	3	16	387	2	1	0
313	1	0	25	342	1	3	0
315	1	0	38	343	0	0	27
316	1	2	18	344	0	1	13
318	0	1	38	345	0	1	14
319	0	2	10	347	0	3	14
320	3	2	21	348	0	3	3
321	6	0	30	349	0	3	2
WILD MARSH, ETC.				350	0	3	16
322	10	2	17	352	1	2	9
323	19	2	6	353			
324				Various Pieces	3	0	0
325	13	0	1				
326	1	2	34	Total ..	924	0	87

Subject to a rent of £5. per annum. Land Tax £12. per annum to the Dean and Chapter, being redeemed by them, and £10. per annum to the augmentation of the vicarage,

LOT III.—The rectorial tithes of seven hundred and twenty-six acres, three roods, and one perch of land, bounded by High Cross Lane south, Lordship Lane north, the high London road east, and Hornsey west, over the turnpike road from the rivulet before described, to High Cross Lane, down the lane to the Hale along Bramble Lane down to the river Lea, then in the occupation of Messrs. Heathcot, Phillips, Forster, Angle, Wilmot, Nicholson, Mountford, and others. Lying in the following pieces as marked in the plan in the Vestry Room.

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
484	1	0	0	524 <i>n</i>	7	2	8
486	0	2	8	525	4	1	28
487	1	0	16	526			
488	0	3	10	527			
489	0	3	7	528	1	2	4
490	0	2	7	529			
491	0	3	33	530			
492	0	2	8	531			
493				532	0	2	16
494 <i>l</i>	1	3	0	533			
495	3	2	0	534	1	0	0
496				535			
497				536			
498				537			
499				538			
500	1	2	12	539			
501				540			
502				541			
503	1	2	28	542			
504				543			
505				644 <i>o</i>	5	1	2
506	1	2	22	645	18	0	20
507	1	2	10	646			
508				657	4	2	24
509	1	0	22	658	4	0	5
510				659	0	2	4
511				660	3	1	36
512				661 <i>p</i>	9	0	4
513				662 <i>q</i>	0	3	14
514				663 <i>r</i>	10	0	28
515 <i>m</i>				664 <i>s</i>	3	3	19
516				665			
517	14	0	20	666	1	0	23
518	5	0	33	667 <i>t</i>	3	1	2
519	5	2	11	668			
520				669			
521				670			
522	1	2	30	671	4	1	22
523	3	2	14	672 <i>u</i>	10	2	21

(*l*) Bruce Grove, and the houses, &c. from thence on the west of the high road.

(*m*) Southfield at St. Loy's. (*n*) The Camps'. (*o*) Park Field.

(*p*) Harpool Field. (*q*) Adjoining ditto. (*r*) Callcott's. (*s*) Baker's Field.

(*t*) White's Field. (*u*) Long Croft.

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
673 <i>w</i>	4	0	0	787	1	2	28
674 <i>x</i>	2	3	7	788			
675 <i>y</i>	12	2	10	789	3	2	39
676	12	2	24	790	11	0	5
677	9	0	24	791	11	0	28
678 <i>z</i>	0	1	0	792	2	1	9
679	0	1	20	793	12	2	8
680	3	1	27	794	12	1	15
681 <i>a</i>				795	7	2	37
682	1	2	27	796	17	0	39
683 <i>b</i>	20	3	35	797	1	3	39
684	16	2	4	832	4	0	10
685 <i>c</i>	40	2	27	835	1	3	7
686	21	1	34	836	7	2	2
687 <i>d</i>	15	1	28	837	1	3	15
688	26	3	34	19			
689	16	2	10	20	1	1	0
690	15	3	24	21 <i>g</i>	1	2	30
691				22 <i>h</i>	3	1	17
692	8	3	0	23 <i>i</i>	3	1	32
693 <i>e</i>	19	1	24	24			
694	2	0	20	25	2	2	4
695	12	2	11	26	1	2	21
696	8	0	34	27	6	2	2
697	5	1	4	28			
698				29	3	0	39
699	5	1	5	30 <i>k</i>	6	1	5
700				31 <i>l</i>	10	2	13
701	4	2	27	32	9	3	28
775	0	2	18	33 <i>m</i>	1	2	20
776 <i>f</i>	10	0	2	34			
777	18	1	32	35			
778	14	0	26	36	1	2	34
779	20	2	34	37	1	2	22
780	9	1	30	38	3	3	23
781	9	1	20	39			
785	10	0	6	40	1	0	5
786	6	3	4	41	1	0	4

- (*w*) White's Field. (*x*) Baker's Field. (*y*) Down Hills.
 (*z*) Mount Pleasant Hill Pond Field. (*a*) Mount Pleasant. (*b*) Down Hills.
 (*c*) Hawke's Park. (*d*) Broad Waters. (*e*) Lord's Mead.
 (*f*) Butcher's Field, Home Mead, Rough Pasture, &c. (*g*) Cole's Croft.
 (*h*) Gwarders. (*i*) Page Field. (*k*) Baldwin's.
 (*l*) Lounder's. (*m*) Part of Baldwins.

NO.	A. R. P.	NO.	A. R. P.
42		59	
43		60	0 1 4
44	1 2 0	61	1 1 30
45		62	
46		63	1 0 20
47		64	
48		65	
49		66	
50		67	
51	0 3 27	68	
52	2 1 30	69 <i>o</i>	3 3 6
53		70	
54 <i>n</i>	2 0 15	71 <i>p</i>	2 2 0
55	5 1 36	72	
56	7 3 32		
57	1 0 18		
58			
		Total ..	726 3 1

Subject to a rent of £3. per annum. Land Tax 19. per annum to the Dean and Chapter, being redeemed by them.

LOT IV.—The rectorial tithes of seven hundred and ninety-nine acres, one rood, and fifteen perches of land, abutting north upon Edmonton, west of Bound's Green road, south upon Lordship Lane, and east upon the London road, then in the occupation of Messrs. Holbrook, Clark, Tuck, Vaughn, Thompson, Walker, Wood, Salte, Wilmot, Forster, Eaton, Greenhill, Dale, and others. Lying in the following pieces, as marked in the plan in the Vestry Room.

798		809	
799	4 0 25	816	5 1 36
800	3 1 29	817	1 1 6
801	4 0 14	818	7 0 14
802	3 3 7	820	2 2 14
803	2 3 11	821	12 2 36
804	4 3 21	822	5 2 30
805	9 3 2	823	7 2 25
806	5 3 33	824	8 1 7
807	3 0 20	825	6 0 2
808	2 3 12	826	3 2 34

(*n*) Baldwin's.

(*o*) Coppe's Field.

(*p*) Part of Baldwin's

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
827	8	2	8	434	4	1	13
828	5	1	0	435	4	1	17
829	1	0	15	436	3	1	34
830	13	2	24	437			
831				438			
833	2	2	32	439			
834				440			
838	12	2	11	441	0	3	30
839	8	2	24	442			
840 }	2	3	30	443			
	5	2	32	444			
841	2	2	14	445			
842	5	1	30	446			
843	15	2	4	447			
844	2	1	20	448			
845	10	3	7	449	1	1	16
846	6	3	34	450	0	3	27
847	3	0	18	451	1	3	37
848	3	2	37	452	3	3	18
849	6	1	18	453			
850	3	3	4	454	1	3	12
851	4	1	12	455	1	3	18
852	0	2	28	456	1	1	16
853	9	3	8	457	3	3	25
854	6	3	7	458			
855				459	2	2	22
887	3	1	6	460			
888				461			
889	1	0	26	462			
890	6	0	6	463			
891	4	2	39	464			
892	6	1	7	465	6	0	29
893	4	2	11	466	12	0	24
894	2	2	27	467	2	2	30
895	6	0	16	468	10	1	10
896	5	3	2	469	1	3	32
897	6	3	33	470			
898	6	1	22	471	9	1	33
899	3	2	15	472			
900	3	3	21	473			
901	0	2	35	702			
902	3	2	20	703	15	0	0
903	2	1	16	704			
904	40	3	0	705	1	0	9
905	14	3	33	706	1	1	30
906	7	0	19	707	0	3	15
907	4	2	15	708	5	0	8
433	3	2	8	709	11	2	32

NO.	A.	R.	P.	NO.	A.	R.	P.
710	0	3	30	755	1	0	8
711	3	2	38	756			
712	11	2	7	757			
713	24	3	21	758	9	2	1
714	9	0	6	759	2	0	0
715	9	0	6	760	12	2	27
716	4	1	21	761	2	0	9
717	0	2	17	762	5	1	38
718	14	1	22	763	5	3	2
719	5	0	35	764	7	1	10
720	9	1	34	765	0	1	0
721	10	1	10	766	7	0	13
722	10	2	32	767	12	1	15
723				768	6	3	21
724	2	2	0	769	5	3	20
725	15	3	31	770	9	1	7
739	1	1	18	771	4	0	0
740				772	3	3	10
741	8	2	13	773	4	0	0
742	6	3	8	774	17	0	11
743	5	0	25	811	1	0	16
744	2	0	6	813			
750	1	3	26	814	1	2	35
751	5	0	12	815	0	3	22
752	7	0	11				
753	6	3	3				
754	3	1	9				
				Total ..	799	1	15

LOT V.—The rectorial tithes of eight hundred and eight acres, one rood, and twenty-eight perches of land, lying west of the Green Lane turnpike road, commencing nearly opposite Duck-et's farm, and continuing west of the Bounds Green road, as far as the parish extends, bounded on the north by Edmonton, on the west and south by Hornsey and Muswell Hill, and east by the roads before mentioned. In the occupation of Messrs. Rhodes, Cline, Dale, Hoggart, Capel, Fuller, Peters, Wright, and others. Lying in the following pieces, as marked in the plan in the Vestry Room.

855	2	0	0	863	2	2	8
856				864	2	2	19
857	8	1	37	865	5	1	31
859				866	9	1	37
860	0	3	4	867	15	1	0
861	3	2	28	868	9	3	12
862				869	10	0	28

870	4	1	25
871	11	3	39
872	15	1	4
873	2	1	19
874	2	0	22
875			
876	0	2	6
877	6	2	34
878			
879			
880			
881	1	3	0
882	0	2	33
883	5	1	10
884	0	1	14
885	2	2	28
886	9	2	0
908	2	0	18
909	3	1	25
910	8	3	18
911	0	3	14
912	6	2	27
913	9	3	5
914	6	2	35
915	0	1	12
916	7	2	32
917	11	0	17
918			
919	2	1	30
920	4	2	16
921	3	3	34
922	5	2	37
923			
924	Common		
925	4	1	13
926	9	2	30
927	10	0	37
928	8	3	32
929	6	0	33
930	7	0	1
931	5	3	0
932	20	2	6
933	3	1	7
934	15	1	27
935	12	1	28
936			
937	9	0	10

938	8	1	16
939	4	2	30
940	8	0	37
941	14	1	35
942	10	3	6
943	18	3	0
944	22	1	12
945	21	2	19
946	21	1	10
947	5	2	20
948	10	3	34
949	17	3	38
950	8	0	8
951	7	3	11
952	4	2	0
953	22	0	34
954	5	0	22
955	8	1	8
956	9	1	27
957	9	0	26
958	16	2	12
959	13	3	17
960	9	0	34
961	13	2	16
962	16	0	16
963	31	3	0
964	21	0	18
965	2	2	12
966	8	1	10
967	16	3	10
968	6	3	20
969			
970	3	3	8
971			
972	1	3	2
973	9	2	4
974	7	1	11
975	2	0	11
976	13	2	32
977	19	1	7
978	9	3	33
979	7	2	38
980	3	2	27
981	6	3	30
982	5	0	5

Total . 808 1 28

Lots IV. and V. are subject to the same rent and land tax as lot III.

Where *single dots* are placed under the *italic letter* referring to the notes, they are meant to show that lands comprised in the *subsequent* numbers (as far as the single dots run) are known by the same names; thus, in page 235, the numbers from 494 to 510 are *all comprehended in the site of Bruce Grove*.

Those numbers to which no quantities in acres are affixed may be considered to be the sites of houses.

The original survey and plan mentioned in the foregoing account of the lands subject to the payment of great tithes is in the possession of Henry Piper Sperling, Esq., the lessee.

When the before mentioned tithes were put up to sale agreeably to the foregoing particulars, the *reserved selling prices* were fixed as follow:

LOT		£.
1.	The price reserved was	4,290.
2.	„ „	5,400.
3.	„ „	4,200.
4.	„ „	4,800.
5.	„ „	4,400.
		<hr/> £23,090. <hr/>

In the year 1815, Mr. Sperling was willing to dispose of the above mentioned tithes for £17,000.

THE MANOR AND MANOR FARM OF DOV'COTES, DUCKETTS,³⁵¹ SOMETIMES CALLED DOCKETTIS.

In the 12th year of Richard II. (1388) Joan, relict of William de Brichte, of the county of Devon. cousin and heir at law of John de Stonford, released all his right in a messuage, 300A. of arable, 15A. of meadow, 14A. of wood,³⁵² and 4d. rents in Hornsey and Tottenham, to John Dover and Alice his wife.

(351) See the Dorset Survey 1619, vol. I. and the modern map of the parish, vol. II.

(352) Cl. Ric. II. m. 10.

It is probable that this is the same estate which Thomas Burgoyne and others, in the 1st year of the reign of Edw. IV. (1460-1) gave to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield.³⁵³ It appears that it was the same manor of Duketts or Duckett's farm (*a misnomer perhaps for Dovetts*), lying in the parishes of Hornsey and Tottenham, and parcel of the possessions of the *monastery of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield*,³⁵⁴ which was in the 38th year of Hen. VIII. (1546 o. s. 1547 n. s.)³⁵⁵ granted to Sir Robert Cecil.

Ancient records describe it as being in the parishes of *Hornsey and Tottenham*, but as *Hornsey* is always first mentioned, it may be supposed that the *manor house* was formerly in that parish.

In the 3rd year of the reign of Queen Mary (1555) the manor of *Ducketts* was conveyed by Edward Lord North to William Parker;³⁵⁶ and it appears by Lord Colerane's MS. that Lady Anne Compton had *Duckett's* farm,³⁵⁷ and that after her death the reversion was vested in Thomas Sutton, Esq., from whom it descended to Sir Francis Poppam, who sold it in the 14th year of the reign of Charles I. (1638) to Sir Edward Scott,³⁵⁸ of whose heirs it was purchased by Dr. Edmund Trench about the 26th year of the reign of Charles II. (1673)³⁵⁹ Dr. Trench, in his diary, expresses the scruples he had in keeping possession of lands alienated from the church, and the manner in which he got the better of them.³⁶⁰

This estate was divided into two shares: the greater part of which became the property of Thomas Trench Birnie, Esq., of Norwich, the other part to the late Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, Esq., whose maternal grandfather, Richard Chiswell, Esq. married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Trench, Esq.

(353) Inquisitones 38 Hen. VI, bundle A, Tower Records.

(354) See page 244-246, post.

(355) Records in the Augmentation Office.

(356) Lord Colerane's MS. History of Tottenham, in the Bodleian Library.

(357) *Ibid.*

(358) Pat. 14, Car. I. pt. 33. ap. 2. No. 75.

(359) See the Life of Edmund Trench, from his own diary, pages 43, 47, &c.

(360) *Ibid.*

The history of this manor till the grant of it to Sir Robert Cecil is given in the account of Hornsey in *Lyson's Environs*.³⁶¹ It is in some ancient records described to be situated in that parish and Tottenham. That part of the farm which belonged to Mr. Chiswell, and which is situated on the north side of Lordship Lane, near Hornsey, was also called *Graingers*, and comprised several enclosures of meadow, with the rick yard, and contained about 69A. viz.

	A.	R.	P.
The Ten Acre and Stack Yard piece	11	2	3
Slip Grove	20	0	4
Rough Pasture	16	2	17
Butcher's Field Grove	21	3	12
	69	3	36

Messrs. Phillips held this farm on lease, which expired at Michaelmas, 1790. at a very low rent of £70. per annum; ³⁶² the estimated value at the time of the sale by Messrs Skinner and Dyke, in July, 1798, was about £162. per annum; at which time, part of this estate was purchased by Messrs. Michael and John Phillips, of Tottenham, for £3,890. The other part, comprising the farm house, garden, and outbuildings, with sixteen or seventeen enclosures of arable and meadow land, containing about 138A., situated on the north side of Hornsey, the property of Thomas Trench Birnie, Esq., in the occupation of C. Miller, was put up for sale in July, 1821, at which time it was bought in at £15,000. This part of the estate at that time was stated to be assessed at £21. 18s. 6d. to the land tax.³⁶³

The moat which surrounds the old house still remains, and is supplied with water from the New River, for which an annual rent is paid.

The ancient manor house of *Ducketts*, now a farm house, is built nearly in the same style of *Mocking's* house, having a deep moat and draw-bridge. It was formerly in the tenure of Mr.

(361) Vol. III. p. 280-1.

(362) See Appendix No. 1, p. 33.

(363) Appendix, No. I. p. 26-33.

John Wilmot, afterwards of Messrs Hewett and Proctor, and in the year 1819 of Mr. James Angle: it is now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Baxter.

The two following are curious documents relative to the manor of Ducketts.

*Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of King Henry VI.*³⁶⁴

John Wakeryng v. Nicholas Bayle.—To compel the defendant, who is a feoffee in trust, to make an estate in certain lands in *Tottenham* and *Hornsey*, to the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, in *West Smithfield*.

To the right worshipfull and reverent Fadir in God the Bisshop of Wynchester, chauncelor of England.

Mekely besecheth your contynuall oratour John Wakeyng, maister of the hospitall of *Saynete Bartholomew*, in *West Smythfield*, in the suburbs of London, that wher as oon Richard Sturgeon and William Halle were feoffed and seasid in a place called *Dokettis*, in the parish of Totenham and Harnsey, in the counte of Middx, conteyning ccc. acres of pasture and wood, xiiij. acres of medewe, xij-d. and gelofre clove of rent, with th appurtenaunce in their demene as in fee to the use and behove of Robert Scarburgh, the which Robert, by instaunce and greet procuracion of the said Richard, made his will, graunte and desire of the said place, with his aportenaunce that hit should be amortised into the said hospitall to the intente for to fynde a prest perpetually to syng and to office in a chapell all of new made by the costis of the saide Richard Sturgeon, which Richarde cowde have no licence of the ordinarie of London, nothir of the said maister, your besecher then beyng maister of the said hospitall, to founde nothir to halowe the said chapell, withoute that he cowde fynde the meanes, and wold make faithful promyse unto theym that the said chapell shuld be surely in shorte tyme, endowed with a prest, att the leste to office there perpetuali. For which cause and according to the will, desire, and agreement of the said Robert Scarburgh, the saide licens afore rehersed were geven, and so the said

chapell was dedicate in worschipp of saynete Mihill, and for all Cristen soules ther in, speeiali to be prayed for the soule of the said Robert Scarburgh, Richard Sturgeon, and other, in a bill wretyn by the same Richard. And after that, for a complissment of the said fundacion, entent, and devout desire, the said Richard enfeofed oon Nicholas Bayle in the said place, enformyng and chargege hym to perfourme the said will and devoute entent, and then the said Richard died.

And how be hit, that your said bescher ofte tyme seth the deth of the said Richard hath willed and required the saide Nicholas to make sufficiente estate of the said place called *Dokettis*, with his appurtenaunce, accordyng to the saide firste entente, will, and fundacion, the said Nicholas woll nott do hit, but so to do hit utterli refusith. How be hit, that your said besecher by the speciall and singular labour of the said Richard Sturgeon, for the grett love he hadde unto the said hospitall, and in speciall for the grett sele he had that his said chapell should be so surely endowed, purchased, and gate sufficient license and auctorised power of our soverayn lord the kyng, to have and receyve unto mortemayn, to the use of the said hospitall, of temporall lifehode yearly the valewe of the saide landes and more; and there uppon the said Nicholas divers tymes was streytli charged by the said Richard Sturgeon his testatour, that after his deth immediatly he should provide for a honeste prest to syng dayly with dirige and other observaunces in the said chapell for his sowle, his wife, and for the said Robert Scarburgh, and other; his salarie yerli to be paied of the revenous of the said landes called *Dokettis*, contynuali, till that the said landes were sureli amorteised unto the said chapell, accordyng to the for said willes and ententes, for evermore; accordyng to the which charge, willes, and intentis, the said Nicholas, ever seth the deth of his testatour, hath found a preste ther dayly, by license of your said besecher and his brethern which hath dayly officed in the said chapell, in forme afore rehersed, and hath be payed for his wages by the said Nicholas of the revenous of the said landes called *Dokettis*, beyng in his owyn possession.

Wherefore please hit your gracious lordshipp, consideryng the premises, of the grett devout entent, will, and fundacion, for a

perpetuall memoriall ther of the said Robert Scarburgh, Richard Sturgeon, and other, and how that the said chapell was founded and halowed under the condicion that it shuld be sufficientli endowed ; and as the said Richard promised and ensured the said Robert, that with the said landes called *Dokettis* the said chapell shuld be endowed ; and how that the said chapell was pryncipali of devocion made for a notable memorialle of all Cristen soules, because grett multitude of Cristen peple of all parties, of England and other nacions, for sekenesse, poverte, and miserie, contynually of custom resorten to the said hospitall, and ther be relevid, and finalli have ther here Cristen sepulture rounde aboute the said chapell, to graunts unto your besecher a wrytt *sub-pena* directed unto the said Nicholas, hym charging and strenghtly commandyng to aper afore our soverayn lord in his chauncery att a certayn daye, on a notable peyn by you to be lymyted, and thereupon after dew examinacion had of all the premises, as shall be thought unto your good lordschipp best, ryght of conscience to be hadde and don, att the reverence of God, and in weye of charitie.

Pleg'de pros. { Robertus Palmer, de London, gentilman.
 { Willimus Balle, de London, gentilman.

Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Edw. IV.

John Wakeryng, master of the hospital of *St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield*, v. Nicholas Baille.

To compel the defendant, who is a feoffee in trust, to make out estate to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, and to stay waste.

To the right worshipfull and reverent Fader in God, the Bishop of Excestre, chauncellor of England, humbly bececheth your continnell oratour, John Wakeryng, maister of the hospitall of *Saint Bartholomew, in West Smythfield* of London, that where as oon Nicholas Baille, late examyned and sworn before Harry, late of dede and not of right Kyng of England, in his chauncerie, uppon certain maters conteyned in a bill put into the same chauncerie by your said besecher agayn the said Nicholas said and confessid for his answeare and declaracion of his trouth that Richard Sturgeon, late his maister and testatour, and William Hall, specified in the said bill, were feffed and seased in a place called *Dokettys*,

in the pariss of Totenham and Harnesey, in the counte of Middlesex, conteyning certain acres of pasture, wode, medewe, and * * * * their demesne as in fee, to the use and behoof of Robert Scarburgh, the which Robert, by the desire and great instaunce of the said Richard, willed and desired the said Richard and William that the said place shud be amortized to the said hospitall, to th intent to fynde a prest perpetually to syng and office in a chapell then all of newe made, and dedicate in the worshipp of Saint Michell, and for all Cristen soules in the chirchey ard of the said hospitall, by the costis of the saide Richard Sturgeon, which Richard coude have no licence of the ordinarie of London, neither of the said maister, your besecher then beyng maister of the said hospitall to founde neither to halowe the said chapell, without that he coude finde the meanys and wold make faithful promys unto theym, that the said chapell should be surely in short tyme endowed with oo prest at the leest to office there perpetuely, and also the said Nicholas saide and confessed by his seide answer, that in fulfillyng of the said will and desir the saide Richard and William infeffed the said Nicholas, and oon John Lurcheon, to th intent to perfourme the said will and desire, the which John, after the same intent, releced by his dede all his right that he had in the said place; and also the seide Nicholas saide and confessed by his said answe, that the said Richard dyvers tymes, and specially a litell before his death, straitly charged and willed the said Nicholas that the saide place should be amortized to the said hospitall, to fynde on prest to syng and office in the said chapell, as well for the sowles of the said Richard, Johane his wif, and the sowles of Nicholas Sturgeon, Margaret his wyf, fader and modir of the seid Richard, Nicholas Sturgeon, broder to the saide Richard, and the prosperite and welfare of Thomas Frowyk, and Johane his wyf, daughter of the said Richard, and for the welfare and prosperite of John Sturgeon and Beatrice his wif, and for the soules of them when they were dede, as for the soule of the said Robert Scarburgh, also the said Nicholas saide and confessed for his said answe, that he had be

att all tymes redy aftur the decesse of the said Richard to have made a sufficient astate to the said maister of the said place to chuse and perpetuell dotacion of the said chapell, accordyng to the will and desire of the said Robert, and to execute the devout will, charge, and intent of the saide Richard, ne it had be that he continually after the deeth of the said Richard hadd be sore laboured and entreted by dyvers means, by Thomas Frowyk and his frendes, promytting the seid Nicholas Baille to recompense the said maister with other livelode sufficient to fynde a prest to synge and office in the saide chapell, accordyng to the willes, intent, and desires above specified, so that he myght have had the said place in fee ; wheruppon dyvers tretes had ben had bytwene the said maister and the said Thomas, and noo conclusion therof had that the saide Nicholas Knewgh : and also the said Nicholas saide and confessid for his saide answe, that the said Richard his maister and testatour charged straitly hym that after his death immediatly he should provide for an honest prest to synge daily with dirige, and oth' observauncey in the saide chapell unto the tyme, that the saide place called *Dokettys* were surely amortized to the said hospitall, accordyng to th intentes and willes aforesaid, and it is conteyned in the said bill : wheruppon the said Nicholas made astate of the said place, with th appurtenauncey, to oon Robert Palmer, to th entent that he should make estate of the same to Thomas Burgoyne, Thomas Porthalyn, William Swerenden, and to the said Nicholas, to th entent to fulfille and execute the willes and devout desires of the said Richard and Robert ; the which astate the said Robert made to the said Thomas, William Swerenden, and Nicholas, according to the same intent : and more, the said Nicholas, not consydering howe the said Richard, for the great zeale and devocion that he has to the said hospitall, the many and great meritorie and charitable dedis and chargis daily used and susteyned within the said hospitall, in relevyng of great multitude of Cristen people of all parties of England and other nacions resortyng to the same, as well in nyghtly herberyng as in fyndyng of their daily sustenance, and, in their finall departyng, of Cristen sepulture in the said chirchyard about the said chapell,—founded the said chapell, and willed the said

Nicholas to amortize the said place, with the appurtenauncey, to the said hospitall, to th intent above said; and knowyng well the said place called *Dokettys*, with out the sesonable wode growing uppon the same is not of the yearly value of to fynde a prest honestly to syng and office in the said chapell, and to kepe th observauncey above specified, hath sold and doo feld gret part of the saide wode, and in hasty time purposeth to doo felle the most part of all the same wode to the value of xl.ti, and transpose the said place, with th appurtenauncey, agayn th intent, desires, and devout willes of the said Richard and Robert above specified, and agayne all right, reason, and conscience. Please it your good and gracious lordship to considere the premysse, and graunt a writ *sub-pena* direct to the said Nicholas to appear byfore your said lordship at a certain day by you to be lymytted, there to be ruled to relece his right in the said place, with th appurtenauncey, to his said feoffees, to the intent that he may have noe power to do noe more waste upon the said place, and to make sufficient and due satisfaccion for the said wode so sold and feld, as all good conciens requireth, and that the said feoffees may accomplysch and fulfill the devout willes and desires aforesaid, for the love of God and in way of charite.

Pleg'de pros. { Robertus Palmer, de London, gentilman.
 { Johannes Huntynghdon, de London, gent.

*Extract from a letter from Sir Robert Wrothe to Mr. Michael Hicks, at Ducketts.*³⁶⁵

Sir Robert Wrothe to Mr. Michael Hickes. Intelligence concerning robbers who frequented Layton Heath in Essex.

My very good frende Mr. Hicks, I am informed that now to-wardes thease darke evenings there are sertaine lewde fellows, sumtimes horsemen, sumtimes footemen, disguising themselves with beardes that they cary aboute them in their pockets, which doe frequente and use aboute Layton heath and at or aboute

(365) From MS. Lansd. art. 60, orig. Brit Mus.

Snaresbrooke in your brother Colstones walke. I have appoynted sum especiall spyall of them to bewray them and to know them, either by their horses apparell or otherwise, and I hope in time to have them discifared. Yet for better surety thereof I pray you lett me intreate you to speake to your brother Colstone that with some secresy he woulde take such order with sum of the discreatest keepers he hath that towards eaveninges they woulde have an eye upone the heath and about Snaresbrooke for such kinde of persons, and to discry them by their horses or otherwise if they can. They come not above one or two in company untill they meete about the heath, and when they have obteyned that they come for, they sever themselves in the like manner, and sum times sum of them ride over by Temple Mill, where I pray you take likewise secret order with the miller that he woulde keepe his gate shute up in the nighte; besides sumtimes they ride over by Hackney, and yf they doe discry any of them that I may have notice thereof, and I doubte not but to have them quickly apprehended, for I have notice of sum of their hauntes. And so, with my commendations to your good wiffe, I will bid you farewell. Lucton the 16th of October, 1599.

Your assured frende

ROBERT WROTHE.

One of them useth to rid on a whit mare. Let them have a diligent care if they doe see any such man.

To my verie loving friend Mr.

Michaell Hicks at his house at

Ducketts or elsewhere.

Sir Robert Wrothe was of Loughton, in Essex, where he was lord of the manor and a justice of peace. He died in 1607. Mr. Hickes, afterwards Sir Michael Hickes, was Lord Burghley's secretary. Ducketts, where this letter is addressed to him, was a moated mansion, in the parish of Tottenham, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had come into Lord Burghley's possession. It was situated about four miles and a half from London, in the Green Lanes, between Newington and Southgate.

In the year 1821, this farm was again put up for sale, and described as comprising a great part of the ancient manor of Ducketts, and containing, in sundry enclosures of meadow and arable land 138A. 2R. 5P.³⁶⁶

MANOR OF WILLOUGHBY, ETC.

THERE were several small manors in the parish, subordinate to the manor of Tottenham, known in early times as *Wilbies*, *Twyfords*, *Stoneleys*, *Mockings*, &c.

The manor of *Wilbies* or *Willoughby*, in the time of Edward I. was called *Sir Robert Aguillon's Manor*. The greater part of this manor, as well as the manor house, was in the parish of Edmonton, and previous to the year 1366, it was the property of Philip Wygleby, from whom it took its name *Willoughby*. It was a manor of small extent; a considerable portion of the land, which in early days was attached to it, is now in the parish of Tottenham, a particular account of which has been already given,³⁶⁷

There is a meadow on the north of Willoughby House, in the parish of Edmonton, in which there is a moat, supposed to be the site of the manor house. This house is not remembered by any inhabitant at the present day.

MANOR OF TWYFORD OR MARTEINES.

THE manor of Twyford,³⁶⁸ in the 3rd year of Hen. V. (1414-15) was the property of John Twyford, who held it of the manor of Bruses by a quit rent of 1*d.*³⁶⁹ In the 16th year of the reign of

(366) See Appendix, No. I. p. 33.

(367) See the account of Willoughby House, p. 107, ante.

(368) 3 Edw. IV. 1455.—It was found by inquisition that Thomas Staunton was seized (*inter alia*) of lands called Twyford and Gallow field in Tottenham.

(369) Ledger Book of the Manor of Tottenham.

Hen. VIII. (1524) Thomas Elrington, Esq., died seized of the manor, valued at £10. held of the manor of Tottenham by a quit rent of 5s., leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged two years.³⁷⁰

In the twenty-third year of James I. (1624-25) Matthew de Quæstor died seized of the manor of Twyford, *alias* Marteines,³⁷¹ leaving Mathœa his only daughter and heir, then three years of age.

The precise site of this manor is not now known, but it is probable that the fields called in the Dorset Survey of 1619, Great Gallow Field and Little Gallow Field,³⁷² on the west side of the high road at Stamford Hill, was the site of this manor in the third year of Edward IV. (1465). At the time of the Dorset Survey, these lands were part of the demesne lands of the manor of Tottenham.

MANOR OF STONELEYS.

THE manor or manor farm of *Stonelease* or *Stoneleys* was formerly part of the demesne lands of the manor of *Bruses*, which were alienated by Lord Buckhurst to — Pynson, and afterwards became the property of Balthazar Sanchez,³⁷³ whose brother-in-law and heir, Christopher Scurrow, sold it to John Moyse,³⁷⁴ who died seized of it in the seventeenth year of James I. (1618-19).

Stoneleys farm was formerly the property of Mr. Edward Scales, of Stoke Newington; it is now the property of Mr. John Scales, of the Hermitage, near West Green, and is situated on the east side of the high road,³⁷⁵ on the south of *Scotland Green*, and at the time of the Dorset Survey it comprised several enclosures of

(370) Cole's Ab. Esch. Marl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 359.

(371) Cole's Esch. Harl. MSS. No. 758.

(372) See Cl. Edw. IV. m. 21, p. 206 ante.

(373) The founder of the almshouses in Tottenham, called *Sanchez's Almshouses*.

(374) Cole's Esch. Harl. MSS. No. 756.—Moyse's widow married afterwards Anthony Bowyer. His epitaph states that she bought Stoneleys during her widowhood; but it appears by this record that her husband died seized of it, which agrees with Lord Colerane's account of Scurrow's selling it to John Moyse.

(375) For the site of this manor, see the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

land; and amongst them was *Butcher's field* and two others, with two or three houses, bounded on the east by the *Moselle*: the other enclosures were *Stone leas*, *How field*, *Long field*, *Barn close*, the *Eight acres*, second *Eight acres*, *Clendish hill*, second *How field*, *Awle field*, *Loame Pightle*, second *Awle field*, and *Moore field*.

Part of this estate is charged with the payment of £16. per ann. payable quarterly, to eight poor alms folks, and eight freeze gowns ready made every second year at Michaelmas, and 20s. to the vicar and churchwardens, and four more on the 24th day of August yearly, for recreation money; and it is also charged with the repair and support of the almshouses founded by Balthazar Sanchez.³⁷⁵

THE MANOR OF MOCKINGS.

THIS was a subordinate manor to the manor of Bruses, situated on the south side of Marsh Lane, which in the year 1600, and previously, extended from the high road northward on the south side of Marsh Lane to the marshes, and was bounded on the east by lands called *Little Meade* and *Hollands Meade*, (then in the possession of George Chapman,) and *Broad Meade Marsh*; and on the south by *Garbell Ditch* and the *Moselle*; and on the west from south to north by the high road.

The manor house stood about a quarter of a mile from the high road, on the south side of Marsh Lane, was moated, and was formerly the residence of Lord Compton.³⁷⁶ It was subsequently in the occupation of Mr. Edwin Paine. At the sale of the Colerane property in 1789, by the late Henry Hare Townsend, this house, which was distinguished by nothing remarkable, was purchased by the late Mr. Thomas Smith, for £3,750. In the year 1803, Mr. Smith sold it, with 43A. of land, for about £3,000. to a Mr. Cooper,

(375) See title, Sanchez's Almshouses, Vol. II.

(376) Norden's Spec. Brit. anno 1593.

who pulled the old manor house down. The moat still remains. It is now the property of Mr. Chassereau, of Finsbury Square, and in the several occupations of Messrs. Delano, Ginn, and Pennett.

At the time of the Dorset Survey, the manor of Mockings consisted of several enclosures, that is to say—The Town Field, bounded by Combe's Croft on the west—The site of the manor house—The Great Field, and another field adjoining, also called The Great Field—The Nether Pightle—Pear Tree Field—Upper Pightle—all in the possession of J. Burrough—two pieces of land called Malm, in the possession of Mr. Hickman—Arbour Field, *alias* Hedfield—and several tenements and lands on the east side of the high road, as far as Scotland Green, containing altogether 68A. 1R. 23P.

There is a little farm set out on the Dorset Survey of 1619, parcel of the demesne of the Manor of Mockings, situated near Winchmore Hill in the parish of Edmonton, about two miles from the rest of the manor, which at that time consisted of four pieces of land, and was in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Clay.

A LOST MANOR.

ISABELLA, heiress of one branch of the Morteyne family, and wife of Sir Edmund Avenell, knt., died in the first year of Ric. II. (1377) seized of an estate, called in some ancient records "The Manor of *Totingham* in Middlesex," with remainder to Sir Richard Chamberlaine, and Sir Thomas Giffard, knights, cousins, and heirs at law of Sir Edmund Morteyne,³⁷⁶ and at her decease without male issue, Sir Richard Chamberlaine took possession, paying to Avenell, seven marks rent.³⁷⁷

It appears by the court roll, that the said Isabel held a house and lands which had formerly been Ralph Du Kay's, of the manor of Bruses.

This could not possibly have been either of the manors before mentioned.

(376) The Avenells and Morteynes were only sub-tenants.

(377) Harl. MSS. No. 6148, fol. 103.

Bedwell,³⁷⁸ speaking of the division of the parish by the lordships, says—“*which in number are seven, namely, the Parsonage, Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeneyes, Mockings, and Dou’cotes, which all belonged to the right honourable Lord Colerane, as so, they being as one, do keepe but one court for all, and by that means they are not easie to bee distinguished by any but the steward of the courtes ; another they speake of, Tottenham Streete, a limme of the nether ward, but it being dismembered, and the land alienated from the manor house, it is not worth remembering.*” Probably this was the estate of the above-named Isabel.

The house on the west side of the highway, at the end of the Lower Ward, with about 12A. of land attached to it, formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Beachcroft, afterwards of Mr. Cajaton Dias Santos, and now of Mrs. Stonard, the freehold of which belongs to Mr. Barnard Baker, of Essex, in all probability was the manor house above alluded to.

(378) Bedwell’s History of the Town of Tottenham, in Middlesex. See Appendix No. II, p. 14, to Robinson’s first Edition of the History of Tottenham. 1818.

ERRATA, CORRIGENDA, ET ADDENDA,

TO VOL. I.

- Page 3, line 4, *for* others, *read* others tell us.
6, *for* road was, *read* road it was.
8, *from* bottom, *for* request, *read* requests.
- Page 11, line 19, after Dolphin substitute a comma, dele and.
Page 12, line 4, *for* consequently, *read* that consequently.
Page 13, line 10, *for* purpose it is only used, *read* purpose only it is used.
Page 14, line 8, *for* passing, *read* and passing.
Page 15, line 12, *for* thrice so great, *read* thrice as great.
Page 19, line 4, *for* my Lady's Hole, *read* My Lady's Well.
Page 36, line 2, *for* was, *read* were.
Page 40, line 14 *from* the bottom, *for* north-east, *read* south-west.
Page 48, line 9 *from* the bottom, *for* ancessores, *read* antecessores.
Page 49, line 10 *from* the bottom, dele one.
Page 54, line 8 *from* the bottom, *for* year, *read* yearly.
Page 62, line 6 *from* the bottom, *for* banquetting, *read* banqueting.
Page 81, note 121, line 2, *for* sixth, *read* first.
Page 82, line 15, *for* were formerly the property of Mr. Exeter, *read* now belong to a Mr. Eaton.
Page 118, line 9 *from* the bottom, *for* giereis, *read* gravis.
12, *for* in, *read* by.
- Page 119, line 15, *for* Hiliary, *read* Hilary.
Page 120, line 8, *for* It, *read* Grove House.
Page 125, at bottom, *for* by whom, *read* by Joan his wife.
Page 128, note 182, *for* Greeway, *read* Greenaway.
- Page 162, (bottom of the plate) instead of translated, note 142, page 36, add note 229 a.
The Translation of the Extract from Domesday Book, page 163.—A Terra Judite Comitessæ Delmetone Hund: Mamerium—"Judita Comitissa tenet Toteham de rege, pro quinque hidis se defendebat. Terra est decem carucatarum. In dominio sunt duce carucatæ Terræ, preter has quinque hidas, et ibi sunt duce carucæ. Villani habent duodecim carucas. Presbyter habet dimidiam hidam, et sex Villani de sex vergatis, et viginti quatuor villani quisque de dimidia virgata, et duodecim bordarii quisque de quinque acris, et septendecim cottarii. Ibi duo francigenæ de una hida et tribus virgatis, et quatuor servi. Pratum decem carucatarum, et viginti solidi de super plus. Pastura ad pecora ville. Silva quingentorum pocorum. De uno gorteli tres solidi. In totis valent valorem virginti quinque librarum et quindecim solidorum, et trium unciarum auri quando receptus decem libræ. Tenpore regis Edwardi viginti sex libræ. Hoc manerium tenecit Wallef comes.
- Page 162, line 16, *for* been, *read* had.
Page 178, *for* 4s. 7½d. *read* 4s. 7d.
Page 201, note 321, *for* Mashenes, *read* Martienes.
Page 202, line 8, *for* Maln, *read* Malm.
Page 206, line 9, *for* calcariumde, *read* calcarium de.
Page 211, line 4 *from* the bottom, *for* direction, *read* discretion.
Page 216, line 5, dele *from*.
Page 217, line 15, dele and.
Page 219-220, *for* Hazlewood, *read* Hazelwood.
Page 220, note, T. W. Hill is the father of the other Hills.
Page 221, line 20, *for* sunk, *read* has sunk.
2, (poetry) *for* when, *read* in her.
7, *for* strains, *read* strain.

ADDENDA TO VOL. I.

[The following Ancient Records relating to Tottenham Hangre, were overlooked; or they would have been inserted in their proper places in the body of the work.]

De Confirmatione H. Comitis filii Regis Scotie.

[*Ex. Reg. de Clerkenwell, MS. Cotton. Faustina B. II, fol. 10, b.*]

Henricus Comes, filius Regis Scocie, omnibus fidelibus hominibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Wctredo Lond. septem. xx^{ti} acras terre in Hangre de Totenham, et dimidium holmum quem Engelramus habuit, et quatuor truncos ad ignem suum de bosco meo de Toteham, et x porcos quietos sine pasnagio. Tenendum de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis finabiliter, cum sacka et socca, et tol et team, et omnibus libertatibus que ad terram pertinent; reddendo inde unoquoque anno unam marcam argenti ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis. Test. David' patris mei regis Scocie, et Hug. de Morville, Hereberti camerarii, Rob. de Brus, Rob. Foliot et mult'.

De Confirmatione Willielmi Regis Scocie.

[*Ex eod Reg. fol. 10 b.*]

Willielmus Rex Scott' Senescallo suo de Hunted' et omnibus probis hominibus suis de Honore Huntedon' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Roberto filio Sewini de Norhamton' illas septies xx^{ti} acras terre in Hangre de Toteham quas Whctredus de London' tenuit, et dimidium holmum quem Engelr.

prius eo tenuerat, et quatuor trunchos ad ignem suum de bosco meo de Totenham, et x. porcos quietos a pasnagio. Tenend. sibi et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate ita libere et quiete et cum eadem conditione qua carta Regis Malcolmi, fratris mei, testatur et confirmat; reddendo inde mihi singulis annis unam marcam argenti ad festum S. Mich. T. Nicholao Cancellario, Ric de Morewille, constabulario, M.' Olif.' Philippo de Walon'.

De Confirmatione Regis Malcolumbi Scocie.

[*Ex eodem Registro, fol. 10, b. 11.*]

Malcolumbus Rex Scott. Senescallo suo et omnibus probis hominibus suis de Honore Huntendon' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Roberto filio Sewini de Norhamt. illas septem xx^{ti} acras terre in Hangre de Toteham, quas Vhtredus de London' tenuit, et dimid. holmum quem et Engeln. prius eo tenuerat, et quatuor trunchos ad ignem suum de bosco meo de Toteham. et x. porcos quietos de pasnagio. Tenendum de me et de heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete ab omnibus ad me inde pertinentibus cum sacca et socca et tol et tem, et sicut predictus Vhtredus melius idem feudum tenuit. Reddendo inde singulis annis; unam marcam argenti ad festum Sancti Mich. Hoc quidem feudum ut superius determinatum est ei concedo, si ipse sufficienter monstrare possit quod heredes prefati Vhtredi ei prorsus quietum clamaverint illud. T. Engeln. Cancellario, Waltero dapifero, Nichol. camerario, Rand. de Sol'o, Willielmo Burdet.

De Confirmatione Regis Willielmi de Scotia.

[*Ex eodem Registro, fol. 11.*]

Willielmus Dei gratia Rex Scott. Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciant presentes et

futuri me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo atque Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Fonte Clericorum et Monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus illas vii. xx^{ti} acras terre in Hangre de Toteham, quas Robertus filius Sewini de Norhamton' eis dedit, et de dono ejusdem dimidium holmum quem Engelramus tenuerat, et iiij^{or} truncos ad ignem suum de bosco meo de Toteham, et x. porcos quietos a pasnagio. Tenend. in perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sicut carta Regis Malcolmi fratris mei et mea tenuras illas predicto Roberto fil. Sewini confirmant, et carta ejusdem Roberti eis liberius, quietius, plenius, et honorificencius testatur et confirmat, salvo servitio meo. T. Ric. de Morville, constabulario.

De Confirmatione Comitum David, fratris Regis Scocie.

[*Ex eodem Registro, fol. 11.*]

Comes David frater Regis Scott. Omnibus hominibus suis de Honore de Huntendon' presentibus et futuris salutem. Noveritis universi me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie S. Marie de Clerek', illas vii. xx^{ti} acras terre in Hangre de Toteham, quas Robertus fil. Sewini de Norhamton eis dedit, et medietatem unius insule quam Engelramus tenuerat, et iiij^{or} truncos ad ignem suum de bosco meo de Toteham, et x. porcos quietos a pannagio. Tenenda et habenda sibi in perpetuam elemosinam ita libere et quiete plenarie et honorifice sicut carta Regis Willielmi fratris mei eis testatur et confirmat: salvo in omnibus servitio meo quod Ego et antecessores mei habuimus. T. Roberto de Basingh' tunc senescallo.

De dono Roberti filii Sewini de Norhamton' in Totenham.

[*Ex eodem Registro, fol. 11. b.*]

Robertus filius Sewini de Norhamton' omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam monialibus ecclesie sancte Marie de Fonte Clericorum illas septem xx^{ti} acras

terre in Hangre de Toteham, quas Malculumb Rex Scocie dedit mihi, quas Uhtredus de Lond. tenuit, et dimidium holmum quem et Engelr. prius eo tenuerat, et iiij^{or} truncos ad ignem suum de bosco de Toteham, et x porcos quietos a pasnagio. Tenend. libere et quiete ab omni servitio ad me pertinente et cum omni libertate quam Rex Malcolumb mihi concessit in eadem terra; salvo servitio Regis Scocie, scilicet reddendo ei inde singulis annis unam marcam argenti ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Hanc autem donationem feci assensu Hugonis, primogeniti filii et heredis mei. Test. hiis, Hug' filio meo, Edwardo Albo, Willielmo clerico, nepote Roberti filii Sewini, Rad. Malerba, Nicholao de Falewesleia, W. de Pari, Willielmo fil. Gaufrid, Gaudriæ de Huntendon'.

APPENDIX, N^o. I.

This portion of the Appendix contains the particulars of Bruce Castle, Mount Pleasant, (otherwise Downhills) Grove House, The Manors, Manor Farms, and other the Estates and Possessions in the parish of Tottenham, of the late Henry Hare Lord Coleraine, afterwards of James Townsend, Esq., and then of Henry Hare Townsend, Esq., which were offered for sale by auction in 1789, and subsequent years.

APPENDIX, No. I.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF BRUCE CASTLE, THE ESTATES, AND POSSESSIONS, OF THE LATE HENRY HARE LORD COLERAINE, IN THE PARISH OF TOTTENHAM.

ON THE 24TH AND 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1789, the mansion called BRUCE CASTLE, with the offices, plantations, and pleasure ground with about sixty acres of land adjoining; and also the mansion house, called MOUNT PLEASANT, with the pleasure grounds and farm contiguous; together with several other farms, woodlands, mills, and estates, then late the property of JAMES TOWNSEND, Esq., deceased, all in the parish of Tottenham, were put up for sale at Garraway's Coffee House, Exchange Alley, Cornhill, in forty lots, by the direction of the late HENRY HARE TOWNSEND, Esq., and which were formerly the estates of the late HENRY HARE LORD COLERAINE.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

LOT I.—The mansion called BRUCE CASTLE; containing on the attic story, a large nursery and nine good bedchambers, with two large closets, The middle story; a library, a billiard room, seven bed rooms, with four dressing rooms, and a store room. The ground floor; a commodious hall, a saloon, drawing room, eating room, breakfast parlour, dressing room, steward's room, housekeeper's room, butler's pantry, servant's hall, kitchen, with connected offices, and dry cellaring. Detached offices, stabling for twelve horses, a treble coach-house, with lofts over Farm yard, with stabling for four horses, shed, granary, cow-house, piggery, wood-yard, a capital barn, and two hay barns; kitchen garden of about two acres, pinery, and succession house; with pleasure grounds, shrubberies, &c., ornamented with plantations of lofty timber.

The figures on the left side of the page denote the number on the Plan.¹

	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
96 ON HAND.—The mansion house, offices, gar-						
dens, plantations, and pleasure grounds,	2	19	2	0		
containing						

(1) It is not positively known in whose possession the plan here referred to now is; but probably it may be in the hands of George Smith, Esq., of Goldicott, in the county of Worcester, or of Messrs. Cardale, of Bedford Row, his solicitors.

(2) This is now the property of Messrs. Hill, who purchased it of Mr. John Ede, and is occupied by them as a school of a superior class, called "*Bruce Castle School*."

	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
94 & 95—The farm, offices, and yard	1	1	30			
81 The meadow adjoining	6	2	35			
102 & 104—The mount walk and field adjoining ..	5	3	6			
101 The George and Vulture walk	1	0	0			
103 The mount field, with a capital barn, and one hay barn	7	2	27			
105 & 106.—The five acres and eight acres, let to Mr. Colman, from year to year	13	1	38	39	0	0
100 The horse-pond field, let to Mr. Wyburd, from year to year	4	2	37	15	0	0
Quantity of land	60	1	13			

This property was purchased by the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Gray's Inn, for £6,800.

LOT II.—No. 352. A meadow, called the EAST FIELD, ³ with part of the vista adjoining; let from year to year to Mark Smithson, Esq., at £32. per annum						
	8	2	34	32	0	0
Also, a small piece of garden ground adjoining; let to Mr. Cranmer, at £2. 2s. per annum						
	0	1	18	2	2	0
	9	0	12	34	2	0

This meadow was purchased by the late Samuel Salt, Esq., for £1200; it is now the property of Miss Deborah Dermer.

LOT III.—A mansion, called MOUNT PLEASANT;⁴ the residence of the late Rowland Stephenson, Esq., with garden, fish ponds, shrubberies, and plantations; farm offices, and three adjoining meadows, containing about 74 acres. Also, a farm house, barn, and other buildings; and a farm, containing about 215 acres, then let, by Mr. Stephenson, to Mr. Phillips.

In Mr. Stephenson's occupation.

123 & 124.—Mount Pleasant House, ⁵ offices, garden, plantations, and farm yard	10	2	13
125 The lane, and part of the yard	1	0	15
115 & 116.—Nearer-home field, and twelve acres, now a lawn meadow	33	2	19

(3) EAST FIELD is situated on the north side of Lordship Lane, on part of which stands a row of houses, called Bruce Terrace.

(4) This estate was let on lease for 98 years, from lady-day, 1728, to Edward Stephenson, Esq., at £304. per annum. This residence is now called Down Hills. It is in the occupation of John Lawford, Esq., with 24 acres, or thereabouts.

(5) This old mansion house was pulled down, and the present house was built by Mr. Stephenson, about the year 1729 or 1730. This estate was bought in at £10520., and it was afterwards made part of the settlement of the late Mrs. Townsend on her marriage with Henry Hare Townsend, Esq.

				A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
114	Sixteen acres	..	..	ditto	. 16	2	4		
117	Farther twelve acres	..	..	ditto	. 12	2	19		
								74	1 30

The Farm let to Mr. Phillips.

110	The house, barn, farm yard, garden, &c., and east fourteen acres	..	..	meadow	. 17	2	35		
107	Thirteen acres	..	..	ditto	. 12	2	11		
108	Seventeen acres	..	..	ditto	. 19	1	24		
109	Seven acres	..	..	ditto	. 8	3	0		
111	Fourteen acres	..	..	ditto	. 16	2	10		
112	Further house field	..	..	ditto	. 26	3	34		
113	Fourteen acres	..	..	ditto	. 15	1	28		
67	Little wood	..	..	arable	. 9	1	7		
69	Great wood	..	..	arable and meadow	24	3	21		
126	Little Hawk's Park	..	..	meadow	. 21	1	34		
127	Great ditto	..	..	ditto	. 42	3	20		
								215	3 24
								290	1 14

LOT IV.—A freehold farm, situate near the church, (called THE CHURCH FARM); consisting of a house; barn, stable, and other necessary out-buildings; a court, large garden, and orchard; and 132 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches, more or less, of arable and meadow land: then let on lease for 21 years, from lady-day, 1785, to Mr. Edwin Paine, at the rent of £240. viz.

	House, yard, garden, and orchard	..	..	3	0	6		
89	Scotland ⁶	..	..	meadow	. 2	2	32	
83	Hilly field	..	..	ditto	. 10	1	10	
77	Nine-acre slipe	..	..	ditto	. 9	1	34	
78	Five-acre slipe	..	..	ditto	. 5	0	36	
79	Nine-acre	..	..	ditto	. 11	2	32	
75	Little-awl field	..	..	ditto	. 19	0	10	
82	Five-acre home field	..	..	ditto	. 5	2	24	
84	Ireland	..	..	arable	. 10	2	32	
70	Lower eight acres	..	..	ditto	. 9	0	6	
71	Upper ditto	..	..	ditto	. 9	0	6	
72	North twelve	..	..	ditto	. 12	2	0	
73	South twelve	..	..	ditto	. 12	1	21	

(6) This piece of land is situated on the west side of a road-way which leads from Lordship Lane northward, on the east side of the church, to the land formerly known as Coleman's Nursery, and also to a field called the Gravel Pit Field. Mr. Holbrook has lately built a small brick house on this piece of land.

					A.	R.	F.	L.	S.	D.
74	Long eleven	..	..	..	arable	11	2	7		
70	Hoppitt	..	..	..	ditto	0	2	17		
						132	3	32	240	0 0

This estate was bought by the late Mr. William Holbrook for £6300. This farm is now the property of Mr. James Holbrook, who resides in the farm house, on the south side of the church.

LOT V.—No. 85. A piece of pasture land, called the GRAVEL PIT FIELD, containing 15 acres, 3 roods, and 31 perches, more or less; then let from year to year to Mr. Vaughan, at .. 32 0 0
This piece of land was bought by Mr. Berkbeck, for £870.

LOT VI.—Several pieces of nursery ground, containing together 72 acres, more or less; then let to Mr. Colman, from year to year, at .. 103 0 0
These pieces of ground were bought by the late Wm. Colman, for £2700.⁷

LOT VII.—A house, carpenter's shop, and yard, with four small houses, and a garden; situate on the west side of TOTTENHAM STREET, then let to Mr. George Woolmer, at £22. per annum⁸ .. 0 2 32 22 0 0
376 A meadow adjoining at the back of these premises, then let from year to year to Mr Comyn 4 3 8 15 0 0
5 2 0 37 0 0

The above premises were sold for, or knocked down at, £1035.

LOT VIII.—A piece of garden ground, containing 34 perches, more or less, situate on the east side of TOTTENHAM STREET, opposite the vista; then let from year to year, to Mr. Holt, at .. 3 0 0
This piece of ground was sold by private contract, for £90., to the late Mr. James Holt.

LOT IX.—A dwelling house,⁹ and offices, large barn, stable, and other buildings; garden and orchard, and the following adjoining arable and

(7) After the death of Mr. Coleman, in the year 1808, this property was sold in lots, by the order of the devisees in trust of his will, which produced about £7000. See p. of this Appendix.

(8) The front next the high road is occupied by a row of houses called Brunswick Place.

(9) Mocking's Old Manor House.

meadow¹⁰ lands, containing 68 acres, 1 rood, and 23 perches, more or less; then let on lease to Mr. Edwin Paine, with several other lands, at £245. a year. The apportioned part of the rent for this lot to be £138. viz.

				A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
105 & 106.—The house, offices, garden, orchard,									
	yard and lane	..	pasture	5	1	26			
101	Great and little leaze	..	meadow	10	2	4			
99	North Pightle	..	arable	9	2	17			
100	Pear-tree field	..	ditto	4	3	0			
109 & 110.—Barn close	..	..	ditto	14	3	27			
108	Far great field	..	ditto	10	1	21			
170	Near ditto	..	ditto	12	3	8			
				68	1	23	138	0	0

LOT X.—104. An enclosed meadow, called the Town Field, situate on the south side of MARSH LANE,¹¹ containing 10 acres and 31 perches, more or less; which were then let, with the adjoining farm, on lease, expiring at lady-day, 1791, to Mr. Edwin Paine, at £245. a year; the apportioned rent, during such lease, for this lot, to be £30. .. 10 0 31 30 0 0

This meadow was purchased by the late John Holt, Esq., for £980.

LOT XI.—Two inclosures of meadow land, situate on the east side of TOTTENHAM STREET, containing together 10 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches, more or less; then let, with other lands, to Mr. Edwin Paine, on lease which expired at lady-day, 1791; the apportioned rent to be received by the purchaser of this lot during Mr. Paine's lease, to be £30. per annum.

98	Upper pightle	..	..	..	6	3	7		
97	Malins	..	..	..	3	2	22		
				10	1	29	30	0	0

The road to these fields was to be across the premises let to Mr. Boon, in lot 14, along the then road to lot 13; and from thence across the west end of the meadow in lot 12.

These meadows were also purchased by the late John Holt, Esq.

(10) This farm is situated on the south side of Marsh Lane; called, in the Survey, Mockings Grounds. The Manor House of Mockings was moated; it has been pulled down some years, but the moat still remains.

(11) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619: this meadow is situated west of Mockings.

	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
LOT XII.—The Red Lion public house, and a house adjoining, with stabling, yard, garden, and a small field contiguous, containing 1 acre, 2 roods, and 13 perches, more or less; then let on a building lease for 61 years, from lady-day, 1778, to Mr. William Bannister, at £10.	1	2	13	10	0	0
A meadow, called CARVER'S FIELD, adjoining to the east end of the above premises; let, from year to year, to the said Mr. Bannister	3	3	27	12	0	0
	5	2	0	22	0	0

N.B. This meadow be subject to a road, on all occasions, for the occupiers of the preceding lot, with horses, cattle, and carriages, to and from the same, across or over the west end thereof.

This property was sold to Mr. Barnes, for £600. It is now the property of Mr. John Boon.

LOT XIII.—A piece of meadow land, called the MIDDLE LEAZE, or CARVER'S FIELD, containing 4 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, more or less; situate on the east side of TOTTENHAM STREET, then let, from year to year, to the late Mr. John Boon	4	1	24	13	0	0
Also a piece of garden ground, containing 1 rood and 30 perches, more or less, situate adjoining to the west end of the above meadow; then let on lease, for about 9 years to come, to Mr. Sharp, at £3. per annum	0	1	30	3	0	0
	4	3	14	16	0	0

The road to this lot is across the premises in lot 14, then let to the late Mr. John Boon.

This piece of land was purchased by the late John Holt, Esq. for £630.

LOT XIV.—A piece of ground situate on the east side of TOTTENHAM STREET, containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 36 perches, more or less; on which there then was a newly erected house, and several other houses, stables, sheds, and buildings, with a yard, let on a building lease, to the late Mr. James White, and then to the late Mr. John Boon, for 61 years from Lady-day, 1778, at £30. a year	1	1	36	30	0	0
---	---	---	----	----	---	---

No. 92. Also, a small meadow, situate on the east side of the above premises, containing 1 acre and 1 rood, more or less ; then let, from year to year, to Mr. Bannister

A. R. P. L. S. D.

1	1	0	3	10	0
2	2	36	33	10	0

This lot is subject to a right of way or passage for all persons, cattle, carriages, across the same, to and from the lands in lots 11, 12, 13, and 14.

N.B. The lane or road at the north side of the small meadow was not meant to be sold with this or any other lot.

This property was sold or knocked down at £820.

LOT XV.—A dwelling-house, coach-house, stable, garden, and small meadow, occupied by Mr. Holmes; also another small house adjoining, situate on the east side of TOTTENHAM STREET,¹² the whole containing 1 acre, 1 rood, 25 perches, more or less; then let to Mr. Holmes, for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1788, at per annum ..

34 0 0

This property was sold to Mr. Holmes for £620.

LOT XVI.—Twelve small houses, with gardens and a barn on the north side of LORDSHIP LANE; then let from year to year to the following tenants:

No.				Per Ann. in 1789.	Per Ann. in 1839.
1.	Mr. Nightingale,	now	Corby ..	3 5 0	
2.	Mr. Smith,	„	Huggins ..	4 10 0	
3.	Mr. Huggins,	„	W. Atkins ..	4 0 0	
4.	Widow Straffon, ¹³		..	4 0 0	
5.	Mr. Hoy,	„	Westley ..	5 0 0	
6.	Mr. Rochester	„	Bryant ..	10 0 0	
7.	Mr. Newnham	„	Rawbone ..	6 0 0	
8.	Mr. Bentley	„	John Levick .	4 5 0	

(12) These two old houses and premises were some years ago purchased by Mr. Simon Bragner, who pulled them down, and built three houses on the site. After the decease of Mr. Bragner, the largest of the three houses (northward) in which Mr. Bragner lived, was purchased by Mr. Laundry, who resides in it: the other two houses are the property of Mr. Rich and Mr. Peckham, in the several occupations of Mr. Hyde, and Mrs. Powell.

(13) Widow Straffon's house was pulled down after the property came into the possession of Miss Dermer, and two houses were built on the site, now in the occupation of Heales and Sherlock.

			A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
9.	Mr. Skinner,	} 14	..	..	4 15 0			
10.	Mr. Bannister, a barn,		..	..	1 0 0			
11.	Mr. Perry,		..	..	4 0 0			
12.	Mr. Logsden,		..	..	3 0 0			
13.	Mr. Harkley,		..	..	3 0 0			
					<hr/>			
					56 15 0			

This property was purchased by the late Mr. Dermer, for £508.

LOT XVII.—A house, wash-house, coach-house, stable, area, and garden, situate at the corner of LORDSHIP LANE, and then let on lease, to Mrs.

Green, at per annum 14 0 0

This property was purchased by Mr. Pool for £260. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Porter. Mr. Pool sold it to the late Mr. Dermer: it is now the property of Miss Dermer.

LOT XVIII.—A freehold estate, consisting of TOTTENHAM WOOD,¹⁵ near to Muswell Hill (the principal part of which was then cleared and cultivated); also of several meadow lands adjoining; containing in the whole, 367 acres and 33 perches, more or less; part of which was in hand, and the remainder let to tenants; viz.

A small farm-house, out-buildings, barn, and farm; let from year to year to Mr. Daniel Grover, at £120.

No. on the Plan.			A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
3	The house, out-buildings, and croft	..	0	3	37			
4	Four acres pasture	.	3	3	25			
5	Ten acres meadow	.	10	0	30			
6	Six acres ditto	.	5	3	10			
7	Twelve acres ditto	.	13	3	24			
8	Barn and sixteen acres .. pasture	.	16	2	22			
9	Nine acres meadow	.	9	2	12			
27	Twelve acres arable	.	13	1	20			
28	Eight acres ditto	.	9	2	27			
26	Seventeen acres ditto	.	19	0	20			
						103	0	27 120 0 0

A farm adjoining to WOOD GREEN COMMON, then let from year to year to Mr. John Buckingham, at £84. per annum.

20	Cottage, stable, and barn field	seeds	.	23	3	10		
21	Wood-green field ditto	.	18	3	0			

(14) These five houses were also pulled down, and the site remains vacant.

(15) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.

				A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
19	Barnard's field	..	..	meadow	20	3	0		
18	Spencer's field	..	..	ditto	12	1	15		
					75	2	25	84	0 0

A capital barn and farm, then let on lease, with other lands, to Mrs. Carter, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Grant, as her under-tenant, at £160. ; the apportioned part of the rent for the lands in this lot to be £135.

16	A capital barn, and Cain's Piece	arable	..	..	22	1	4		
23	A field, about nine acres	..	..	ditto	9	0	0		
25	Dunstan's Well Field ¹⁶	..	..	ditto	17	1	26		
17	Hilly field	..	..	ditto	17	3	0		
10	Older Gutter	..	..	meadow	9	2	26		
11	Eight acres	..	..	ditto	8	1	16		
12	Round five-acres	..	..	ditto	5	0	0		
13 & 14.	Six acres and three acres	..	..	ditto	10	3	26		
15	Long six acres	..	..	ditto	5	3	0		
					106	0	18	135	0 0

On Hand.

22	Several pieces of arable and wood land	..	..	..	33	0	28		
24	Ditto, about	..	..	..	16	1	25		
29	Ditto	..	..	..	82	1	3		
					32	2	30	80	0 0
					367	0	33	419	0 0

Numbers 4, 5, and 6, are in the parish of Clerkenwell, but adjoin to the other parts of the farm.

No. 3, Mr. Grover's house and croft are copyhold, held of the manor of Hornsey, at a small quit rent, and fine at the will of the Lord, being entirely detached from the rest of the estate.

This estate was purchased by the late Mr. Mitchell for £11,910.

LOT XIX.—Three enclosures of meadow land, situate nearly opposite the George and Vulture,¹⁷ on the west side of TOTTENHAM STREET ; contain-

(16) For the situation of Dunstan's Well Field, in Tottenham Wood, see the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.

(17) The George and Vulture at this time, and for many years previous, was a noted tavern, where the citizens from London were used to resort for recreation. The house has been pulled down some years, and there are several houses and shops now standing on its site. The present George and Vulture is a public house, and stands on the site of the old George and Vulture tap, to which are attached the old stables, yard, and out-buildings. The only part of the old house that now remains is the dining or banqueting room, which was a detached building in the garden ; it has been for some years used as a stable by Mr. Thomas Finney. The piece of water still remains. The bowling green is now a garden, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Finney.

ing 17 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, more or less; then let to Mr. Thomas Hollingworth, at £59. per annum; viz.

					A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
331	The five acres	..	..	..	..	4	2	15		
332	The four acres	..	..	..	..	4	0	10		
333	The eight acres	..	..	..	..	8	2	26		
						<hr/>				
						17	1	11	59	10 0
An adjoining piece of land, formerly a rick yard,										
then let to Mr. Anthony Harvey, at £4.						..	1	0	13	4 0 0
						<hr/>				
						18	1	24	63	10 0

These pieces of land were purchased by the late Thomas Smith, Esq.

LOT XX.—128. A field of arable land, called

LORD'S GROVE, situate at WARYN'S GREEN,¹⁸ containing 7 acres, 3 roods, and 23 perches, more or less, then let to Mr. Boon

7 3 23 20 0 0

This piece of land was sold to Mr. Philip Hunt for £540.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE.

LOT XXI.—243, 245. A house situate at STAM-

FORD HILL, near the turnpike; consisting of two parlours, a kitchen, three bed rooms; with servants' rooms, a handsome court or area in front, a good garden and orchard, a barn, stable, cow-houses, and several sheds; two cottages, and a large yard; also, a fine meadow adjoining, called GREAT GALLOW HILL;¹⁹ the whole containing 15 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches, more or less, and then let with lots 22 and 23, to Mr. Bewley Morrison, at £108. The apportioned rent for this lot to be £45., but the annual value was then supposed to be upwards of £60.

15 1 8 45 0 0

This property was bought by the late Mr. Guest, for £1675.

LOT XXII. No. 247.—A meadow, called LITTLE

GALLOW HILL,²⁰ containing 7 acres and 26 perches, more or less, adjoining to HANGERS LANE,²¹ and then let to Mr. Morrison, with lots

(18) Called Warner's Field, in the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.

(19) See *ibid.* (20) See *ibid.* (21) Called Chisley Lane, in the said Survey.

21 and 23, from year to year, at £108. The ap-
 portioned part of the rent for this lot to be £15... 7 0 26 15 0 0
 This piece of land was bought by Mr Philip Hunt, for £535.

LOT XXIII. No. 240.—A meadow, called MARSH
 FIELD, containing 19 acres, 1 rood, and 6 perches,
 more or less, situated on the west side of the
 TOTTENHAM ROAD at STAMFORD HILL; then let
 with the two preceding lots, from year to year, to
 Mr. Morrison, at £108. The apportioned part of
 the rent for this lot to be £48. 19 1 6 48 0 0
 This land was bought by Barclay, for £1635.

LOT XXIV.—199, 219. Two fields, called Bald-
 win's;²² containing 21 acres, 3 roods, and 26
 perches, more or less; then occupied by Mr.
 John Smythe, at £55. per annum 21 3 26 55 0 0
 This land was purchased by the late Richard Mountford, Esq. for £1575.

LOT XXV.—A barn, and two inclosures, con-
 taining 7 acres, 3 roods, and 26 perches, more or
 less; situate at the bottom of MARSH LANE, then
 let to Mr. Charles Dyson, at £54. per annum.
 42 A barn, and Lord's Field 7 0 12
 40 The two acres 0 3 14
 7 3 26 24 0 0
 This was bought by the late Mr. Charles Dyson, for £665.

LOT XXVI.—A house and stable opposite the
 George and Vulture,²³ let to Mr. Thomas Lee, at
 per annum 9 9 0

LOT XXVII.—A house, stable, and garden, situate
 on the west side of the high road at TOTTENHAM;
 then let to Mr. Charles Brown, at per annum 12 0 0
 This property was sold to Mr. Brown, for £325. It is now the property
 of Mr. John Hindle: there are several houses built on this garden.²⁴

LOT XXVIII.—A slip of land, with the building
 thereon, situate on the west side of the high road

(22) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey of 1619. (23) See the Survey.

(24) Part of Southfield, at St. Loy's;—see the Survey,

at TOTTENHAM; containing 1 rood and 13 perches, more or less; then let to Mr. Thomas Chance, at a ground rent of £10., and on which he erected several houses

A. R. P. L. S. D.

10 0 0

This property was sold to the late Mr. John Pitt, for £315.

LOT XXIX.—A piece of land on the east side of the high road at TOTTENHAM, then let on a building lease, for 61 years from Lady-day, 1778, to the late Mr. Richard Hunt, at a ground rent of £2. 2s., and on which he erected two good houses
This piece of land was bought by Mr. Hunt, for £86.

2 2 0

LOT XXX.—The corn and oil mills, called TOTTENHAM MILLS, situate on the River Lea; consisting of a dwelling house, a corn mill, and an oil mill, with other buildings for conducting and carrying on such extensive works: and also, several inclosed and common marsh lands; containing in the whole about 53 acres, more or less; then let to Mr. Edward Wyburd, at a ground rent of £210. per annum.

The site of the mill and inclosed grass lands adjoining

8 0 34

Tottenham Hale Field²⁵

7 0 0

A road in Tottenham Hale common field

0 2 33

In the Common Marshes.²⁶

In wild marsh, nine pieces of land

11 2 5

In clendish hills marsh, 2 pieces

3 1 5

In lock mead, 2 pieces

5 1 38

In mitchley marsh, 2 pieces

1 2 14

In mill mead 6 pieces

15 0 25

52 3 34 210 0 0

These mills and the lands were for some years in the occupation of the late Mr. Charles Pratt, who was, in 1816, succeeded by Messrs. Curtoys and Mathew; they are now in the occupation of Mr. Edward Bell. These mills and lands are now the property of the New River Company, who purchased them in 1836, of Mr. John Cock. The tenant of these mills received from the

(25) See the Survey.

(26) See *ibid.*

River Lea Company a yearly payment of £50.; and there is a toll payable by persons, cattle, &c., passing over the mill bridge.²⁷

The property was purchased by the late John Cook, Esq., for £3000.

LOT XXXI.—202. Three neat small houses, with gardens, and a meadow adjoining; situate at Hale Green, and then let to Mr. Whyburd, at £6. per annum 2 2 21 6 0 0

These houses were sold for £205.; they are now in the occupation of

The following lots consist of meadow lands, lying in the Common Marshes²⁸ Tottenham, subject, part of the year, to right of common by the inhabitants.

The lands were in the occupation of Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Chase, and were let from year to year; and those in Mr. Paine's occupation, were let with other lands, on lease expiring at lady-day, 1791; but as each tenant occupied several parcels of marsh land, of different values, at one gross rent for the whole, a distinct rent was set upon each piece according to its supposed value, so as to make up the whole of each tenant's rent: and it was intended that the purchaser of each lot should receive from the respective tenants, the apportioned rents affixed to each parcel or lot; and also, as several of the pieces of marsh lands are intersected by the navigable cut or canal of the River Lea Company, the purchaser of each lot to be entitled to the respective annual payments due from the said Company, for the land taken into such cut, as the quantity so taken was included in each lot.

In Wild Marsh,—in Lower or Far Shoot.

			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
LOT XXXII.—1.	A piece of land then										
	let to Mr. Chase	.. ..	4	3	22						
3	A ditto, let to ditto	.. ..	3	1	14						
			<hr/>			8	0	36	11	4	0
2	A ditto, let to Mr. Wilmot	.. ..	7	2	27						
4	A ditto, let to ditto	.. ..	1	3	31						
			<hr/>			9	2	18	13	10	0
						<hr/>			<hr/>		
						17	3	14	24	14	0

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £735.

(27) See ante, title "The Mills."

(28) For these marshes see the Survey, and the recent map and title "The Marshes."

In Wild Marsh, in Middle or Coombes-acre Shoot.

		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
LOT XXXIII.—8.	A piece of land									
	then let to Mr. Wilmot	..	1	2	0	0		12	12	0
9	A ditto, let to ditto	..	7	0	0	0				
7	A ditto, let to Mr. Paine	..	0	3	15					
23	A piece in Harp Rood Shoot, let to Mr. Paine, and intersected by the cut	..	1	2	9			2	18	0
			10	3	24			15	10	0

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £435.

In Wild Marsh, in Common-piece Shoot.

LOT XXXIV.—49.	A piece of land,									
	then let to Mr. Paine	..	0	1	1					
52	A ditto, ditto	..	0	2	6					
58	A ditto, ditto	..	0	1	34					
								1	1	1
								1	11	0

In Holme's Shoot.

63	A piece of land then let to Mr. Wilmot	..	9	3	33	13	0	0		
			11	0	34	14	11	0		

All these pieces are intersected by the cut, and they were sold or knocked down at £406.

In Wild Marsh, in Yolkford Shoot.

LOT XXXV.—65.	A piece of land,									
	then let to Mr. Chase	..	3	0	10	4	4	0		
66	A ditto, then let to Mr. Paine	..	7	2	32	9	15	0		
67	A ditto, then let to Mr. Wilmot	..	1	3	0					
68	A ditto, ditto	..	1	3	13					
			14	1	15	18	13	0		

These lands are intersected by the cut; they were sold or knocked down at £575.

In Wild Marsh,—in Yolkford Shoot, intersected by the cut.

LOT XXXVI.—69	A piece of land,									
	then let to Mr. Chase	..	5	0	28	6	0	0		

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	P.
An inclosed piece of marsh land, called the Holmes, ²⁹ then let to Mr. Wilmot	10	2	17	15	0	0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>					
	15	3	5	21	0	0			

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £810.

In Broad-Mead Marsh.

LOT XXXVII.—5 A piece of land, then let to Mr. Paine	12	2	30			
3 A ditto ditto	0	2	23			
	<hr/>					
	13	1	13	14	10	0

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £485.

In Broad-Mead Marsh.

LOT XXXVIII.—7 A piece of land, then let to Mr. Paine	3	2	16	3	17	0
8 A ditto, then let to Mr. Chase	1	1	11	}	3	6
10 A ditto ditto	1	3	0			

In Clendish Hills Marsh.

1 A piece of land, then let to Mr. Wilmot	2	1	35	}	3	18	0
25 A ditto ditto	0	3	30				
3 A ditto, then let to Mr. Paine	0	1	4				
4 A ditto ditto	1	0	36				
13 A ditto ditto	0	1	39				
21 A ditto ditto	2	0	29				
24 A ditto ditto	1	2	24				
29 A ditto ditto	0	0	35				
	<hr/>			6	0	7	7
				<hr/>			0
	16	0	19	18	1	0	

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £485.

In Mitchley Marsh.

LOT XXXIX.—7 A piece of land, then let to Mr. Wilmot	3	2	21			
31 A ditto ditto	0	1	23			
4 A ditto ditto	1	3	0			
	<hr/>			5	3	4
				4	14	0

(29) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey.

			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	L.	S.	D.
10	A piece of land, then let to Mr. Chase	..	..	..	..	0	1	38	0	6	0
17	A ditto, then let to Mr. Paine	..	..	3	2	20					
18	A ditto ditto	..	..	0	2	33					
22	A ditto ditto	..	..	0	2	31					
25	A ditto ditto	..	..	0	1	29					
28	A ditto ditto	..	..	0	3	1					
39	A ditto ditto	..	..	0	1	11					
						<hr/>			6	2	5
									<hr/>		
									12	3	7
									<hr/>		
									10	5	0

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £315.

In Lock Mead Marsh.

LOT XL.—3 A piece of land, then let to Mr. Wilmot											
						2	1	26	2	12	0
4	A ditto, then let to Mr. Paine	..	..	..	..	2	0	35	2	6	0
						<hr/>			<hr/>		
									4	2	21
									<hr/>		
									4	18	0

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £190.

The manors belonging to these estates were not offered to sale at that time in order to give an opportunity to the several copyholders to enfranchise their copyholds.

The copyholds are held under fines at the will of the Lord; the rental of them amounts to about £4500. a year, and the quit-rents to about £50. per annum.

As all, or the greatest part of the title deeds of the above several lots concern many other considerable estates of the vendor, and therefore could not be given up, but the several purchasers of any lot or lots, amounting in the whole to one thousand pounds and upwards, might have attested copies, in the first instance, of the material title deeds, at the expense of the vendor; the purchaser or purchasers of any lot or lots, not amounting in the whole to one thousand pounds, might have attested copies of such deeds as they should think proper, at their own expense. The vendor entering into the usual covenants with the several purchasers to produce the title-deeds, on reasonable request. The original title deeds, referring to any particular lots only, were to be given up to the purchasers of such lots.

The whole of the foregoing property was estimated at about £70,000. as the value of the property, some of the lots were not sold at this sale, but they were disposed of afterwards by private contract. Mount Pleasant estate was not sold, but the sum it was bought in at is included in the above estimate as the value of the property at this time.

When the late Henry Hare Townsend came to the estate it was encumbered, and he sold it in order to discharge all the incumbrances, and also the debts of his late father, James Townsend, Esq.³⁰

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF GROVE HOUSE, AND THE MANORS OF
TOTTENHAM, AND OTHER PROPERTY, IN 1805.

Grove House.

The following are some particulars which relate to Grove House, and the Manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbeneys, and Mockings, and other the estates formerly the possessions of the late Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine, afterwards the property of Henry Hare Townsend, Esq., deceased, which were put up for sale, by Mr. Edward Smith, at Garraway's Coffee House, in Change Alley, Cornhill, on the 10th of April, 1805, in four lots.

LOT I.—A substantial freehold residence, called GROVE HOUSE, containing four bed chambers and two dressing rooms, and closets, coach yard, stabling for ten horses, two double coach-houses, farm yard, hay barn, four-stall stable, and other domestic offices, pleasure and kitchen gardens, green-house, graperies, and melon ground, with two meadows adjoining, containing together with the gardens, yards, site of the house and premises, fifteen acres, the land tax of which was redeemed. The ornamental trees in front of the grove were to be taken at a valuation.

These premises were purchased by the late Thomas Smith, Esq., Gray's Inn, solicitor, for £5760. Mr. Smith resided in this house for several years after he became the purchaser: it is now occupied by Mr. Binns, as a quakers' school.

The Manors, &c.

LOT II.—The manors of TOTTENHAM, PEMBROKES, BRUCES, DAWBENEYS, and MOCKINGS, extending over the whole parish of TOTTENHAM, containing about FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES. The waste lands in the parish were valued at about eight thousand pounds, the Lord's share of which was then considerable; with a fishery on the River Lea, and a large quantity of timber, principally elms, standing on the waste, were included in the purchase. There was a quantity of brick earth and gravel on the copyhold lands, which could not be dug, nor any timber cut, without the licence of the Lord. The copyhold estates were then of the annual value of upwards of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, with fines at the will of the Lord on the improved rents and reliefs on sundry freeholds. There

(30) See the abstract of the bargains and sale of September the 14th, 1787, Appendix No. 2.

were thirty-eight copyhold tenants, the average of whose ages was fifty-six years. Five game keepers might be appointed by the lord of the manor. The quit-rents, freehold and copyhold, were about £36. per annum. The trees in the grove were not to belong to the purchaser of this lot, they having been sold to the purchaser of lot 1. The profits arising from the manor were to belong to the purchaser from the 29th of September, 1805, except a certain rent of £10. 10s. per annum, payable by the trustees of the River Lea, which was reserved.

These manors were bought by the late Alderman Sir William Curtis, Bart., for £11,000. They are now the property of Sir William Curtis, the present baronet.

LOT III.—A freehold dwelling house and gardens, situate in Blackup Lane, adjoining lot 1; with yard, chaise-house, two-stall stable, wash-house, laundry, and out-buildings, then in the occupation of Mr. Usher, at £22. 1s. per annum; land tax redeemed.

These premises were sold to Mr. Usher, for £419. 10s. They are now the property of Mr. Charles Shadbolt, and in his occupation.

LOT IV.—Two freehold meadows, adjoining lots I and III, in Blackup Lane, containing together 5 acres, 2 roods, and 20 poles, more or less; then also in the occupation of Mr. Usher, at £28. 15s. per annum: land tax redeemed.

These meadows were sold for £890. to Mr. Usher, and are now the property of Mr. Shadbolt.

LOT V.—A freehold estate, comprising The Bull public house, near TOTTENHAM GREEN, with garden, barn, and stable yard, extending about 300 feet in front, by a considerable depth; then let to Mr. G. Forster, at £36. 15s. per annum; land tax redeemed.

These premises were sold to Mr. Gummer, of London Wall, for £920., who built on the ground in the front and on the east side of the highway from the south-west, and also on the south side of the said ground, several small tenements abutting on Grove Place, towards the south.

LOT VI.—A valuable freehold plot of ground,³¹ on the border of the high road, near TOTTENHAM GREEN, extending upwards of 380 feet in front, by a depth of 60 feet; in hand; land tax redeemed.

(31) This piece of ground was formerly the site of the Hermitage mentioned in Bedwell's "Brief History of the Town of Tottenham High Cross, 1631."

This property was sold for £435., to Charles Tuck : a row of neat houses occupies the site of this ground, called GROVE PLACE.

Mockings House.

LOT VII.—A freehold farm, called MOCKINGS, containing 43 acres, more or less, of meadow and arable land, with an approach to the same on the border of MARSH LANE, about a quarter of a mile from TOTTENHAM STREET ; a farm house, surrounded by a spring moat, gardens, large barn, stabling, cart lodges, &c. The farm was in hand. Land tax redeemed.

This estate was sold or knocked down at £3000. ; the house has been pulled down some years ; but the moat still remains.

The Crows Nest.

LOT VIII.—A freehold estate, called CROWS NEST FARM, situate in Willoughby Lane, near Willoughby House, TOTTENHAM, with a cottage, farm yard, barn, stabling for nine horses, coach-house, cart lodge, out-buildings, and meadow land, containing together 10 acres, more or less, then let to Mr. Charles Dyson, at £72. 8s. 9d. ; land tax redeemed.

This was sold for £1330.

Asplins.

LOT IX.—A freehold estate, called ASPLINS, situate in MARSH LANE, TOTTENHAM, with a large farm-house, offices, gardens, orchard, farm and rick yards, barn, stabling for six horses, cow-house, and out-buildings, with several enclosures of arable and meadow land, containing together about 59 acres, more or less ; part in hand, and the remainder in the occupation of Mr. John Dyson, tenant at will ; land tax redeemed.

This property was sold or knocked at £3860. It was for several years in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Ridge ; and now in the occupation of Mr. Delano.

LOT X.—A freehold field of garden ground, called HARDINGS, situate in MARSH LANE, opposite the farm house of ASPLINS, containing 7 acres and 12 poles, more or less, with a barn on the same ; then let to Mr. William Furnish, at £30. per annum : land tax redeemed.

This piece of land was sold for £750.

LOT XI.—An enclosed freehold meadow, called the HOLMES, abutting on the River Lea, containing 10 acres, 2 roods, and 17 poles, more or less ; then in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, with other lands. The apportioned rent for this lot, £30. per annum, Land tax redeemed.

This piece of land was sold or knocked down at £690.

Several pieces in some of the following lots are intersected by a navigable cut of the River Lea, from which the tenant receives an annual compensation from the trustees thereof; but the measure of the land is exclusive of the same.

Open Marsh Land.

LOT XII.—Six parcels of freehold marsh land adjoining, containing together 7 acres, 1 rood, and 26 poles, more or less, with the new cut of the River Lea, running through the land; then in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £14. per annum; land tax redeemed.

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £380.

LOT XIII.—Two pieces of freehold marsh land adjoining, containing 10 acres and twelve poles, more or less; bounded by the new cut, in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £20. per annum; land tax redeemed.

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £505.

LOT XIV.—A piece of freehold marsh land, in HOLM'S SHOOT, bounded by the new cut, containing 9 acres, 3 roods, and 33 poles, more or less, in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £18. per annum; land tax redeemed.

This piece of land was sold or knocked down at £490.

LOT XV.—Six pieces of freehold marsh land, in WILD MARSH, and HARP SHOOT, with the New Cut running through the land, containing 2 acres, and 33 poles, more or less, then in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £4. per annum. Land tax redeemed.

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £115.

LOT XVI.—Three pieces of freehold marsh land, in WILD MARSH, Middle Acres Shoot, containing 9 acres, 1 rood, and 15 poles, more or less, then in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £16. per annum; land tax redeemed.

These pieces of land were sold or knocked down at £470.

LOT XVII.—Four pieces of freehold marsh land, bounded by the Old River Lea and Edmonton Marsh, containing together 17 acres, 3 roods, and 24 poles, more or less, then in the occupation of Mr. Wilmott, at an apportioned rent of £30.; land tax redeemed.

These pieces of ground were sold or knocked down at £930.

These estates being held with a larger property under one title, the purchaser was to have copies of such deeds as he might deem requisite.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF PARSONAGE, OR MOATED HOUSE,
AND THE GREAT TITHES OF THE PARISH OF TOTTENHAM.

ON THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1797, the mansion, called THE PARSONAGE, or MOATED HOUSE, with the gardens, various pieces of water, land, and premises, situate in White Hart Lane, Tottenham, the property of the late STEPHEN JERMYN, Esq., and the whole of the great tithes of the parish of Tottenham, the Home Farm, the Tile Kiln Farm, land in Long Hedge Field, the Hide Field in Edmonton, and land in Tottenham and Edmonton Marshes, were put up for sale by auction, by Coxe, Burrell, and Foster, at Garraway's Coffee House, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, in four lots.

LOT I.—All that capital brick mansion, the MOATED HOUSE or PARSONAGE,³² with very spacious entrance hall, large dining parlour, drawing room, and breakfast room or library; double flight of handsome stairs, supported by columns, leading to five lofty chambers, with dressing rooms, &c.; six excellent upper rooms or servants' sleeping apartments; kitchen, brew-house, wash-house, offices of every description, and cellaring, with extensive garden, various pieces of water, grove, orchard, stabling, coach-house, barn, farm house, and premises; occupying a space of 10 acres, 2 roods, and 38 perches, with 38 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches of adjoining pasture land, making in the whole a domain of 49 acres, 23 perches, connected in a ring fence, situate in White Hart Lane, a short distance from the turnpike road.³³

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1 Mansion house, offices, barns, farm house, and premises, with garden, orchard, one small field, and various pieces of water					10	3 38
2 Six acres adjoining	6	3	2			
3 Three acres ditto	3	3	20			

(32) The Manor House of PEMBROKES; see the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.

(33) See the Survey, and also the recent Map of the parish of Tottenham.

Tithe free, and held under lease as the first lot, and for the same term, subject to a rent of £6. per annum, payable to the Dean and Chapter.

This farm was bought by Mr. Whitehead, for £1200.

LOT III.—Thirty-six acres and three roods of arable land; of which land, 31 acres, 3 roods, and 11 perches lies in TOTTENHAM COMMON FIELD, called LONG HEDGE.³⁴ The remainder of this lot, 4 acres, 3 roods, and 29 perches, lies in the Hide Common Field,³⁵ and Crooked Croft, an adjoining inclosure.

						A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1	Long Hedge	..	..	..	..	3	3	27			
2	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	39			
3	Ditto	..	..	..	..	0	3	36			
4	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1	2	26			
5	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1	0	15			
6	Ditto	..	..	..	..	3	3	35			
7	Ditto	..	..	..	..	8	3	26			
8	Ditto	..	..	..	..	9	1	7			
									31	3	11
9	The Hide	..	..	..	..				1	0	21
10	Crooked Croft	..	..	..	..				3	3	8
									36	3	0

Tithe free, and held under the same tenure as the foregoing lots, subject to a rent of £4. per annum.

This land was sold for or bought in at £810.

LOT IV.—The TILE KILN FARM, consisting of arable, pasture, and meadow land, in EDMONTON parish; and comprising two cottages, a barn, stable, offices, and garden; situate on the banks of the New River, which winds through the land; and of which land 18 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches is on a pleasing eminence; of the remaining land 2 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches lies in CRAB TREE FIELD, near PALMERS GREEN; and five parcels, containing 5 acres and 10 perches in EDMONTON Marsh.

1	The Tile Kiln Farm, two cottages, barn, stable, offices, and gardens, in five pieces of meadow, pasture, and arable land ..										
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7	Edmonton Marsh	..	..	..	..	0	3	32			

(34) Long Hedge Field is in the Parish of Edmonton.

(35) The Hide Field, and Crooked Croft, are also in the parish of Edmonton.

					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
8	Edmonton Marsh	..	..	..	..	1	1	36		
9	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1	0	24		
10	Ditto	..	..	..	..	0	3	34		
11	Ditto	..	..	..	..	0	2	4		
									5	0 10
12	Crab Tree Field, near Palmers Green	..							2	1 32
									26	1 34

Tithe free, held under lease as the former lot, and subject to a rent of £3. per annum. The tenant had notice to quit at Lady-day, 1798.

This estate was sold for or bought in at £780.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF A FREEHOLD FARM, CALLED  
GRAINGER'S OR DUCKET'S FARM,<sup>36</sup>

Situate in LORDSHIP LANE, TOTTENHAM, and extending to the Hornsey Road, in the County of Middlesex, consisting of four inclosures of meadow land and rick yard piece, containing 69 acres, 3 roods, and 36 perches, be the same more or less, with the growing timber thereon; then in the possession of Messrs. Edward and Thomas Phillips, at the rent of £70. per annum, was put up for sale by auction, by Messrs. Skinner, Dyke, and Skinner, on the 13th of July, 1798, at Garraway's Coffee House, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

|                                    |    |    |    |    |   |    |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| The Ten Acres and Stack Yard Piece | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 2 | 3  |
| Slip Grove                         | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 0 | 4  |
| Rough Pasture                      | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 2 | 17 |
| Butcher's Field Grove              | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 3 | 12 |
|                                    |    |    |    | 69 | 3 | 36 |

This was a part only of Ducket's Manor Farm.

This estate was purchased by Edward and Thomas Phillips, for £3890.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF PART OF THE NURSERY GROUNDS
AT TOTTENHAM, FOR MANY YEARS KNOWN AS "COLEMAN'S
NURSERY."

ON THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1810, this part of the nursery ground was put up for sale by Messrs. Hoggart and Phillips, at the Auction Mart opposite the Bank of England, in thirty-two lots, by order of the devisees in trust named

(36) See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, of 1619.



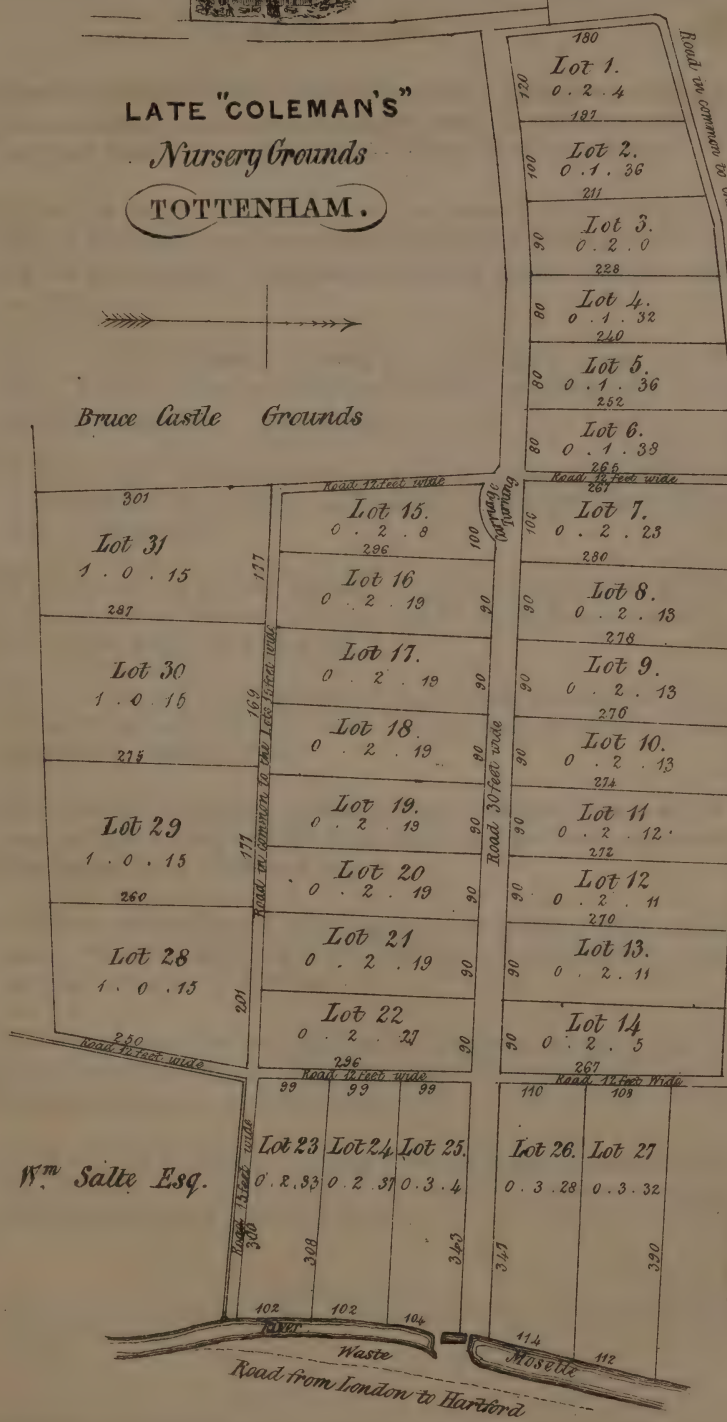
LATE "COLEMAN'S"
Nursery Grounds
TOTTENHAM.

Bruce Castle Grounds

Edw. d. Jenson Esq.

Mr. Coleman

Mr. Coleman



in the will of the late William Coleman, deceased.³⁷ This ground is situated on the west side of the high road leading to Hertford, bounded on the east by the River Moselle, containing 22 acres of land,—land tax redeemed.

LOT I.³⁸—A plot of ground, containing 2 roods and 4 poles; 120 feet in front of the intended new road, which opens upon Tottenham Church, and 180 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence on the road. Sold for £215.

LOT II.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 1, containing 1 rood and 36 poles; 100 feet in front, and 197 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 1. Sold for £105.

LOT III.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 2, containing 2 roods; 90 feet in front and 211 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 2. Sold for £110.

LOT IV.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 3, containing 1 rood and 32 poles; 80 feet in front, and 228 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 3. Sold for £100.

LOT V.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 4, containing 1 rood and 36 poles, 80 feet in front, and 240 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 4. Sold for £135.

LOT VI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 5, containing 1 rood and 38 poles; 80 feet in front, and 265 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 5. Sold for £105.

LOT VII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 6, containing 2 roods and 23 poles; 100 feet in front, and 267 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence on the road. Sold for £175.

LOT VIII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 7, containing 2 roods and 13 poles; 90 feet in front, and 280 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 7. Sold for £150.

LOT IX.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 8, containing 2 roods and 13 poles; 90 feet in front, and 276 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 8. Sold for £145.

(37) He died 1808.

(38) There are four neat houses built on this ground, which front towards the west on the Gravel Pit Field.

- LOT X.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 9, containing 2 roods and 13 poles; 90 feet in front and 274 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 9. Sold for £150.
- LOT XI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 10, containing 2 roods, and 12 poles; 90 feet in front and 272 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 10. Sold for £150.
- LOT XII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 11, containing 2 roods and 11 poles; 90 feet in front and 270 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 11. Sold for £150.
- LOT XIII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 12, containing 2 roods and 11 poles; 90 feet in front and 268 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 12. Sold for £155.
- LOT XIV.—A plot of ground adjoining lot 13, containing 2 roods and 5 poles; 90 feet in front and 267 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 13. Sold for £180.
- LOT XV.—A plot of ground, opposite to lot 7, containing 2 roods and 8 poles; 100 feet in front and 296 feet in depth. Sold for £160. There are several tenements built on this ground, which front northwards on the new road called Church Road.
- LOT XVI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 15, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 15. Sold for £150.
- LOT XVII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 16, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 16. Sold for £150. There are several tenements built on this piece of ground, which also front northward on Church Road.
- LOT XVIII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 17, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 17. Sold for £145. There are also several tenements built on this ground, which front northward on Church Road.
- LOT XIX.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 18, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front, and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 18. Sold for £150. There are also several tenements built on this ground, which front northward on Church Road.
- LOT XX.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 19, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front, and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the

fence against lot 19. Sold for £150. There are also several tenements built on this ground, which front northward on Church Road.

LOT XXI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 20, containing 2 roods and 19 poles; 90 feet in front, and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 20. Sold for £180. There are also several tenements built on this ground, which front northward on Church Road.

LOT XXII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 21, containing 2 roods and 27 poles; 90 feet in front, and 296 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 21. Sold for £100. There are two good houses built on this ground which front northward on Church Road.

N.B. Lots 20, 21, 22, are now the property of Mr. Thomas Sanders, and used as a brick-field.

LOT XXIII.—A plot of ground, containing 2 roods and 33 poles; 102 feet in front of the High North Road and 300 feet in depth, bounded by the River Moselle: the purchaser to make the fence on the road. Sold for £370.

LOT XXIV.³⁹ — A plot of ground, adjoining lot 23, containing 2 roods and 37 poles; 102 feet in front of the High North Road and 308 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 23. Sold for £520. There are some respectable messuages built on this ground.

LOT XXV.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 23, containing 3 roods and 4 poles; 104 feet in front of the High North Road and 343 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 24. Sold for £530. There are some respectable messuages built on this ground.

LOT XXVI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 25, containing 3 roods and 28 poles; 114 feet in front of the High North Road and 347 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 25. Sold for £500. There are some small tenements built on this ground.

LOT XXVII.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 26, containing 3 roods and 33 poles; 112 feet in front of the High North Road and 390 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 26. Sold for £440. There are some small tenements built on this ground.

LOT XXVIII.—A plot of ground, on the rear of lots 21 and 22, containing 1 acre and 15 poles; 201 feet in front of the intended new road, and 250 in depth. Sold for £305.

(39) In 1839, Mr. Fletcher having become the owner of lots 23, 24, and 25, he enclosed the Moselle in front, with an oak fence and gates at each end, making a carriage drive in front of the houses.

LOT XXIX.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 28, and on the rear of lots 19 and 20, containing 1 acre and 15 poles; 177 feet in front and 260 feet in depth; the purchaser to make the fence against lot 28. Sold for £300.

LOT XXX.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 29 and on the rear of lots 17 and 18, containing 1 acre and 15 poles; 169 feet in front and 275 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 29. Sold for £300.

LOT XXXI.—A plot of ground, adjoining lot 30 and on the rear of lots 15 and 16, containing 1 acre and 15 poles; 177 feet in front and 301 feet in depth: the purchaser to make the fence against lot 30. Sold for £300.

As the title deeds related to other estates, the vendors were to retain them in their custody, and enter into the usual covenants for the production of them to the respective purchasers at this sale, who might have attested copies of such title deeds, at his or their own expense.

Mr. Hoggart stated that a bridge was to be built over the Moselle by the trustees, and the purchasers were to pay after the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their respective purchase monies towards the expenses; the old bridge was to be taken away; which would not exceed 200 guineas, including the materials of the old one. The purchasers were to contribute towards making the new roads. The estate was free from land tax.

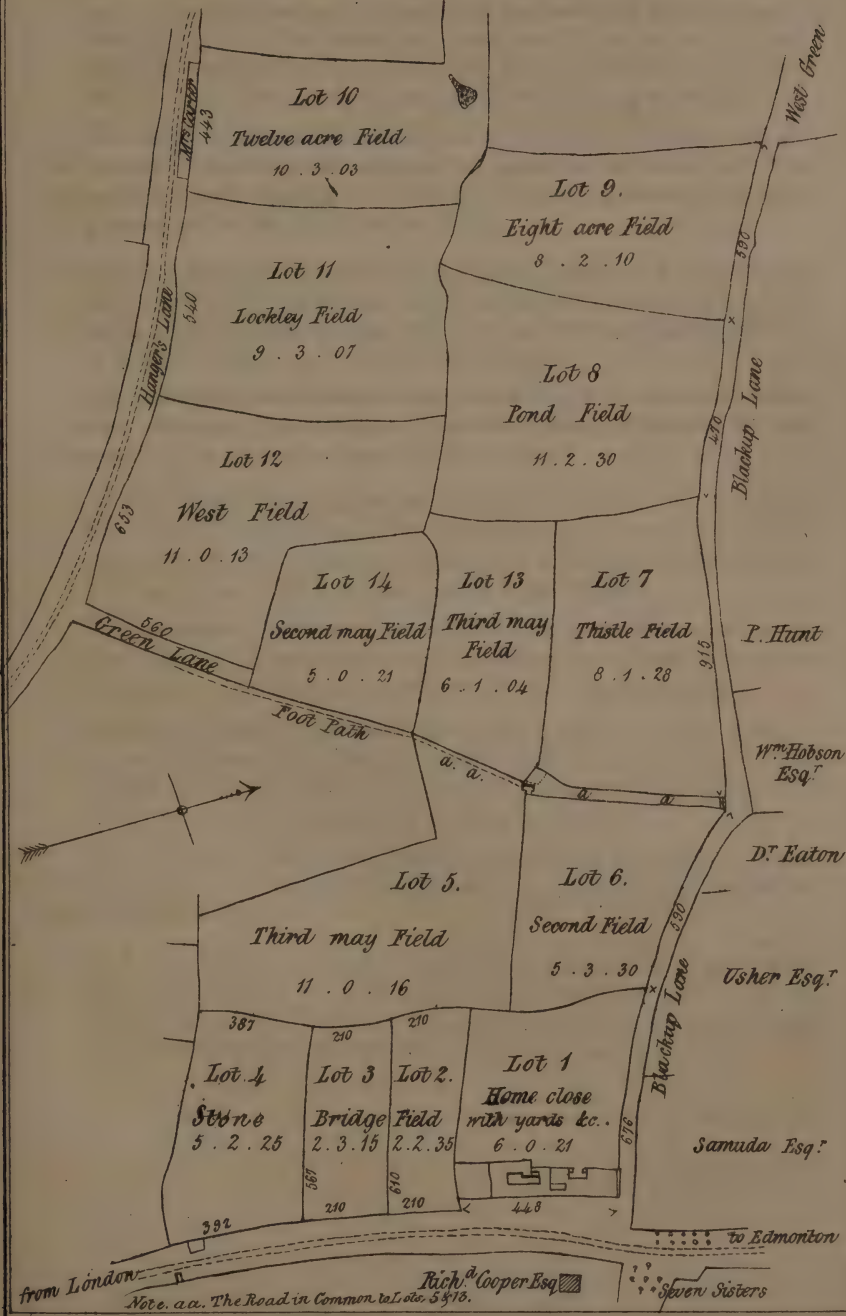
That part of Coleman's Nursery from the site of the ground on which the house in the occupation of Mr. Baylis and the factory stands, with the site of Mr. Coleman's house, opposite the White Hart Inn, on the south side of the bridge, and the land northward to Mr. Soames's wall, with the orchard behind, was not put up to auction with the other part of the Nursery Ground above mentioned, but was bought by private contract by Mr. Herbert, who built the house and the factory.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF BUSHEY HANGER FARM.

ON THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1811, BUSHEY HANGER FARM was put up for sale by auction, by Messrs. Hoggart and Phillips, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane; consisting of a freehold estate, land tax redeemed, called Bushey Hanger Farm,³⁹ comprising upwards of 106 acres of land, in fourteen lots; situated in front of the high road, opposite the Seven Sisters, at Tottenham, and on the south side of Blackup Lane.

(39 See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

BUSHEY HANGER FARM , TOTTENHAM .



This comprises other part of what was SEDINS, or GWARDENS, of the WHEAT FIELD, and of the Two Meadows: this was sold to Mr. Alliston, for £1100.

LOT VI.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 1, comprising Second Field, as marked in the plan, containing 5 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches, more or less, of meadow land, extending 590 feet in front of Blackup Lane.

The fence on the east side of the road leading to lots 5 and 13 to be made and maintained by the purchaser of this lot, who is to widen that part of Blackup Lane in front of his lot, as marked in the plan: this piece of land was sold for £790.

LOT VII.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 6, comprising Thistle Field, as marked in the plan, containing 8 acres, 1 rood, and 28 perches, more or less, of arable land, extending 915 feet in front of Blackup Lane.

The fence on the west side of the road leading to lots 5 and 13 is to be considered as belonging to the purchaser of this lot, who is to widen that part of Blackup Lane in front of his lot, as marked in the plan: this piece of land was not sold at this time.

LOT VIII.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 7, comprising Pond Field, as marked in the plan, containing 11 acres, 2 roods, and 30 perches, more or less, of meadow land, extending 470 feet in front of West Green Lane: this was not sold at this time, but it was bought in at 1060 guineas.

LOT IX.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 8, comprising Eight Acre Field, as marked in the plan, containing 8 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, more or less, of arable land, extending 590 feet in front of West Green Lane: this was not sold at this time, but it was bought in at £810.

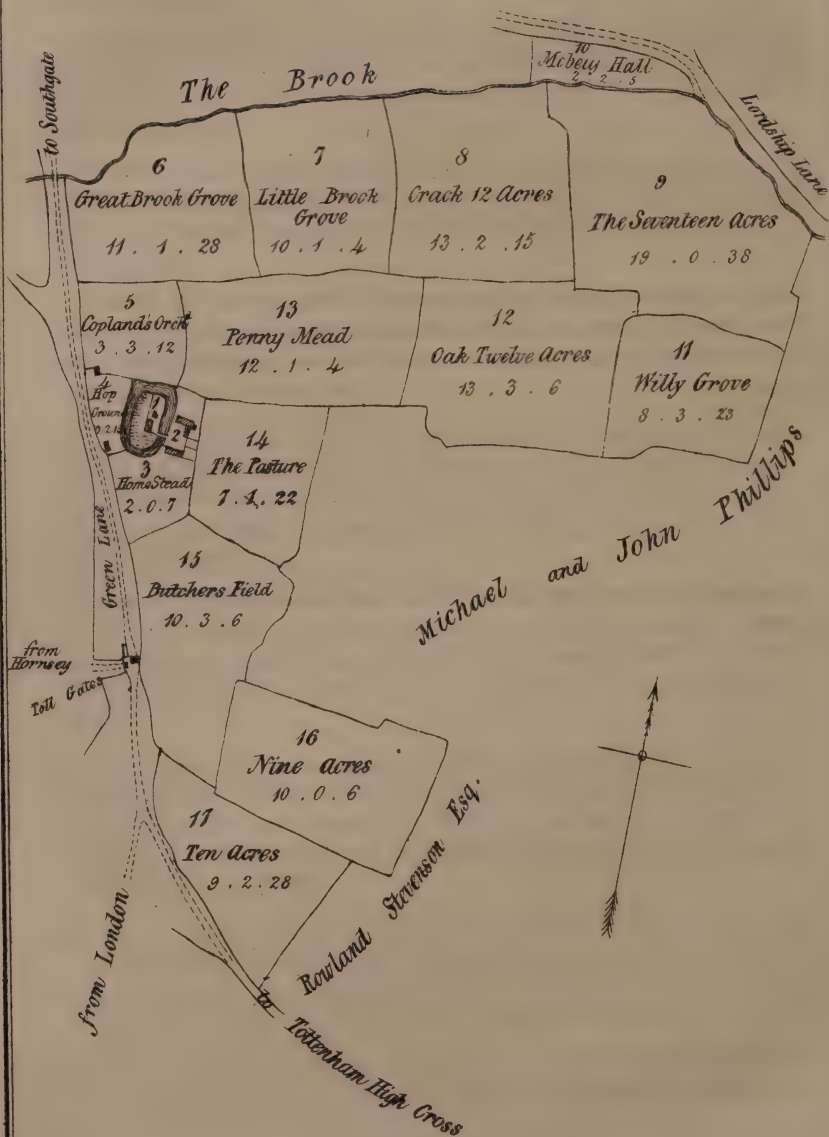
LOT X.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 9, and extending nearly to the road leading from Tottenham to Hornsey, comprising the field called Twelve Acre Field, as marked in the plan, containing 10 acres, 3 roods, and 3 perches, more or less, of arable land. This was sold for £900.

LOT XI.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 10, comprising Lockley Field, as marked in the plan, containing 9 acres, 3 roods, and 7 perches, more or less, extending 540 feet in front of the road from Tottenham to Hornsey: this piece of land was sold for £1000.

LOT XII.—A valuable freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lot 11, comprising West Field, as marked in the plan, containing 11 acres and

DUCKETTS FARM,

TOTTENHAM.



13 perches, more or less, extending 653 feet in front of the road leading from Tottenham to Hornsey : this was sold for £1200.

LOT XIII.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lots 5, 7, and 14, comprising First May or Meg Field, containing together 6 acres, 1 rood, and 4 perches, more or less, of meadow land, with a right of way through a road of about 25 feet in width from Blackup Lane, through Second Field to this lot and lot 5 : this was not sold at this time, but bought in at £600.

LOT XIV.—A freehold estate, land tax redeemed, adjoining lots 12 and 13, comprising Second May or Meg Field, containing 5 acres and 21 perches, more or less, of meadow land, and approached by a green lane from the road leading from Tottenham to Hornsey. This piece of land was sold for £500.

Lots 7, 8, 9, and 13, were not sold at the auction on the 13th of June, 1811. They were put up for sale by Messrs. Hoggart and Phillips, on the 10th of October following, in consequence of the former purchaser not having completed his purchase. Lot 1 at the second sale, was lot 7 at the sale in June ; lot 2 at the second sale, was lot 8 at the sale in June ; lot 3 at the second sale, was lot 9 at the sale in June ; lot 4 at the second sale, was lot 13 at the sale in June. The whole of these four lots were afterwards sold by private contract, for about £3000.

These estates being part of a larger property, the purchasers could not have the original deeds and writings, but they might be supplied with attested copies of such deeds and writings as should be deemed requisite, at their own expense.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF DUCKET'S MANOR FARM.

ON THE 31ST OF JULY, 1821, this farm was put up for sale, by Mr. Robins, of Warwick Street, Golden Square, at Garraway's Coffee House, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, which comprised the site of a great part of the ancient MANOR OF DUCKETS, with a compact residence, offices, garden, orchard, yards, and out-buildings, surrounded by a moat ; an enclosed farm yard, with barns, stables, &c., and sundry enclosures of meadow and arable land, containing 140 acres, 2 roods, and 5 perches, bounded by a stream of water, and the turnpike road from Tottenham to Southgate, Hornsey, &c. ; then in the occupation of James Angle, Esq.

				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1	House, gardens, &c.	..	..	..	1	0	28		
2	Farm yard, buildings, &c.	..	..	..	0	3	38		
3	Homesteads, &c.	..	..	..	2	0	7		
4	Hop Ground	..	..	..	0	2	15		
5	Copland's Orchard	..	..	arable	.	3	3	12	
6	Great Brook Grove	..	..	meadow	.	11	1	28	
7	Little Brook Grove	..	..	ditto	.	10	1	4	
8	Crack Twelve Acres	..	..	ditto	.	13	2	15	
9	The Seventeen Acres	..	..	ditto	.	19	0	38	
10	Mozley Hall	..	..	ditto	.	2	2	5	
11	Willy Grove	..	..	ditto	.	8	3	23	
12	Oak Twelve Acres	..	..	ditto	.	13	3	6	
13	Penny Marsh	..	..	ditto	.	12	1	4	
14	The Pasture	..	..	ditto	.	7	1	22	
15	Butcher's Field	..	..	ditto	.	10	3	6	
16	Nine Acres	..	..	arable	.	10	0	6	
17	The Ten Acres	..	..	meadow	.	9	2	2	
							138	2	5

The sum asked for this estate by private contract was about £15,000.

APPENDIX N^o. II.

This Appendix contains the Abstract of the Title to the Manors and Estates formerly part of the Possessions of the late Lord Coleraine, in the Parish of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex. It has been considered that the Abstract of this Title would not only be an interesting appendage to the History of Tottenham, but useful to those who hold property under it, which has been sold at different times, in lots, to several persons, as noticed in the Appendix, No. I. The Title, by referring to the following Abstract, is easy of access, without the trouble, and perhaps inconvenience in some instances, of having recourse to the original Title Deeds.

APPENDIX, No. II.

ROBERT SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, who was the widow of Stanley, Lord Monteagle: she died in September, 1618, having, in the 34th of Elizabeth (1591) granted to her husband's son William, Lord Compton, by his first wife, the Manor, &c. of Tottenham. Upon her decease, William either sold or mortgaged them, about the 40th year of the reign of Elizabeth, to Thomas Sutton and Thomas Wheeler. Thomas Sutton got Duckett's Farm, and Wheeler, in the 3rd Jac., 1605, sold them to Thomas, Earl of Dorset, in the 3rd year of James 1st. After a recovery from Thomas Wheeler, William Lord Compton and others, Richard, Earl of Dorset, (for Robert, Earl of Dorset, who had been second husband to Lady Anne, but had Richard by a former wife,) succeeded his grandson in her estate at Tottenham, and had a court of survey kept, and a draught made of it about the year 1619. The manors, &c. continued in the Dorset family till the year 1623, when Edward Earl of Dorset conveyed them to Hugh Audley and Thomas Audley, by whom they were sold the next year to Hugh Hare Lord Coleraine, who died in 1687, leaving Henry Hare, his eldest son and third Lord Coleraine, who died and was buried at Tottenham, in 1749.

By indentures of bargain and sale of three parts, dated the 19th of October, 1717, (enrolled in Chancery) and made between The Right Honourable Henry Hare, Baron of Coleraine, son and heir of the Honourable Hugh Hare, Esq., by Lydia his wife, and also grandson and heir-at-law of the Honourable Henry, late Lord Coleraine, of the first part, William Gilbert of the second part, and Abraham Loeffs of the third part: Henry Lord Coleraine, party thereto, in order to bar all estates tail and remainder ¹ of and in the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments after mentioned, and for settling

(1) Upon investigating this title in the year 1804, it was considered to be unnecessary at that distance of time to call for the production of the settlement or will under which the entail was created, and it appearing that the legitimate branches of the Coleraine family became extinct (except those deriving under the will of Henry Lord Coleraine in 1746), and the act of Parliament (3 Geo. III, post), and that if there had been any estate embarrassed by the recovery suffered in Michaelmas term, 4 Geo. 3, (see page 38, post), or any other persons *in esse* who would have been entitled to this estate under any such settlement or will, the act of parliament in 1763 (see page 41, post) in favor of Mrs. Rosa Duplesses and the late James Townsend could not have been obtained. It was ascertained upon enquiry and search that the parties were not in possession of it, and therefore they could not produce it.

the same to the uses after limited, and in consideration of five shillings paid by Gilbert, did bargain and sell to Gilbert and his heirs (*inter alia*)

All the manors or lordships of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbeneys, and Mockings, with all the rights, royalties, &c. in the county of Middlesex, and all and singular messuages, farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances to the said manors or lordships belonging or appertaining or reputed to be part of the same, or any of them, and all and singular messuages, cottages, houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, leasowes, fieldings, pastures, marshes, commons, woods, underwoods, waters, *fishings*, places, rents, reversions, services, views of frankpledge, &c., and all and singular other rights, &c., with their appurtenances, within the towns, parishes, hamlets, or fields of Tottenham, Edmonton, alias Edelmeton, Hornsey, and Enfield, or any of them, in Middlesex or elsewhere, to the same belonging, or reputed to be part, parcel, or member thereof; and all and singular other the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever of the said Henry Lord Coleraine, or whereof or wherein he or any person or persons in trust for him or to his use had any estate of freehold or inheritance in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, situate (*inter alia*) within the towns, parishes, villages, fields, hamlets, precincts, or territories of Tottenham, Edmonton, alias Edelmeton, *Hornsey*,² or Enfield, or in any other parish, town, or place near thereto adjoining, or elsewhere in Middlesex, and the reversions, &c., and all the estate, &c.

To hold to the use of Gilbert, his heirs and assigns: to the intent that he might become a perfect tenant of the freehold of the same manors and premises whereby one or more common recovery or recoveries might be suffered of the same wherein Loffee should be demandant, Gilbert tenant, and said Henry Lord Coleraine, party thereto, vouchee, who should vouch the common vouchee, which recovery or recoveries so to be suffered, and all other recoveries, &c. were declared to enure.

To the only proper use and behoof of Henry Lord Coleraine, party thereto, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The said deed was executed by all the parties—inrolled in Chancery 2nd December, 1717, and registered in Middlesex, 27th November, 1717, B. 3. No. 187.

In Michaelmas term, 4 Geo. 1st, a recovery was accordingly suffered in the Court of Common Pleas between Loeffe demandant, Gilbert tenant, and Henry Hare, Esq., Lord of Coleraine vouchee.

Of all the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbeneys, alias Dawbenese, and Mockings, with the appurtenances and one hundred and

(2) There is not a distinct description of these premises in Hornsey in any of the deeds, but in the deeds of the 29th and 30th June, 1804, it is called the "Manor of Topsfield, otherwise Topsfield Hall, in Hornsey."

four messuages, fifty tofts, two water corn mills, fifty dove houses, one hundred and forty gardens, seven hundred and fifty acres of land, four hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, seven hundred acres of wood, seven hundred acres of furze and heath, two hundred acres of moor, four hundred acres marsh; fifty shillings rent, common of pasture for all cattle and free warren, view of frankpledge³ and whatsoever to view of frankpledge belongeth, with the appurtenances in Tottenham, Edmonton, alias Edelmeton, *Hornsey*, alias *Harnsey*, and Enfield.⁴

By indentures of lease and release, respectively dated the 7th and 8th of January, 1717, the release being of five parts; between the said Henry Lord Coleraine of the first part, John Hanger, Esq., and Ann Hanger, spinster, eldest daughter of the said John Hanger, of the second part, Henry Hare, Esq., of the third part, John Lordell, Esq., and Nehemiah Bennett, of the fourth part, and Sir George Hanger, Knt., and Matthew Roper, Esq., of the fifth part.

After reciting that a marriage was agreed shortly to be had before the said Henry Lord Coleraine and Ann Hanger. In consequence of the said marriage, and of £9500. the portion of the said Ann, £4000. part thereof to the said Lord Coleraine, for his own use, and £5000. part thereof was to be laid out in the purchase of lands, and settled for making a jointure for the said Ann for her life, and for making a provision for the issue of the marriage, and for settling the manors, messuages, lands, rectory advowsons, tithes, and hereditaments, after mentioned, to the uses after mentioned and therein limited; and in consideration of ten shillings to Lord Coleraine paid by Lordell and Bennett, Lord Coleraine granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, to Lordell and Bennett, and their heirs (*inter alia*) all the manors and premises before mentioned.

To hold to Lordell and Bennett, their heirs and assigns, to the uses and trusts following—to the use of Lord Coleraine and his heirs, until the marriage; remainder to the use of Lordell and Bennett, their heirs, &c., for *ninety-eight* years from the solemnization of the marriage sans waste, upon the trusts after mentioned—remainder to the use of Henry Lord Coleraine, and his assigns, for life, sans waste—remainder to the use of Sir George Hanger, and Roper, and their heirs, during the life of Henry Lord Coleraine, to support contingent remainders—remainder to the use, intent, and purpose, that the said Ann Hanger, the intended wife of Lord Coleraine, and her assigns (in case she should outlive him) should yearly in bar of dower

(3) There are courts, leets, and barons, belonging to these manors.

(4) Although no fishery is mentioned in this recovery, but as it had been for a long series of years held and enjoyed with the manors and estates, the right of fishery passed along therewith under the general words which include fishings and fishing places, &c., and also by the immemorial exercise of the right of fishing. An exemplification of this recovery is in the warrant of Attorney Office.

receive an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £1000. clear of all taxes, with power of distress and entry to receive the same; remainder to the care of Sir George Hanger, and Roper, their executors, &c., for *ninety-nine* years from the day of the death of Lord Coleraine, in case the said Ann should survive, subject to the conditions after mentioned—remainder to the use of John Hanger, and Henry Hare, their executors for *five hundred* years, sans waste, upon the trusts after mentioned—remainder to the use of the first son of the body of the said Lord Coleraine on the body of the said Ann, lawfully to be begotten, and the heirs male of such body of such son, lawfully issuing—remainder to the use of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and every other son and sons of the said marriage in tail male—remainder to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said Lord Coleraine—remainder to the use of the said Lord Coleraine, his heirs and assigns for ever.

The term of *ninety-eight* years was thereby declared to be for the payment to the said Ann, during the joint lives of her and Lord Coleraine, of an annuity or clear yearly sum of £160., and after payment thereof and all costs, the term was to cease.

The term of *ninety-nine* years was thereby declared to be for the better securing to the said Ann Hanger, in case of her surviving Lord Coleraine, of the said annuity of £1000. a year, and after her death and payment thereof and all costs, the term was to cease.

The term of *five hundred* years was thereby declared to be for raising fortunes for the daughters and younger children of the marriage, and if no such children, the term was to cease.⁵ *There was no issue of this marriage.*

This deed was executed by all the parties, and Lord Coleraine's receipt for the £4000. indorsed thereon. Registered in Middlesex, 31st of Jan., 1717, B. 6. No. 226.

Lord Coleraine, by his will dated 17th September, 1746, after mentioning disagreements between him and his wife, and their separation, his subsequent solemn engagement with Mrs. Rose Duplesses, to live together as man and wife, and that she on the 12th of September, 1745, bare him a daughter, whom he had named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and after reciting the said settlement of 7th and 8th January, 1717, he gave and devised

All and every the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, expectant on the several uses, estates, and limitations, above mentioned, with their appurtenances and the remainder and reversion in fee simple of the same—

(5) It was considered that the creation of this term for *five hundred* years should have been more fully stated; but it seems to have been unnecessary, as there was no issue of the marriage, and there was a proviso for ceasing the term: and it was also thought that it should be shewn that the cessor of the term was to take effect at the event of there being no child entitled to a portion; but this it appears was considered to be unnecessary, as the cessor was to take effect on the event of there being no issue.

Unto his daughter *Henrietta Rosa Peregrina*, in case she survived him and also lived to attain her full of age of *twenty-one* years or married with the free consent of her mother, if living, or if after her mother's death, with the free consent of the person that should be her guardian by the testator's appointment or her mother's : but if his said daughter should die before she should attain her age of *twenty-one* years, or be not married with the consent as aforesaid, then he devised—

All and every his manors, &c. (except a small piece of freehold land therein mentioned, which he devoted to the said Rose Duplessis) to his niece Lydia Knight and her husband Robert Knight, Esq., for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them ; and after their decease, to their son Henry in tail, with remainder to other children of his said niece, with remainder to his niece Ann Rogers, in tail ; which said estate in Middlesex was so devised, subject to the payment of such annuity as after mentioned.

And he also charged his two estates in Middlesex and Norfolk respectively, as well during the life time of his daughter as afterwards, with an annuity of £200. to be paid out of each of the said estates, to Rose Duplessis during his life, in case she continued unmarried.

This will was duly executed by Lord Coleraine, and attested by three witnesses.

By an act of parliament (3 Geo. III, 1763), intituled “An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain estates devised by the will of Henry late Lord Coleraine, in the kingdom of Ireland, deceased, to trustees in trust for *Henrietta Rose Peregrina Hare*, and her heirs, subject to the uses, limitations, and provisions, mentioned in the said will, and to two annuities payable to Rose Duplessis, and also to certain sums payable to Robert Knight and to Henry Knight, and Ann the wife of William Bassett, and for the purposes in the said Act mentioned.

Reciting that the said Henry Lord Coleraine was, at the respective times of his making the grant and will thereafter mentioned, and at the time of his death, seized of the reversion in fee simple expectant on the death of Ann Lady Coleraine his wife, without issue, of and in divers manors, messuages, lands, tenements, advowsons, and other hereditaments in the several counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, and Cambridge, amounting together to the clear yearly value of £2600. or thereabouts.

And that by indenture of the 13th December, 1748, made between the said Henry Lord Coleraine of the one part, and the said Rose Duplessis of the other part, for the considerations therein mentioned, Lord Coleraine did grant to the said Rose Duplessis, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £500. to be issuing out of all his manors, &c., in Norfolk, to commence from and immediately after his death, and to be payable to her during her life.

And reciting the will of the said Henry Lord Coleraine above stated : and that Lord Coleraine died so siezed and possessed, on the 10th of August,

1749, without leaving any lawful issue, and without revoking or altering his will, leaving the said Ann Lady Coleraine, his widow, and the said Lydia, the wife of Robert Knight, and the said Ann Rogers, spinster, his nieces and heirs at law. And that the said Rosa Duplessis was born abroad out of his Majesty's allegiance, but was the daughter of a protestant, and was brought to this kingdom in her infancy, where she had continued to reside and was educated in, and always professed and still professed the true protestant religion. And also, that the said Henry Lord Coleraine, in or about the year 1745, went abroad for the recovery of his health, and was there attended by the said Rose Duplessis through the course of his illness, and during that attendance the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina was born in foreign parts, but was soon after her birth brought into England, and was also educated in and professed the true protestant religion. And that the said Rose Duplessis, and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, so being respectively born abroad out of his Majesty's allegiance, the said Rosa Duplessis was incapable to take or enjoy the said annuity or rent-charge of £500., and she and the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina were also thereby respectively incapable to take or enjoy for their own use and benefit, the said estates and interests so devised to them respectively according to the intention of the said will, and therefore the same on the death of Lord Coleraine escheated to the crown; and that several suits and proceedings were afterwards had and instituted for the establishing the right of the crown to the said estates, in support whereof the said Robert Knight was very instrumental; and in consequence of such suits and proceedings, the possession of the said several estates was afterwards taken by and in behalf of his late Majesty, and the said estates had for several years last past been in the possession and under the management of the crown; and also reciting that the said Ann Lady Coleraine departed this life on the 5th January, 1754, and the growing payments and arrears of her jointure had been paid to her and her executor out of the rents and profits of the said estates, and other parts of the rents and profits of the said estates had been invested in the funds, or applied as in the said act is mentioned. And that the said Lydia Knight was dead, and that the said Ann Rogers was since intermarried with William Bassett, Esq., and the said Henry Knight, the son of the said Robert Knight and Lydia Knight, and Ann Bassett, were then the co-heirs-at-law of the said Lord Coleraine; and that Rose Duplessis and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare had respectively given testimony of their attachment to the protestant religion established in this kingdom, and were in all respects deserving of the privileges and protection of natural born subjects, but by the circumstances of their being born abroad, were exempt therefrom, and were unfortunately respectively precluded from taking any benefit under the said grant and will, notwithstanding the intention of the said Lord Coleraine, unless their respective disabilities should be removed, and his Majesty should be enabled by authority of parliament to grant the

said estates and interests to them, without which they would be left without any support, and in case by his Majesty's munificence and bounty the said estates and interests so escheated to the crown should be granted to or in trust for them to hold and enjoy the same according to the intention of the said will, and the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare should marry with such consent as in the said will mentioned, or should live to attain the age of twenty-one years, the said Henry Knight, and Ann the wife of the said William Bassett, and the said Robert Knight would be excluded from any benefit out of the said estates, unless some provision be first made for them thereout, and therefore the said Rose Duplessis and Rosa Peregrina Hare, together with the said William Bassett, Henry Knight and Ann his wife, and the said Robert Knight, had humbly besought his Majesty that in a case so particularly circumstanced he would be pleased to vouchsafe his consent that a bill might be brought into parliament to remove the several incapacities and disabilities of the said Rose Duplessis and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare, and to enable them to take and enjoy such respective estates and interests in the premises as his Majesty should graciously please to bestow upon them, and to enable his Majesty to grant the said estates of the said late Lord Coleraine to trustees in trust for the said Rose Duplessis and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare for such estates and interests as were devised to them respectively in and by the said will of the said Lord Coleraine. And further that in case the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare should marry with such consent as in the said will is mentioned, or live to attain *twenty-one* years, the said estates might be charged with £30000. to be paid to the said Henry Knight, and Ann the wife of the said William Bassett, with interest for the same at £5. per cent., and also with the further sum of £5000. to be paid to Robert Knight, with interest at £5. per cent.; to which request his Majesty had been pleased to signify his consent.

It was enacted, at the petition of the said Rose Duplessis, Henrietta Rosa, Peregrina Hare, Henry Knight, and William Bassett, and Ann his wife, and Robert Knight, that it should be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors at any time or times thereafter, by any letters patent, or indenture or indentures under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, to give and grant unto the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelbourne, in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Wycombe, the Right Honourable Charles Spencer, commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, and John Parker, of Saltram, in the county of Devonshire, Esq., their heirs and assigns,

All and every the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, advowsons, and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever, and by what name or names soever the same might be known, called, or distinguished, situate, lying, and being in the said counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, and Cambridge, which were theretofore the estate of the said Lord Coleraine, or whereof he was any ways seized, possessed, or interested in, and which were by him devised

or given to the said Henrietta Rosa, Peregrina Hare, and Rose Duplessis, or either of them, in and by his said last will and testament, and also so much of the remaining nett rents or profits of the said estates as had not been already paid away and applied as aforesaid, and of the funds in which the same were invested after payment of all charges out of the said rents and profits, and also the said rent-charges so granted to the said Rose Duplessis, and each or either of them, and which upon his death escheated to the crown and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c. of his Majesty, his heirs and successors both at law and in equity of, in, to, or out of the same and every part and parcel thereof.

To hold, to and to the use of the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, their heirs and assigns for and during all such estates and interests as his Majesty, his heirs or successors had or might have in the same, free and clear of and from all rents, payments, reservations, or restrictions whatsoever to be done or performed to his said Majesty, his heirs or successors, for and in respect thereof, other than and except such rents and services, if any, as were due and payable to the crown by the said Lord Coleraine in his life time for and in respect of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, advowsons, hereditaments, and premises, or any or either of them upon the following trusts, viz.

- 1st. Upon trust, to grant unto the said Rose Duplessis and her assigns two several annuities or yearly rent charges of £200. each, one whereof to be charged on the said manors, &c. in Middlesex, and the other on the said manors, &c. in Norfolk, to commence and be paid to her from and immediately after the making of the said grant for her life, subject to such contingencies, and with such powers and authorities, and in such manner and form, as in the said will of the said Lord Coleraine, is mentioned such two annuities were given and secured to her.
- 2nd. Upon trust, (subject to the said two annuities) to permit the said Rose Duplessis to receive the income of the said estates until the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare should attain her age of twenty-one years, or be married with such consent as in the said will mentioned, for such purposes as in the said will is mentioned.
- 3rd. Upon trust, after the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare, should have attained her age of twenty-one years, or should be married with such consent as in the said will mentioned, which should first happen, to raise and pay unto the said Robert Knight, his executors or administrators £5,000. with interest at £5. per cent. from the date of such grant.
- 4th. Upon trust to raise and pay £30,000. with interest as aforesaid unto George Rice, of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen, Esq., and William

Lynch, of Groves, in Kent, Esq., their executors or administrators; in trust for Henry Knight and Ann the wife of the said William Bassett, their executors or administrators, in equal moieties.

5th. Upon trust, subject thereto, to convey the said manors, &c. unto and to the use of the said Henrietta Rosa, Peregrina Hare, and her heirs, in such manner and form as the same were given and devised to her by the said will of the said Lord Coleraine, and in case the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare, should die before she should attain her age of twenty-one years, or before she should be married with such consent as in the said will mentioned, then,

6th. Upon trust for such other persons, for such estates and interests respectively, and in such manner and form as in the said will mentioned, and to for or upon no other use, trust, interest, or purpose.

And the said Rose Duplessis, and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare were thereby enabled to claim, recover, and take hold and enjoy according to the intention of the said grant so to be made as aforesaid, and the several limitations, restrictions, or contingencies, therein to be expressed and declared, the said manors, &c. and the said annuities to be issuing out of the same, and to be inheritable thereto in the same manner and with the same capacities, rights, and powers as if the said Rose Duplessis, and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare were respectively natural born subjects, and to prosecute or maintain any writs or process in any court of record, or any other proceedings in law or in equity for the recovering, maintaining, or defending of the possession, rights, and interests of the said manors, &c. according to their respective estates and interests therein, in the same manner as natural born subjects.

Saving the rights of all persons, &c., except the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors.

The said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare intermarried with James Townsend, Esq. on the 3rd of May, 1763, with the consent of Rose Duplessis, her mother, by banns, ⁶ at St. George, Hanover Square, in the presence of her mother.

The King, by letters patent, dated 6th August, 1763, under the great seal, pursuant to the said act of 3 Geo. 3, and in the words thereof, made a grant of the said estates to the Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and John Parker, Esq. upon the trusts mentioned in the said act.

By an act of parliament, 4 Geo. 3, 1764, intituled "*An Act for settling the Estate of Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, wife of James Townsend,*

(6) In the registry of the marriage it is stated to have been by license. But from the information of Mr. Smith, of Draper's Hall, the marriage was by banns.

Esq.," according to certain articles of agreement executed before her marriage with the said James Townsend, but subject to the charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

Reciting the above act of parliament of 3 Geo. 3, (p. 41 ante) and also articles of agreement, dated the 2nd May, 1763, being the articles made previous to the marriage of the said James Townsend and wife, and made between the said James Townsend of the 1st part, the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare, and Rose Duplessis of the 2nd part, and the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, of the 3rd part, and that the marriage between the said James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare was duly held and solemnized on the 3rd of May then last, and with the express and free consent of the said Rose Duplessis her mother

And the said grant of the estate from the crown, by letters patent, under the great seal, dated 6th of August then last.

And that the said James Townsend had paid to the said Rose Duplessis so much as had become due to her of the said two annuities of £200. each before mentioned, to be payable to her from the date of the said grant up to Christmas then last.

And also, that the said James Townsend had paid to his wife so much as had become due unto her of the sum of £200. in the said marriage articles, agreed to be paid to her for her separate use during their joint lives from the day of the solemnization of the said marriage up to Christmas then last : and that the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer and Parker, had not as yet granted to the said Rose Duplessis and her assigns the said two rent charges of £200. each by the said recited act of parliament and letters patent (p. 45 ante) directed to be granted to her ; and the said trustees had not as yet raised the said two sums of £5,000. and £30,000. by the said act and letters patent directed to be raised and paid, nor had they conveyed the said manors, &c. to the use of the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend and her heirs.

And that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend and Rose Duplessis by a deed poll, dated 15th of February, 1764, under their hands and seals, had named and approved of Henry Baker, Esq. and Samuel Phipps, Esq. as trustees, to whom a term of ninety-nine years by the said articles of agreement, to be limited for securing during the joint lives of the said James Townsend and wife an annuity of £200. for the separate use of the said Henrietta Rosa Townsend, and also to whom a term of five hundred years by the said articles of agreement, to be created for securing portions and maintenance for daughters and younger sons should be limited. And that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend being under the age of twenty-one years, such settlement and conveyance could not be made of the said estates as agreed upon by the said articles, made before the said marriage, without the aid and authority of parliament.

Wherefore, on the prayer of the said James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend his wife, and the said Rose Duplessis, It was enacted, that from and immediately after the passing of the said act, the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, their heirs and assigns, should stand and be seized of all and singular the said manors, &c.⁷ subject to the said £5,000. and £30,000. and the interest thereof, and the powers for raising the same, to the uses, for the purposes, upon the trusts, and under the provisions, conditions, and limitations following, viz.

To the intent that the said Rose Duplessis and her assigns might have one annuity of £200. issuing out of the Middlesex estate for her life, and a like annuity issuing out of the Norfolk estate, payable quarterly, free from all taxes, with power of distress on nonpayment, within twenty-one days after the same ought to be paid, and power of entry on nonpayment, within sixty days after the same ought to be paid.

Upon trust, subject thereto, by mortgage or sale, to raise and pay to the said James Townsend, his executors, &c., so much of the said residue of the rents and profits, and of the said bank annuities as should be applied in discharge of the said £30,000. and £5,000. and subject thereto.

To the use of the said Baker and Phipps, their executors,⁸ &c. for ninety-nine years from December then last, upon the trusts after mentioned—remainder

To the use of the said James Townsend and his assigns for his life, sans waste (voluntary waste excepted)—remainder

To the use of the Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and John Parker, upon trust, to preserve contingent remainders; and after the decease of the said James Townsend, in case said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend should survive him.

To the use and intent that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend should have for her life for her jointure, a rent charge of £800. per annum; remainder

To the said Baker⁹ and Phipps, their executors, &c. for five hundred years from the decease of James Townsend (sans waste) upon the trusts after mentioned—remainder

To the use of the first son of the body of the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend by James Townsend begotten, and of the heirs male of the body of such son—remainder

(7) See the indenture of bargain and sale of 12th January, 1790, by which the legal estate was conveyed by the Marquis of Landsdown and Lord Charles Spencer (who survived Parker) to Charles Smith; afterwards reconveyed to the Marquess, Mr. Barré, Mr. Phipps, and Mr. John Smith.

(8) It seems that this limitation should have been to the trustees and their heirs during Mr. Townsend's life; but it is not material, as Lord Launsdown and Lord Charles Spencer afterwards conveyed by bargain and sale, 12th January, 1790.

(9) It is not known when Baker died, but Phipps survived him.

To the use of the 2nd, 3rd, and other sons in tail mail—remainder

To the use of the daughters of the marriage, as tenants in common in tail general, with cross remainders over between them.

And for default of such issue, in case the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend should have survived the said James Townsend, remainder

To the use of the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, her heirs and assigns for ever. But in case she should have died in the life time of her said husband, and there should be a failure of such issue of her body, then as to one moiety of the said estates

To such uses &c. as she should by deed or will appoint; and for default of such appointment, and also as to the remaining moiety after her decease and failure of such issue, to the use of the said James Townsend, his heirs and assigns for ever.

The trusts of the term of *ninety-nine* years limited to Baker and Phipps are declared to be for securing the payment of £200. per annum, pin money, to Mrs. Townsend during the joint lives of her self and her said husband, with a proviso that the term should *cease* after the decease of either of them and full performance of the trusts and reimbursement of the trustees' expenses.¹⁰

The trusts of the *five-hundred* years' term limited to Baker and Phipps are declared to be in the first place for better securing the said rent-charge of £800. per annum to Mrs. Townsend, in case of her surviving her said husband, and subject thereto, for raising daughters' and younger children's portions; and it is declared that in case there should be an eldest only son and only one other child, then the trustees should raise £5000. for the portion of such only child, other than and besides an eldest or only son; the daughters' portions to be payable at the age of twenty-one years, or marriage, which should first happen after the decease of the said James Townsend.

The issue of this marriage was two children, viz. Henry Hare Townsend, and Henrietta Jemima Townsend.

By indenture dated 13th April, 1764, between the said Robert Knight of the one part and Thomas Lane of the other part, after reciting the above Act of the 3 Geo. III, and that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Hare, with the consent of the said Rose Duplessis, had married the said James Townsend; and also the said letters patent; and that upon making the same, the said Robert Knight had become entitled to the said £5000, and that all interest upon the same had been paid. It is witnessed, that in consideration of £5000. paid by Law to the said Robert Knight, he granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over unto the said Law, his executors, &c.—

(10) The saving clause extends to James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend his wife, and Rose Duplessis, and all persons claiming under them, or either of them.

All that the said sum of £5000, secured to be paid to Knight by the said Act of Parliament, and grant, and all interest, benefit, and advantage thereof from thenceforth to become payable for or in respect of the same, and all the estate, &c. To hold to Law, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his and their own use and benefit, and as his and their own proper monies.

Knight afterwards appointed Law, his executors, administrators, and assigns, his attorney and attornies irrevocable, to receive the monies and the growing interest, to sign and seal acquittances and discharges, and to do all acts necessary for raising the money, by sale or mortgage of the estate, and to appoint substitutes, Knight agreeing to ratify whatever should be done.

This deed is executed by Knight, and duly attested, and a receipt signed by Knight for the said £5,000. is indorsed thereon.

By a deed poll, dated 8th May, 1764, the said Thomas Law declared the said £5,000. so paid to Knight was the proper monies of the said James Townsend, and that the name of him the said Law was made use of in the assignment in trust only for Townsend. This deed is executed by Thomas Law, and duly attested.

By an indenture of six parts, dated 7th of February, 1767, and made between the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and John Parker of the 1st part, the said George Rice and William Lynch of the 2nd part, the said Henry Knight and William Basset, and Ann his wife, of the 3rd part, the said James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina his wife of the 4th part, the said Thomas Law of the 5th part, and the Right Honourable Francis Lord Middleton of the 6th part.¹¹

Reciting the grant of the rent charge of £500. per annum to the said Rose Duplessis by Henry Lord Coleraine, in his life time, Lord Coleraine's will, the above mentioned act of parliament, of the 3 Geo. 3, the articles of agreement, made previous to the marriage of James Townsend and his wife, that the marriage was had with the consent of the said Rose Duplessis—the letters patent of the 6th of August, 1763. The above mentioned act of parliament of the 4 Geo. 3, and that the said James Townsend did, about the 13th of April, 1764, pay to the said Robert Knight the said £5,000, and all interest, by the said acts directed to be paid to him, and that the said Robert Knight did, by indenture, dated the 13th of April, 1764, assign the said sum of £5,000. unto the said Thomas Law, his executors, &c., but that the same was so assigned in trust for Townsend, his executors and administrators. And that Lord Middleton had agreed to lend £20,000. to pay the like sum, part of the said £30,000. directed to be paid to Rice and Lynch, in trust for Henry Knight and William Basset, and his wife, their executors, &c.

It is witnessed that, in consideration of £20,000. to Rice and Lynch, paid by Lord Middleton, by the direction and at the request of the said Lord

(11) This deed does not relate to Bruce Castle, nor to any of the lands purchased by Mr. Thomas Smith, in July, 1790, of Mr. Townsend.

Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend his wife, Thomas Law, Henry Knight, William Basset, and Ann his wife ; which said £20,000. was so paid to Rice and Lynch in part of the said £30,000. in and by the said acts and letters patent directed to be paid to them, and in consideration of ten shillings a piece to the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, paid by Lord Middleton, the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, in pursuance of the trusts reposed in them at the instance and request, and by the direction of, and appointment of James Townsend and his wife, granted, demised, bargained, and sold to the said Lord Middleton, his executors, &c.

Several manors and estates in Norfolk, and on all that new-erected messuage or tenement, with the barn, stables, out-buildings, gardens, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate and being in Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex.

And also, all that the messuage or farm house, with the barns, stables, out-buildings, gardens, closes, meadows, pastures, feedings, grounds, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, situate and being in Tottenham aforesaid, or within some town, parish, hamlet, village, or place near or adjoining thereto ; all which said premises were then in the occupation of Edward Stephenson, Esq., his undertenant or undertenants, assignee, or assigns, by virtue of a lease made to him at the rent of £304. per annum.¹²

And also, all that other messuage or tenement, and farm, with the barns, stables, out-buildings, gardens, closes, meadows, pastures, feedings, grounds, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, thereto belonging, situate in Tottenham aforesaid, or within some town, hamlet, village, or place near thereto adjoining, and then in the occupation of John Steward Tulk, Esq., his undertenant or undertenants, assignee, or assigns, by virtue of a lease to him made, at the yearly rent of £197. 8s.¹³

And all other messuages, lands, &c. of the said Henry late Lord Coleraine, deceased, in Tottenham aforesaid, or elsewhere in Middlesex, then on lease to Edward Stephenson, and John Steward Tulk, or either of them, their, or either of their, undertenant or undertenants, assignee, or assigns, together with all appurtenances, &c.

(12) This estate, called "Mount Pleasant," was let on lease to Edward Stephenson, Esq., for 98 years from lady-day, 1728, and contained 290A. 1R. 14P., viz. 74A. 1R. 50P. in his own occupation, and 215A. 3R. 24P. in the occupation of Mr. Phillips as tenant to Mr. Stephenson. See Appendix No. I. page 4.

(13) These premises were then and are now known as "The Church Farm," and contained 240A., and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Tulk, and afterwards on lease to Edwin Paine, which expired lady-day, 1806; the rent was then £240. per annum. This is now the property and residence of Mr. James Holbrook. See Appendix No. I. page 5.

To hold to the said Francis Lord Middleton, his executors, &c. from the day next before the day of the date of the now abstracting indenture for one thousand years, *sans waste*, subject to a proviso for reassignment or surrender of the term, upon payment by Townsend, his executors, &c., or the person or persons to whom the reversion and inheritance of the said premises should belong, to the said Lord Middleton, his executors, &c. of £500. being half a years interest on the said principal sum on 7th of August then next, and of the sum of £20,500. being the said principal and another half year's interest thereon on the 7th of February, 1768.¹⁴

This deed is executed by all parties—except Lord Middleton, and a receipt for the consideration money is indorsed thereon: registered in Middlesex 14th of October, 1768, B. 6, No. 303.

By indenture of three parts, dated 20th of June, 1767, and made between the said Thomas Law of the 1st part, the said James Townsend of the 2nd part, and John Wooler, of Whitby, in the county of York, Esq., of the 3rd part.

Reciting the act of parliament of the 3 Geo. 3, and the assignment of the 13th of April, 1764, of Robert Knight's £5,000. to Law, and Law's declaration of trust, of 8th of May, 1764, above abstracted, and that Wooler had lent Townsend £5,000. upon bond, of even date with this indenture. It is witnessed that in consideration of the said £5,000. so lent by Wooler to Townsend, and to secure the repayment thereof, and in consideration of five shillings paid by Wooler to Law, he with the privity and by the express direction and approbation of Townsend, assigned, transferred, and set over, and Townsend granted, bargained, sold, assigned, ratified, and confirmed to Wooler, his executors, &c.

The said sum of £5,000. so secured to be paid to Robert Knight, and by him assigned to Law, and all interest, &c., and all the estate, &c.

To hold to Wooler, his executors, &c. thenceforth, as his and their own proper monies or effects for ever, subject to the proviso after mentioned. And as a further security, Townsend demised to Wooler all the estates in which he had a life interest, under the above mentioned act of parliament of 3 Geo. 3, for 99 years, if Townsend should so long live: subject to a proviso for making void the new abstracts deed on payment by Townsend, his executors, &c. to Wooler, his executors, &c., of the said £5,000. with interest at £5. per cent. on 29th of September then next.

This deed is executed by Townsend and Law, and duly attested: receipt

(14) This incumbrance of Lord Middleton did not affect the manors of Tottenham generally. The only part of the Tottenham property charged with it was, what was on lease to Mr. Stephenson, and which was not afterwards sold with the manors to Mr. Smith, but expressly excepted, as appears by the bargain and sale of 11th July, 1792. And also the Home Farm in the occupation of John Steward Tulk, Esq. which was purchased by Mr. William Holbrook, and not sold by Townsend to Smith.

for the consideration money indorsed thereon ; registered in Middlesex 10th of October, 1767, B. 8, No. 55.

John Wooler died in 1783 after having made his will, dated 1st September, 1783, and thereof appointed John Smith, Esq., (since deceased) John Maddison, and Thomas Todd, both of the General Post Office, Esqrs., executors, who all proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on 24th of October, 1783.

By indenture of four parts, dated 29th of May, 1775, and made between the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, of the 1st part, the said James Townsend, and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina his wife, of the 2nd part, the said Ann Bassett, widow and executrix of the said William Bassett, her late husband, deceased, of the 3rd part, and William Adair, of Flixton, in the county of Suffolk, Esq., of the 4th part.

Reciting the said Lord Coleraine's will—his death—the above abstracted acts of parliament—and letters patent—and that the said James Townsend had paid to the said Robert Knight the said £5,000. directed to be paid to him, and that Robert Knight assigned the said £5,000. to Law. In trust for Townsend, and that the same had been assigned to Wooler, and was then a charge upon the said premises. And that the said Lord Middleton had paid £20,000. to Rice and Lynch, in trust for the said Henry Knight and William Bassett, and Ann his wife, and that £15,000., part thereof, was paid by Rice and Lynch to Knight in discharge of the money due to him as aforesaid, and that the remaining £5,000. was paid to William Bassett and Ann his wife in part of the £15,000. payable to them, and that for securing the said £20,000. to the said Lord Middleton the above abstracted mortgage of 7th of February, 1767, was made to him. And that the said Ann Bassett had filed a bill against James Townsend and his wife, the Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, Parker, Rose Duplessis, Rice, and Lynch, and that on coming on to be heard on the 20th of July the last, the said Ann Bassett admitting the receipt of the said £5,000. part of the said £15,000., and all interest for the said £5,000. it was referred to the master to take an account of what remained due to the said Ann Bassett or to the said Rice and Lynch, her trustees for the said £10,000., and that what remained due for principal and interest, and the costs of the suit should be raised by mortgage or sale of a sufficient part of the said estates subjected thereto ; and that the same should be paid to Ann Bassett, the said Rice and Lynch, her trustees, consenting that the same should be paid to her, she claiming the same in her own right, and as executrix of her late husband. And that the said James Townsend had paid Ann Bassett all interest and costs—and that the said William Adair had agreed to lend £10,000. to pay her the principal. It is witnessed that in consideration of £10,000. to Ann Bassett, paid by Adair by the direction and appointment, and at the request of the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, Parker, and James Townsend

and his wife, which sum was so paid in order to discharge the remaining £10,000. so payable to Ann Bassett, by virtue of the said act of parliament and letters patent, and in consideration of ten shillings a piece to the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, paid by Adair, the said Earl of Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, and Parker, in pursuance of the trusts reposed in them, and at the request and by the direction and appointment of Townsend and wife, granted, demised, bargained, and sold unto Adair, his executors, &c.

All that capital messuage or mansion house called "Bruce Castle," or by whatsoever other name the same be called or known, wherein Townsend then dwelt, together with all the houses, out-houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, marshes, marsh grounds, woods, wood ground, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the same belonging or appertaining, containing in the whole, by estimation, sixty acres, more or less, as the same was situate in Tottenham aforesaid, or near thereto, and then in the occupation of Townsend or his tenants.

To hold to Adair, his executors &c., from the day next before the day of the date of the new abstracting indenture for five hundred years, *sans waste*.

Proviso for reassignment or surrender of the said term, on payment to Adair of £10,000. and interest at £5. per cent.

This deed was executed by Lord Shelbourne, Lord Charles Spencer, Parker, James Townsend and wife, and Ann Bassett, and a receipt signed by Ann Bassett for the consideration money indorsed thereon. Registered in Middlesex, 14th June, 1775. B. 4, No. 232.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 18th January, 1787, (inrolled in Chancery) of four parts, between the said James Townsend of the first part, Henry Hare Townsend, eldest and only son of and heir male of the body of the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, deceased, his late wife, by the said James Townsend begotten, of the second part, Henry Smith, gentleman, of the third part, and John Smith, gentleman, of the fourth part.

Reciting the said settlement, and the Act 4 Geo. 3, and that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend died some time since, leaving her husband the said James Townsend and the said Henry Hare Townsend (who lately attained his age of twenty-one years) her eldest and only son by the said James Townsend, her surviving, and that the said James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend had agreed to bar all estates, tail remainders, and recoveries, of and on the premises after mentioned, and to settle the same in the manner after mentioned.

It is witnessed that for barring all estates tail, and all remainders and reversions therein expectant of and in the said premises, and for limiting in manner after mentioned, and in consideration of 10s. to the said James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend, paid by the said Henry Smith, and

for divers other good causes and considerations, the said James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed unto the said Henry Smith, his heirs and assigns (*inter alia*),

All that capital messuage or mansion house called "Bruce Castle," with the yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, stables, out-houses, and buildings, thereunto belonging, and all and every the meadows, pastures, lands, and grounds, therewith held and used, as the same were then in the occupation of the said James Townsend, and of William Coleman¹⁵ and Edward Whyburd or some or one of their under tenants or assigns; all which before mentioned premises were mentioned to be situate in the parish of Tottenham in the county of Middlesex, and to have been theretofore the estate of the said Henry late Lord Coleraine.

And also all other the manors, freehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend, with their appurtenances, &c. within the parishes aforesaid, or elsewhere in Middlesex, which were theretofore the estate of the said Henry late Lord Coleraine, deceased, and whereof the said James Townsend then stood seized for his life with remainder, after his decease, to the said Henry Hare Townsend and the heirs male of his body—and all and singular houses, &c. Subject nevertheless to, and charged with, the payment of the several sums, annuities, or such of them as were then due and payable and unsatisfied, and term and terms of years then to come and unexpired, and the trusts thereof, or such of them as were not determined, to which the said premises were subject and liable by the said recited acts of parliament.

To hold, subject as before mentioned, to and to the use of the said Henry Smith, his heirs and assigns—To the end that he might be perfect tenant of the freehold of the said premises so that one or more good and perfect common recovery or common recoveries, with double voucher, might be suffered, in which the said John Smith should be demandant, the said Henry Smith tenant, and Henry Hare Townsend vouchee, who should vouch over the common vouchee, and which the parties thereby agreed to suffer accordingly.

The uses of which recoveries, and all other fines and recoveries, &c. were thereby declared as follow, viz.

To the use of James Townsend and his assigns for life—remainder, subject to the said term of five hundred years in the said act mentioned.

To the use of such person and persons, &c. as James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend during their joint lives should jointly appoint—and in default of such joint directions or appointment, and as to such part or parts of the said hereditaments and premises, and such estate or interest therein as should not pass by any such joint direction, limitation, or ap-

(15) Occupied as a nursery ground till the year 1810, when it was sold in lots. See Appendix No. I, page 26.

pointment, or should remain subject thereto as Henry Hare Townsend, in case he should survive James Townsend, by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, to be by him the said Henry Hare Townsend signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, or by his last will and testament in writing, or any writing purporting to be or in the nature of his last will and testament, or any codicil or codicils thereto, to be signed, published and declared by him as such in the presence of three or more credible witnesses, direct limit or appointment,—remainder—To the use of the said Henry Hare Townsend, and the heirs male of his body,—remainder—To the use of James Townsend, and Henry Hare Townsend, their heirs and assigns for ever.

This deed was duly executed by all parties, duly attested, and enrolled in Chancery, 17th February, 1787. Registered in Middlesex, 5th April, 1787. B. 3. No. 56.

A common recovery was suffered in Hiliary Term, 27 Geo. 3, (1787), between the said John Smith, demandant; Henry Smith, tenant; and Henry Hare Townsend, vouchee; who vouched over the common vouchee of—

The manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbenes and Mockings, with the appurtenances, and sixty messuages, two water mills, seventy gardens, seven hundred and fifty acres of land, four hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of marsh,¹⁶ £50. rent common of pasture for all and all manner of cattle, free warren and view of frank pledge, and whatsoever to view of frank pledge belonged, with the appurtenances in Tottenham and Edmonton otherwise Edelmeton.

By an indenture of three parts, dated 28th August, 1787 (indorsed on the mortgage of 29th May, 1775), made between Alexander Adair, Esq., Richard Croft, Banker, Edward Payne, Esq., and Edward Brice, Esq. (executors of William Adair, Esq., deceased,) of the first part; Henry Hare Townsend, Esq., only son of the said James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina his wife (both then deceased), of the second part; and William Noble, banker, of the third part.

Reciting that the said £10,000. was not paid at the time appointed, and that the said William Adair died in May, 1783, having made his will, and appointed the persons above named his executors, who afterwards duly proved it in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. And reciting the death of Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, and the recovery suffered by Henry Hare Townsend and uses thereof, declared by bargain and sale of 18th Jan-

(16) The number of acres appears to fall very short of the number mentioned in the particular of sale of the manor in April, 1805, viz. 4500A., but that they were sufficient to include all the freehold and copyhold lands within the manors belonging to Townsend, the particulars mentioned that the *whole* parish contained 4,500A., which included the lands belonging to other freeholders, and the waste lands.

uary, 1787. And that there was then due to Adair's executors the principal sum of £10,000., and for interest £2,625., making together £12,625., and that Noble at the request of Henry Hare Townsend had agreed to lend money to pay off the same on having an assignment of the said mortgage.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of £12,625, by Noble, at the request of Henry Hare Townsend, paid to the executors of William Adair, and of ten shillings paid by Noble to Henry Hare Townsend, the said Alexander Adair, Croft, Payne, and Brice, by the direction of Henry Hare Townsend, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and the said Henry Hare Townsend granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, set over, ratified, and confirmed unto Noble, his executors, &c. All the premises comprised in the said mortgage of 29th of May, 1775. To hold to the said Noble, his executors, &c. for the remainder of the said term of five hundred years, *sans waste*, free of the proviso for redemption contained in the said mortgage deed. But subject to a proviso for reassignment or surrender, upon payment by the said Henry Hare Townsend, his executors, &c. to Noble, his executors, &c. of the said £12,625. with interest at £5. per cent on 28th of February then next.

This deed was executed by all the parties except Noble—a receipt signed by the said executors for the consideration money, indorsed—Duly attested. Registered in Middlesex, 31st of August, 1787, B. 6, No. 102.

By bargain and sale, dated 14th of September, 1787, (inrolled in Chancery,) made between the said Henry Hare Townsend of the one part, and the most noble William Marquis of Lansdown, &c., the Right Honourable Isaac Barré, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith, Esq. of the other part.

Reciting the act of parliament of 4 Geo. 3 above abstracted, and that the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend died about 8th of November, 1785, in the life time of the said James Townsend, bearing issue of the said marriage, *two* children and no more, viz. the said Henry Hare Townsend, her only son, and Henrietta Jemima Townsend, spinster, her daughter, who had both attained their age of 21 years. And that the said sum of £30,000. was paid with money raised by mortgage of certain parts of the said estates and premises, viz. a part thereof with £20,000. borrowed of the Right Honourable Francis Lord Middleton upon mortgage by demise for one thousand years of part of the said estate in Norfolk, and also part of the estate in Middlesex, by indenture of six parts, dated 7th of February, 1767, being the mortgage before abstracted, and the residue thereof with £10,000. borrowed of William Adair, Esq., since deceased, upon mortgage, dated 29th of May, 1775, by demise for five hundred years of other part of the Middlesex estate, which mortgaged term by indenture of three parts, indorsed on the original mortgage deed, and dated 28th of August then last past, before abstracted was become vested in the said William Noble as security for the

said £10,000., and for the further sum of £2,625. due for interest thereof up to the said 28th August, making together £12,625., which was to carry interest as a principal sum from that time.

And that the said £5,000. was fully paid to the person in the said Act mentioned, with money borrowed for that purpose from John Wooler, Esq., since deceased, who, as a security for the same, took an assignment of the said £5,000. and interest, which sum then remained due. And that upon the decease of the said Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, the said term of ninety-nine years ceased, and the limitations of the said rent-charge of £800. a year for her life, on condition of her surviving her said husband, had become void.

And also reciting the above abstracted indenture of 18th January, 1787, and that the recovery was suffered in pursuance thereof.

And that the said James Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend did not make any appointment concerning the said premises or any part thereof; and the said James Townsend having died on 1st July then last, the said Henry Hare Townsend was thereby become possessed of all the said premises for such estate and interest therein, and with such power of limitation and appointment as in the said indenture of bargain and sale was mentioned; and that the said James Townsend died seized and possessed of, or well entitled to him and his heirs in and to, the premises thereafter mentioned to have been purchased¹⁷ by him and thereby conveyed, and he having died

(17) The late James Townsend purchased some lands, &c. which were not part of the Coleraine Estate, and the following was part of such purchase.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 1ss and 2nd November, 1765. The release being made between John Spencer Cole, assessor of the Charter House, Esq., Esome Clark, of Bartlett's Buildings, Gent., of the first part; Elizabeth Scarlett, late of St. Dunstons in the West, London, but then of Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, widow and relict of Henry Scarlett, late of the city of London, Gent., deceased, of the second part; Thomas Law, of Austin Friars, London, Gent., of the third part; and James Townsend, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, of the fourth part. For the consideration therein mentioned, by which (among considerable other lands) the following lands were conveyed to the said James Townsend.

All those three closes of meadow or pasture ground, called "*Langford Lands*," abutting north and south on lands in the tenure of Nathaniel Wilcocks, Gent., and upon a common right of way in Tottenham, aforesaid, on the east, containing 18A., more or less, together with the hovel or barn standing on same, part thereof: And also, one orchard or garden planted with fruit trees and raspberry trees, lying on the east of the said close, which is lying to the north: And a small garden about the 5th part of an acre, more or less, lying at the north-east corner of the said last mentioned close, which said orchard or garden and small garden are part of the before mentioned 18A., all which said premises are situate, lying and being, in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and were then in the occupation of George Westrop.

To hold the same, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Townsend, his heirs and assigns for ever.

The deed was executed, and duly attested.—Registered in Middlesex, 1765, B. 6, Nos. 404 and 405.

The above premises, called *Langford Lands*, were included in the purchase of the Manors of Tottenham, and other property of Henry Hare Townsend, in 1792, by the late Thomas Smith. See the Survey of 1619.

without making any will respecting the same, they had descended to the said Henry Hare Townsend, as his only son and heir at law.

And that the said James Townsend, at the time of his death, over and besides the several sums of £20,000., £10,000., and £5,000., was indebted to several persons named in the schedule thereto in the several sums therein mentioned; and that the personal estate of the said James Townsend, and also the real estate purchased by him would *not be sufficient* to pay the said several debts in the said schedule mentioned; but the said Henry Hare Townsend *being desirous* that all the said debts should be fully paid and discharged, had resolved to make such grant and conveyance as after contained, as well of the premises to which he was entitled under the last abstracted bargain and sale *as of the premises descended to him*¹⁸ *as heir at law of his father*; and in order to raise a fund to be thereafter applied in discharge of what the said estate should be burthened with, for the purposes aforesaid, had agreed *to limit his own expenses* to such sum as thereafter mentioned.

It is witnessed, that for the purposes aforesaid, and in consideration of the several debts and sums of money so due and owing by the said James Townsend, deceased, and for the due and punctual payment thereof, and in consideration of 10s. to the said Henry Hare Townsend, paid by the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith, and for divers other good causes and considerations, the said Henry Hare Townsend granted, bargained, sold, directed, limited, appointed, and confirmed unto the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs and assigns (*inter alia*)—

All the manors and premises before mentioned, by the same description as is used in the bargain and sale of the 18th January, 1787; and all other manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the said Henry Hare Townsend, with their appurtenances, situate in the parish of Tottenham aforesaid or elsewhere in the county of Middlesex, which were theretofore the estate of the said Henry late Lord Coleraine, deceased, or the estate of the said James Townsend, deceased, and all houses,¹⁹ &c.

To hold to and to the use of the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon the trusts and subject to, by, with, and under the several powers, provisoes, declarations, and agreements after mentioned: viz.—

Upon trust, that the said trustees should, by sale or mortgage, for any term or number of years, or of the inheritance of the said manors &c., or by the *enfranchisement* of the customary messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, holden of the said several manors or any of them by copy of court roll, and particularly by the *enfranchisement* of the copyhold lands and tenements holden of the said manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbenes,

and Mockings, or any part or parcel thereof,²⁰ or by all, every, or either of the said ways and means, or by any other ways and means forthwith or from time to time thereafter, as occasion should require, raise such sum and sums of money as should be necessary and sufficient to pay, satisfy, and discharge, and should therewith pay, satisfy, and discharge the said several sums of £20,000, and 12,625, due on the said mortgages, the said sum of £5,000, borrowed of the said John Wooler, deceased, as aforesaid, the said £5,000, due to the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend, for her portion as before mentioned, with all interest thereof respectively, and also the said several debts and sums of money mentioned in the schedule to the new abstracting indenture, with interest as therein mentioned, and in the mean time to apply the rents and profits of the premiums as therein is mentioned.

And as to all the said premises, or such part and parts thereof, and such estate and estates, and interests therein, as should *not* be sold and disposed of under the trusts in the said deed created, but subject nevertheless to such trusts and to such mortgages as should be made pursuant thereto, that the said trustees should stand seized thereof. In trust, for such person and persons, and for such estate and estates and interest, and subject to such annuities and charges, either annual or ingress, and to such powers, conditions, and limitations, over and in such manner and form either absolutely or conditionally, as the said Henry Hare Townsend should in manner therein limit and appoint; and in default of such appointment, and as to such part or parts of the said hereditaments and premises whereof no such appointment should be made—

To the use and behoof of the said Henry Hare Townsend, and the heirs male of his body; remainder—

To the use and behoof of the said Henry Hare Townsend, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And it was thereby agreed that the receipt or receipts of the said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs, executors, or assigns of such survivor should be a sufficient discharge and discharges to any purchaser or purchasers, mortgagee or mortgagees of the said hereditaments and premises, and to his, her, and their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for so much of the said purchase money or monies lent upon mortgage, for which such receipt or receipts should be so given as aforesaid, and that such purchaser or purchasers, mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, should not be obliged to see to the application of the money to arise by such sale or sales, mortgage or mortgages, and should not be answerable or accountable for

(20) Several of the copyhold estates were, in consequence of this deed, enfranchised; but there is no account of them to be had without much trouble; nor is it considered necessary; though, as a matter of interest to those now in the possession of them, it might be desirable.

any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication of the sum or sums of money which in such receipt or receipts should be acknowledged or expressed to be received, or any part thereof.

This deed was *signed*, sealed, and delivered by the said Henry Hare Townsend—duly attested—inrolled in Chancery 17th of September 1787—registered in Middlesex 3rd of October, 1788, B. 7, No. 368.

By a deed poll, dated 7th of May, 1790, indorsed on the said indenture of mortgage of 29th of May, 1775, from the said William Noble, Alexander Adair, Henry Hare Townsend, the Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith.

Reciting (among other things) that the said sum of £12,625. was and is the proper money of the said Alexander Adair and not of the said William Noble, and that the name of the said William Noble was made use of in trust only for the said Alexander Adair. And that the hereditaments and premises therein described, parcel of the within demised premises, had lately been sold by the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith, with the consent of Henry Hare Townsend, to one Michael Mitchell,²¹ and after reciting as therein is recited.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of the sum of £10,538. 6s.²² paid by Mitchell to Noble, and £2,086. 13s. 8d. to the said Noble, also paid by the Marquis of Lansdown, Barré, Phipps, and John Smith, in discharge of all money due upon the said mortgage, they, the said William Noble and Alexander Adair, by the direction of Henry Hare Townsend, did assign, transfer, surrender, ratify, and confirm unto the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barré, Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs—All the said premises contained in the said mortgage—To hold the same for all the remainder of the said term of five hundred years then to come and unexpired. To the intent that the said term might be merged.

This deed is executed by Townsend, Adair, and Noble—receipt for consideration money indorsed—covenant against incumbrances.

By indenture of assignment, dated 9th of December, 1789, made between John Maddison and Thomas Todd, surviving executors of John Wooler, deceased, of the first part, Henry Hare Townsend of the second part, the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barré, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith of the third part, and John Foster of the fourth part.

Reciting the above abstracted indenture of 20th of June, 1767—Wooler's death—and the probate of his will, &c. that all the interest upon the £5,000. had been paid.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of £5,000. by Forster, at the request

(21) The premises sold to Mr. Mitchell consisted of a freehold estate, called "Tottenham Wood," near Muzwell Hill, and several meadows adjoining, containing about 367A. 0R. 33P.: the purchase-money was £11,910. See Appendix No. I, page 10.

(22) This was a part of the £11,910.

of Townsend and his four trustees, to Maddison and Todd paid, and of ten shillings by Forster to Townsend and his four trustees, paid by Maddison and Todd, with the consent and approbation of Townsend, the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith—bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and Townsend, the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith, ratified to Foster. All the said principal sum of £5,000. assigned to Wooler by the said deed of 20th of June, 1767, and all interest then and thereafter to grow due, and all the estate, &c. To hold to Forster, his executors, &c., subject to such equity of redemption as the same was liable to.

This deed is executed by Maddison, Todd, and Townsend—duly attested—receipt for consideration money indorsed—covenant against incumbrances.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 12th of January, 1790 (inrolled in Chancery) of eight parts, between the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Charles Spencer of the first part, the said Ann Bassett of the second part, the said John Forster of the third part, William Holbrook of the fourth part, Thomas Sykes, to whom the mortgage to Lord Middleton had been transferred, of the fifth part, Henry Hare Townsend of the sixth part, the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barrè, Samuel Phipps, and John Smith of the seventh part, and Charles Smith, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. of the eighth part.

Reciting Lord Coleraine's will, the incapacities of his devisees, the act of parliament 3 Geo. 3, the late Mr. Townsend and Miss Hare's marriage, the letters patent of 6th of August, 1763, the act of parliament of 4 Geo. 3—the above abstracted deeds of 13th of April and 8th of May, 1764—the payment of the £30,000. by means of the two above abstracted mortgagees of 7th of February and 29th of May, 1775—the indenture of 20th of June, 1767, the indenture of 18th of January, 1787, and the recoveries suffered in pursuance thereof—the death of the said James Townsend without having made any joint appointment with the said Henry Hare Townsend under the power given to them by the last mentioned indenture. The indenture of the 14th of September, 1787, and the indenture of the 9th of December, 1789. And that by articles of agreement, dated 9th of December, 1789, Forster declared that the £5,000. mentioned to be paid by him to Wooler's executors was Holbrook's money, and that he was a trustee for Holbrook. And that Robert Knight was dead, having made a will and appointed his son, the said Henry Knight, sole executor, who proved the same,²³ and afterwards died, having made a will,²⁴ and thereof appointed the said Ann Bassett sole

(23) It is not known where the will of Robert Knight was proved; due search was made after it, but without effect. It is apprehended that at this distance of time the recital of his having a will, and that it was proved by his son, and Mrs. Bassett as executrix, releasing the estates in 1790, will be admitted as evidence, in any court, of the payment of Robert Knight's claims.

(24) Henry Knight's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 5th May, 1772.

executrix, who had also duly proved the same, whereby she was become the personal representative of all of them, the said Robert Knight, and Henry Knight, and the said William Bassett. And that Holbrook had purchased a farm in Middlesex,²⁵ of Townsend and his trustees, which was included in the security to Sykes for upwards of £600., and that Sykes had agreed that the same should be applied in exonerating Townsend's executors from the £5,000. directed to be raised for Robert Knight, and thus become vested in Forster, and that Holbrook had agreed that he and Forster his trustee should join in the new abstracting indenture in order to discharge the said estates from the said £5,000. And that the trusts of the respective above abstracted acts of parliament and letters patent respecting the raising and paying the said £5,000. and £30,000. had been fully performed as before mentioned.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of 10s. paid by the said Charles Smith to the said Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Charles Spencer, they, at the request of the said Townsend, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, and with the consent of the said Ann Bassett, Forster, and Holbrook, bargained and sold unto the said Charles Smith and his heirs—

All and singular the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, advowsons, hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises comprised in and granted by the said abstracted letters patent, with their appurtenances, and all the estate, &c.; to the said Charles Smith, his heirs, and assigns, upon trust, to convey and assure the same unto the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, their heirs and assigns for ever; upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes mentioned in the abstracted indenture of 14th September, 1787.—Covenant against incumbrances.

And it is further witnessed, that in consideration of the payment of the said £5,000. in manner aforesaid, and of the conveyance intended to be made to Holbrook of the farm he had purchased, the said Ann Bassett, Forster, and Holbrook, devised, released, and for ever quitted claim unto the said Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Charles Spencer, Barrè, Phipps, John Smith, Townsend, and Charles Smith, their heirs, executors, &c., the said sum of £5,000. so directed to be raised for Robert Knight, and all actions, claims, and demands, &c., in respect thereof, against them or upon the said estates.

This deed is executed by the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Charles Spencer, Ann Bassett, Forster, Sykes, Holbrook, and Townsend; duly attested; inrolled in Chancery 5th February, 1790.

By bargain and sale dated 13th January, 1790, (inrolled in Chancery),

(25) This estate consisted of a farm house, and 240A. of meadow land, called "The Church Farm"; it was formerly on lease to Edwin Paine, for 21 years from lady-day 1785, at the rent of £240. per annum, and which expired lady-day 1806; the purchase-money was about £6,000. This is now (1840) the property of Mr. James Holbrook. See Appendix I, page 5.

made between the said Charles Smith, of the first part; the said Henry Hare Townsend, of the second part; the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barrè, and John Smith, of the third part; the said Henry Hare Townsend, of the fourth part; and Henry Smith, of the fifth part:

After reciting as therein is recited, It is witnessed, that in pursuance of the trust of the last above recited indenture, and in consideration of ten shillings by the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith, paid to Charles Smith, he, at the request and by the direction of Townsend, bargained and sold unto the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs—All the premises comprised in the bargain and sale of 12th of January, 1790, and all the estate, &c. To hold to them, their heirs and assigns upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes mentioned in the said indenture of 14th of December, 1787.

This deed is executed by Charles Smith and Townsend—duly attested—and inrolled in Chancery 5th of February, 1790.²⁶

By indenture, dated 9th of July, 1790, made between Henrietta Jemima Townsend of the first part, the said Samuel Phipps of the second part, the said Marquis of Lansdown, Isaac Barrè, and John Smith of the third part, the said Henry Hare Townsend of the fourth part, and Henry Smith of the fifth part.

Reciting the act of parliament of 4 Geo. 3, whereby the term of five hundred years was created for securing portions for the daughters and younger children of the said James Townsend and Henrietta Rosa Peregrina Townsend, and reciting their deaths, leaving the said Henry Hare Townsend and Henrietta Jemima Townsend, their only children—and that the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend having attained her age of twenty-one years, in the life time of the said James Townsend, she became entitled immediately upon his decease to the said £5,000. portion, and that the estates, wherever the same was charged, were become vested in the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, upon the trusts mentioned in the abstracted indenture of 14th of September, 1787. And that the said £5,000. then remainder due, but all interest had been paid, and that it had been agreed that, as a matter of convenience to the said Henry Hare Townsend, the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend should accept his bond in full satisfaction and discharge of the said £5,000. and that she should exonerate the said trustees from the payment thereof; and that in pursuance of such agreement, the said Henry Hare Townsend, by his bond of even date with this deed had been bound to the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend in £12,000. conditioned for the payment of £6,000. in which the said £5,000. was included with interest at £5. per cent. on the 9th of January then next. It is witnessed, that

(26) From the circumstance of John Parker not being a party to this deed, when the nature of the title seems to have been fully investigated, it must be presumed that he was dead.

in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of the said bond which the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend accepted in full satisfaction of the said £5,000, her said portion, and in consideration of five shillings a piece to the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend and Samuel Phipps, paid by the said Henry Smith, the said Phipps, at the request and by the direction of the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend and Henry Hare Townsend, and with the privity and consent of the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, and John Smith, and also the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend, according to their respective estates, rights and interests, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over unto the said Henry Smith, his executors and administrators—

All and singular the said manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which were comprised in the said Act of Parliament, and were thereby limited to the said Baker and Phipps as aforesaid, with their rights, members, and appurtenances : And all the estate, &c. of the said Samuel Phipps and Henrietta Jemima Townsend, or either of them under the said Act of Parliament, or under the said bargain and sale of the 14th of September, 1787, so far as respects the securing, raising, or paying the said £5,000—To hold to the said Henry Smith, his executors, &c. thenceforth, for all the residue of the said term of 500 years, upon trust, to assign, surrender, and yield up the said premises and the said term of years unto the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs—to the end, that the said term might be merged, and become utterly null and void.

And it is further witnessed, that for the considerations aforesaid, the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend absolutely released the said trustees and all the said estates from all claims, &c. in respect of the said £5,000, and interest.

This deed is executed by Henrietta Jemima Townsend, Phipps, Henry Hare Townsend, and Henry Smith, and duly attested.

By deed poll, dated 10th of July, 1790, indorsed on the last mentioned deed, in consideration of five shillings, the said Henry Smith, with the privity and consent of the said Henrietta Jemima Townsend, and Henry Hare Townsend, assigned, surrendered, and yield up to the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs—All the premises assigned to him. To hold to the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, and their heirs, for all the residue of the said term of five hundred years, to the intent that the same might be merged in the freehold of the said premises.

This deed is executed by Henry Smith, Henrietta Jemima Townsend, and Henry Hare Townsend, and duly attested.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 7th of September, 1790, (inrolled in Chancery) made between the Marquis of Lnnstown, Barrè, Phipps, and John Smith, of the one part, and Henry Hare Townsend of the other part.

Reciting the indenture of 14th of September, 1787, and that by the deed of 9th of July, 1790, Miss Townsend had released her portion. And that pursuant to the trusts of the bargain and sale of 14th September, 1787, the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith, with the consent of Townsend, by, and out of the rents and profits, and *by sale of divers parts of the said estates in Middlesex, and by enfranchisement of certain copyhold estates held of the Manor of Tottenham,*²⁷ and by a mortgage of part of the estates in Norfolk, (which mortgage was made by lease and release of the 3rd and 4th September, 1790) the release made between Thomas Sykes of the first part, Townsend of the second part, Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith of the third part, Thomas Law of the fourth part, and William Jennens of the fifth part, had raised a sufficient sum to fulfil the trusts reposed in them, and had applied such money accordingly, and had fully performed the said several trusts, and that the accounts of the said trustees having been made up, settled and signed by the trustees and Townsend, Townsend was desirous of having *all such parts of the said estates which remained unsold reconveyed to him* in manner after expressed.

It is witnessed—and Townsend in pursuance, exercise, and execution of the power and authority reserved to him by the indenture of bargain and sale of 14th September, 1787, and by force and virtue thereof, and of all other powers and authorities to him belonging, or him enabling, directed, limited, and appointed that—*all such parts as remained unsold or undisposed of the said manors*, and comprised in the said indenture of bargain and sale should thenceforth go, continue, remain, and be to, and to the use of himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, and he did thereby direct the trustees to convey and assign the same premises accordingly.

And it is further witnessed, that in pursuance of the said direction, and in consideration of ten shillings by Townsend to the Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith paid, they bargained and sold unto the said Townsend, his heirs and assigns, *all such part or parts of the said manors, &c. as then remained unsold*, and vested in the said Marquis of Lansdown, Barrè, Phipps, and Smith, or any of them, with the appurtenances and all the estate, &c. as well under the said indenture of 14th September, 1787, as under or by virtue of any other deed, mortgage, instrument, or title whatsoever. To hold to and to the use of Townsend, his heirs and assigns, (but subject to the mortgage so made to the said Jennens as to the premises therein comprised.)

(27) It appears by the recitals in this deed, that a sufficient sum of money was raised out of the rents and profits, and by sale of divers parts of the estates in Middlesex, and by the enfranchisement of parts of the manor of Tottenham, and by mortgage of a part of the estate in Norfolk, to fulfil the trusts of this deed; for unless the trustees had fulfilled their trusts, they would not have reconveyed to Townsend the remainder of the trust property. The trustees assented to the fact, and conveyed accordingly.

This deed²⁸ was duly signed, sealed, and delivered by all the parties, in the presence of two witnesses—inrolled in Chancery 21st February, 1791, and registered in Middlesex.

All the above deeds, as well as those mentioned in the former abstract, related to a very large estate belonging to Mr. Townsend, in Norfolk, he was also under covenants to produce them to a great many persons, purchasers of different parts of the estate, formerly belonging to him, in Middlesex.

Mrs. Townsend, the wife of Henry Hare Townsend, by settlement made previous to her marriage, was barred of Dower.

The purchase of the Manors by Thomas Smith, Esq.

By bargain and sale of three parts, dated 11th July, 1792, (inrolled in Chancery 15th December, 1792) and made between the said Henry Hare Townsend, Lord of the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbeneyes, and Mockings, in the county of Middlesex, of the first part, Thomas Smith, of Gray's Inn, in the said county of Middlesex, Esq., of the second part, and William Cardale, of Gray's Inn aforesaid, gentleman, of the third part.

Reciting that the said Thomas Smith contracted with Henry Hare Townsend for the absolute purchase of the said manors, and of the capital messuage or manor house called "Bruce Castle," with the appurtenances, &c. at or for the price of £30,000: It is witnessed, that in consideration of the said sum of £30,000, paid by Smith to Henry Hare Townsend, and in consideration of ten shillings paid by William Cardale to Henry Hare Townsend, Townsend granted, bargained, and sold to Thomas Smith and William Cardale, and the heirs of Thomas Smith:

All that capital messuage or mansion house to the said manors belonging, commonly called or known by the name of "Bruce Castle," together with the yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, stables, out-houses, and buildings thereunto belonging.²⁹

And also, all those several fields or closes of meadow and pasture to the said capital messuage or mansion belonging, or therewith usually held and enjoyed, called by the several names, and containing the several quantities following (that is to say) the *Croft* or piece of meadow or pasture ground on the west end of the said mansion house. The *Horse Field*, on the west side of the said Croft, containing together by estimation 8A. 0R. 25P. or thereabouts.³⁰

The *Mount Walk* and field adjoining, lying in front of the aforesaid capital messuage or mansion house, containing together by estimation 5A. 3R. 8P. or thereabouts.³¹ The *George and Vulture Walk*, lying also in front of the said capital messuage or mansion house containing by estimation 1A. or thereabouts.³²

(28) In 1811, this deed was in the hands of Messrs. Foster and Unthank, solicitors, Norwich, who held it on the behalf of a purchaser or mortgagee of the Norfolk estate.

(29) No. 96, in the original plan. (30) Nos. 94, 95, and 81, in ditto.

(31) Nos. 102 and 104 in ditto. (32) No. 101 in ditto.

The Amount Field, lying also in front of the said capital messuage or mansion house, with the two barns thereon, containing by estimation 7A. 2R. 27P. or thereabouts,³³ which said capital messuage or mansion house, and several fields or closes of meadow or pasture ground were then in the possession of the said Henry Hare Townsend.

And also those two several fields or closes of meadow or pasture ground, called by the several names of the Five Acres and the Eight Acres, containing together by estimation 13A. 1R. 38P. or thereabouts,³⁴ then in the tenure or occupation of William Coleman.

And also all that one other field or close of meadow or pasture ground, lying also in front of the said capital messuage or mansion house, containing by estimation 4A. 2R. 37P. or thereabouts,³⁵ then in the tenure or occupation of Edward Wyburd.

And also, all that one other field or close of meadow or pasture ground, lying north of the said capital messuage or mansion house, called Gravel Pit Field, containing by estimation 15A. 3R. 31P. or thereabouts,³⁶ then in the tenure or occupation of Mr. Vaughan.

And also, all those three several fields or closes of meadow or pasture ground, called or known by the name of *Langford Lands*, abutting towards the west, part on the grounds hereinbefore described to be in the possession of Henry Hare Townsend, containing together by estimation 17A. 1R. 11P., then in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Hollingworth.³⁷

And also, all that piece of meadow or pasture (lately a rick yard) adjoining towards the west on the last mentioned lands, called *Langford Lands*, with the hovel or barn thereon, containing by estimation 1A. 0R. 13P., then in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Harvey.³⁸

And also, all those several pieces or parcels of ground, in part converted into garden ground, and in part built upon by Philip De la Haize, deceased, then in the tenure or occupation of Samuel Salt, Esq., his undertenants or assigns, under and by virtue of several leases after mentioned.

And also, all that piece or parcel of ground, with a wall, stable, and coach-house thereon erected and built, in the occupation of Henry Sperling, Esq., his undertenants or assigns.

And also, all other the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and here-

(33) No. 103, in the original plan. (34) No. 106, in ditto.

(35) No. 100, Horse Pond Field, on which Mr. Joseph Fletcher built a house on the south side of Lordship Lane, in August, 1839.

(36) No. 85.

(37) Nos. 331, called The Five Acres; 322, The Four Acres; 333, The Eight Acres. This description comprises the land and houses forming Bruc Grove, as far as Mount Field, which was anciently called The Lords Mead, as also the Mount Walk Field, and lands lying in front of the Mansion House. See the Survey, of 1619. Langford Lands were purchased (inter alia) by the late James Townsend, of Mrs. Scarlett's executors, and were conveyed by lease and release, 1st and 2nd November, 1765. See note 17, page 57 ante.

(38) No. 332, in the original plan.

ditaments whatsoever of him, the said Henry Hare Townsend, whereof he, the said Henry Hare Townsend, or any other person or persons in trust for him, then was, or were seized of or for any estate of freehold or inheritance in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy; situate, lying, and being within the parishes, township, and precincts of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Hornsey, or any of them, or elsewhere in the county of Middlesex, except and always reserved unto Henry Hare Townsend, his heirs and assigns—All those several messuages, together with the yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, barns, stables, coach-houses, out-houses, offices, and buildings thereunto respectively belonging, and all and every the meadows, pastures, lands, and grounds therewith held; and all the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging; and then in the tenure or occupation of Rowland Stephenson, Esq., his undertenants or assigns, under a lease thereof granted by Henry Lord Colerane, deceased, to Ralph Harwood, Esq. by indenture, bearing date 19th July, 1728, for ninety-eight years from Lady-day then last,³⁹ and also except and reserved unto the said Henry Hare Townsend, his heirs and assigns, all estates, rights, powers, privileges, liberties, and authorities reserved and excepted out of the said demise to the said Ralph Harwood, other than the royalties and privileges of hawking, hunting, fishing, and fowling in or upon the said excepted premises, which are to be exercised and enjoyed by the said Thomas Smith, his heirs and assigns for ever. And also, all and singular the houses, out-houses, buildings, barns, stables, coach-houses, dove cotes, gardens, orchards, backsides, lands, tenements, meadows, leasows, feedings, pastures, moors, marshes, ways, waters, waste grounds, fold, fold courses, and liberties of foldage, feedings, commons, common of pasture, and turbary, furzes, trees, woods, underwoods, and the ground and soil thereof, mounds, fences, hedges, ditches, free boards, ways, waters, water-courses, pisaries, courts leet, courts baron, and all other courts, view of frankpledge, and all that to view of frankpledge doth belong, perquisites, profits of courts, reliefs, hereditaments, fines, amerciaments, issues, wards, marriages, escheats, goods and chattels of felons, felons of themselves, fugitives, and outlawed persons, mines, metals, quarries, treasure trove, deodands, waifs, estrays, chief rents, quit rents, and other rents, sewues, jurisdictions, rights, royalties, franchises, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emduments, seats, and sittings, family vaults within the church of Tottenham, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said manors, capital messuage or mansion house, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises thereby granted, bargained, and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be, or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, or with them, or any, or either of them held, used, occupied, pos-

(39) This estate was bought in at the sale by auction, September, 1789; it then consisted of 200A. 1R. 14P., and the rent was £304. See Appendix No. I, page 4, ante.

sessed, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, deemed, taken, or known as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part thereof, or appendant or appurtenant thereunto (except as aforesaid). And the reversion, reversions, &c., together with all deeds, &c., with true attested copies, &c.

To hold to the use of the said Thomas Smith and William Cardale, and the heirs of the said Thomas Smith.

To the use and behoof of the said Thomas Smith and William Cardale, and the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas Smith for ever. Nevertheless, as to the estate and interest of the said William Cardale therein. In trust, for the said Thomas Smith, his heirs and assigns for ever, and upon no other use, trust, interest, and purpose whatsoever.

Covenants from Henry Hare Townsend to Thomas Smith, that he was lawfully seized, had done no act to encumber, except as to the several leases therein mentioned, of part of the ground in the occupation of Samuel Salt, for ninety-nine years from the year 1728. A lease of other part of the ground, in the occupation of Samuel Salt, Esq. for eighty-five years from the year 1744, and a lease of other part, in the occupation of the said Samuel Salt for sixty years from the year 1768.

This deed was executed by all the parties—receipt for the consideration money indorsed—registered in Middlesex, 18th April, 1795, B. 2, No. 415.

By an indenture of the like date, Henry Hare Townsend covenants with the said Thomas Smith, his heirs, &c. to produce all deeds, writings, &c., which should remain in his hands, for the manifestation of his title to the said premises, &c., so purchased by him, mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed, being the several deeds mentioned in the foregoing abstract.⁴⁰

This deed was executed by Henry Hare Townsend.

By indentures of lease and release, of three parts, dated the 29th and 30th June, 1804; the release made between Thomas Smith, of Grays Inn, in the county of Middlesex, and also of Tottenham, in the said county, Esq., of

(40) Mr. Thomas Smith, after he had agreed upon the purchase of the manors, &c. the abstract of the title as above stated was laid before Mr. Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, whose opinion on the title was as follows: "I have perused this Abstract. If the vendors are in the possession of the instruments creating the entail referred to in the indenture, 19th October, 1717, (see page , ante,) or can procure that instrument, the purchaser should require the production of it. The proviso for the cessor of the term of five hundred years created by that indenture should be fully abstracted to shew that the cessor of the term was to take effect in the event of there being no child entitled to a portion. The parties should have the exemplification of the recovery of 1717, or an extract from the warrant of Attorney Office, subject to these observations, and presuming the manors of Tottenham will be found to be inverted in the recovery of 1717, I approve of the title. Signed, Charles Butler, Lincoln's Inn, 24th June, 1805."

The vendors were not in possession of the instrument creating the entail, nor could they produce it. The cessor took effect on there being no children, and the manor of Tottenham was included in the recovery.

the first part; the said William Cardale, of the second part; and James Houson, of Lincolns Inn, Esq., of the third part :

Witnesseth that for the conveying, settling, and assigning of all and singular the manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, hereinafter mentioned, with their rights, members, and appurtenances,—to the uses and upon the trusts and purpose hereafter mentioned and declared concerning the same, and in consideration of ten shillings paid to the said Smith and Cardale by Houson, and for divers other good causes and considerations, the said Cardale according to his estate and interest in the several hereditaments, and at the request and by the direction of Smith, bargained, sold, aliened, and released, and said Smith, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, and released, ratified, and confirmed unto Houson,—

All those the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Dawbenes, and Mockings, with their respective rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Middlesex.

And also all the manor of *Topsfield*, otherwise *Topsfield Hall*, in Hornsey,⁴¹ with its rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Middlesex, and all and singular the messuages, cottages, farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, standing, lying, and being within the said several manors, precincts, or territories of them, or any of them, or in any other parish, precinct, or territory within the said county of Middlesex, of or belonging to said Smith, or whereof he, or any person or persons in trust for him is, are, seized of or for any estate of freehold or inheritance, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, or otherwise howsoever. Together, &c.

To hold, to Houson, his heirs and assigns. To the use, upon the trusts for the intents and purposes, and by, with, and under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, and agreements hereafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say,—To the use of such purchaser or purchasers, or other person or persons, for such estate or estates, either absolutely or conditionally, and upon such trusts, for such intents and purposes, and by, with, and under and subject to such powers, provisoes, considerations and agreements, and in such manner as Smith should from time to time and at any time or times during his life, by any deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, in writing, to be sealed and delivered by him in the presence of and attested by two or more credible witnesses, direct, limit, or appoint, and in the mean while, and until any such direction, limitation, or appointment shall be made, or in any of such; and the same shall be a complete and full direction, limitation, or appointment of the whole of the said manors and hereditaments, or of the whole estate and interest therein, then as to so

(41) In the bargain and sale of the 19th October, 1717, (page 37, ante,) the premises in Hornsey are mentioned, end in several of the deeds after that date; but this is the first time the premises are mentioned as the manor of *Topsfield*.

much and such part and parts of the said manors and hereditaments, or of the estate and interest therein, whereto any such direction, limitation, or appointment as aforesaid should not extend.

To the use of the said Smith and his assigns for life, without impeachment of waste, and immediately after his decease, and in default of failing of any such direction, limitation, and appointment by him in pursuance and exercise of the power therein for that purpose contained. Then as to, for, and concerning all and singular the premises thereby granted and released, or in case of any such direction or appointment by Smith, and the same should not a complete disposition of the whole; then as to so much thereof as should at the death of Smith remain undisposed of—To the use of Cardale and Houson, their heirs and assigns, for ever—But upon trust, to sell unto any person or persons whomsoever for the best price or prices that could be had, and to convey the same to the use of such purchaser, and the trustees to pay and dispose of the monies to arise from such sale to such persons as Smith by his last will and testament should direct, and for want, or in default of such direction, then upon trust to pay the same to the executors or administrators of Smith.

This deed was executed by all the parties—duly attested—registered in Middlesex 24th September, 1804, B. 6, No. 180.

The said Thomas Smith, by his will, dated 23rd September, 1805, after appointing Houson, and George Smith, of Goldicote, in the county of Worcester, Esq., executors thereof, and bequeathing certain legacies and annuities to the persons therein named, gave the residue of the monies to come from his real and personal estate, absolutely to said George Smith, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever.

This will was duly executed and attested. The testator died 12th October, 1805. The will was proved by both the executors in Doctors' Commons, 15th October, and registered in Middlesex 3rd February, 1806, B. 1, No. 534. Mr. Smith was buried at Tottenham 22nd October, 1805.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 24th and 25th September, 1806, made between the said Cardale and Houson of the one part, and the said George Smith of the other part—Reciting (*inter alia*) the last above indentures of lease and release, and the will of the said Thomas Smith—And that the said George Smith had applied to and requested them to convey to him all and every the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Tottenham, or elsewhere, in the county of Middlesex, conveyed to them by the said Thomas Smith, by the said indentures then remaining unsold, in manner after mentioned, which they agreed to do.

It is witnessed, that the said Cardale and Houson, in compliance with the request of the said George Smith, and in performance and discharge of the trust reposed and vested in them as aforesaid, and for the nominal consider-

ation therein mentioned, did bargain, sell, alien, assign, and release unto the said George Smith, his heirs, and assigns.

All those two several pieces or parcels of meadow or pasture ground, part and parcel of certain closes or fields, across which a foot-path runs leading from the village of Tottenham to Tottenham Church, and then or lately called The Church Fields, but then called Bruce Grove, and on the west side of the said foot-path, containing together by estimation, 3A. or thereabouts.

And also, all that triangular slip or small piece of meadow or pasture ground, also at the top of the Grove called Bruce Grove, and on the north-east of the foot-path, and fronting one of the said last mentioned pieces or parcels of ground, and containing by estimation, 30r. or thereabouts.

And also, the land tax payable for or in respect of the several hereditaments thereinbefore mentioned, and which had been redeemed by the said Thomas Smith; together with all houses, &c., and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c.,—to hold to the use of George Smith, his heirs and assigns for ever.—Covenant from the trustees against incumbrances.

This deed was duly executed in the presence of four witnesses. Registered in Middlesex, 8th October, 1806. B. 6, No. 642.

In 1805, Mr. Smith sold the manors of Tottenham to the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., and between the period of his purchase of them, and 1805, he also sold to several persons the greater part of the estates which he purchased of the trustees of the late Henry Hare Townsend.

Sir William Curtis gave these manors by his will to his eldest son William, the present baronet, who still holds them.

Mr. Thomas Smith having so sold some of the estates in his life time, there was very little left for Mr. George Smith to dispose of, but what remained unsold, he sold; which were principally some of the houses and land in Bruce Grove, called "Langford Lands," before noticed.⁴²

Having shown the title to the manors of Tottenham, and to some of the estates there, from the year 1717 to the year 1805, a period of eighty-eight years of uninterrupted possession, and having made such observations as were likely to arise by way of objections at any future investigation of it, this account of the title may be acceptable to the several owners of the property formerly part of the estates of the late Henry Hare Lord Coleraine, in this parish.

(42) See note, page 57, ante.

APPENDIX N^o. III.

This Appendix contains an Abstract of the Title of the late Sir William Barkham, who possessed considerable Estates in the Parishes of Tottenham and Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, which have been sold at different times in separate parcels. This Abstract may be useful to those persons who now hold Estates in this Parish under "Barkham's Title," which commences in the year 1683, and is continued down to the year 1790, a period of 102 years.

APPENDIX, No. III.

By an indenture, dated the 10th of October, 1683, and made between Sir William Barkham, of East Walton, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, and Dame Judith his wife, Thomas Halsey, of Great Gadisden, in the county of Hertford, Esq., and Sir William Francklyn, of Malvern, in the county of Bedford, Knight, of the one part, and Martin Folkes, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., and Andrew Card, also of Gray's Inn, gentleman, of the other part.

Reciting, that by indentures of lease and release, respectively dated the 17th and 18th of April, 1764, the release being of three parts, and made between the said Sir William Barkham (by the name of William Barkham, citizen and brazier of London, one of the sons of Edward Barkham, ¹ Knight and Baronet, deceased) of the first part, said Dame Judith Barkham, then the wife of said Sir William Barkham, (by the name of Judith Halsey, one of the daughters of Sir John Halsey, Knight, deceased) of the second part, and Sir Edward Barkham, of Westacre, in the county of Norfolk, baronet, said Thomas Halsey, the said Sir William Francklyn, and Anthony Smithson, Roger Gillingham, and John Francklyn, Esq. of the third part. In consideration of a marriage then intended between said William Barkham (then Sir William Barkham) and the said Dame Judith his wife, then Judith Halsey, and other considerations therein mentioned, said Sir William Barkham did convey and assign the messuages, tenements, closes, farms, lands, and hereditaments therein after mentioned, to said Thomas Halsey and Sir William Francklyn.

To the use of Sir William Barkham for life, without impeachment of waste—Remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders. To said Dame Judith Barkham for life, in bar of dower—Remainder. To the first and all the sons of said Sir William Barkham on the body of said Dame Judith Barkham, to be begotten successively in tail male—Remainder. To said Sir Edward Barkham, the father, Anthony Smithson, Roger Gillingham, and John Francklyn, their executors, administrators, and assigns for

(1) This Sir Edward Barkham died 1633, at the age of eighty-two, and was buried in Southacre Church, Norfolk. He was the third son of Edward Barkham, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1621. See *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxi, page 823, for an epitaph from the church of Lower Wainflete, in Lincolnshire, on Sir Edward Barkham.

five hundred years ² without waste, upon the trusts therein mentioned. And after the determination of the estate and term of five hundred—To the use of the right heirs of Sir William Barkham for ever. And reciting that the said marriage had taken effect, and that there was then no son ³ begotten.

It is witnessed that for barring said contingent remainders and estates tail then in being to the uses therein contained, it was agreed between said parties, and said Sir William Barkham did grant and agree with Folkes and Card to levy a fine, before the end of Michaelmas term then next, to Folkes and Card, and their heirs, (*inter alia*)—

Of all that capital messuage or tenement, with the gardens, orchards, yards, and other appurtenances thereunto belonging or therewith held or enjoyed, and all that pasture ground, containing by estimation 6A., near adjoining to the said messuage or tenement, situate and being in Tottenham High Cross, in the said county of Middlesex, then or late in tenure or occupation of the Right Honourable Lucy Lady Dowager Colerane, her under-tenants or assigns.—And of all that messuage, with the appurtenances, in Tottenham High Cross aforesaid, lying near adjoining to some part of the out-houses belonging to the said capital messuage or tenement first mentioned, with the yards and orchards and other appurtenances to the same belonging, or therewith held or enjoyed, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Samuel Randall, his under-tenants or assigns.—And of all those four closes of pasture ground in Tottenham High Cross aforesaid, containing by estimation 16A., more or less, called or known by the name of “Hawkin’s Fields.”⁴ — And of all that little close of pasture ground in Tottenham High Cross aforesaid, lying next one of the before mentioned closes, containing by estimation 2A., more or less.⁵ — And of all those six other

(2) The trust of this term is not expressed in the recital; it was extinguished by the 7 & 8 W. 3, intituled “An Act for making good the last will and testament of Sir William Barkham, Bart., deceased, and vesting lands in trustees to be sold for paying his debts, and making provision for children.” In the year 1790, this title was thoroughly investigated, and it was asked if there was a son of his marriage; and the production of evidence was called for in order to prove that there was a failure of issue male of Sir William Barkham.

(3) There was no son of this marriage. In 1683,—fourteen years after the settlement—Sir William Barkham, by his deed executed recites that there was no son of the marriage at that time. It appears by the deed of 1694, he borrowed £1,000. on mortgage, and it seems unlikely that the mortgage would have alluded to that circumstance when it would have been so easily known.

In 7 & 8 W. 3, an act of parliament was passed for confirming the will of Sir William Barkham, or rather making a will for him, by which he provided for daughters only, and vesting his estates in trustees for the purposes therein contained. No other evidence could at the time be procured as to whether Sir William Barkham had issue male or not.

(4) This land was, in 1792, purchased by the late William Robinson, Esq., upon which at this time (1840) a number of houses are built on the north side of White Hart Lane, called “Tottenham Terrace.” It was for several years in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Dyson, as tenant thereof.

(5) This little close was, in the year 1811, sold by the devisees of the late William Coleman, deceased, to William Robinson, LL.D., upon which there have been built

closes in Tottenham High Cross aforesaid, lying near the Parsonage, containing by estimation 30A., more or less, called or known by the name of "Crooke's Grove." ⁶—And of all that marsh land in Tottenham High Cross, in the Wild Marsh, containing by estimation 9A. 1R., more or less.—And of all that other marsh ground in Tottenham High Cross, called "Clen-dish Hills," containing by estimation 3A. more or less.—And of all that arable land in Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, lying and being in several pieces in the common fields there called the "Languidge," and contains 7A., more or less; all which said closes and pasture grounds, marsh grounds, and arable land, last mentioned, were then late in the occupation of Samuel Randall, his undertenants or assigns.—And of all that close of pasture ground in Tottenham High Cross, containing by estimation 6A., more or less, with the marsh land in Edmonton, containing 3A., more or less, then were late in the occupation of Bray, widow, her undertenants or assigns.—And of all that garden or garden ground in Tottenham High Cross, called by the name of "Trotter's Garden," then or late in the tenure of Thomas Holloway, his undertenants or assigns.—And of all that close or pasture ground in Tottenham High Cross, called by the name of "Slyfield," containing by estimation 6A., more or less, then late in the tenure of Thomas Wythered, his undertenants or assigns.—And of all that wood or wood ground in Tottenham High Cross, containing by estimation 18A., more or less, called by the name of "Dolbys."—And of all that little wood or wood ground, known by the name of "Little Raynalds," containing by estimation 3A., more or less, then in the occupation of Edward Bridgeman, his undertenants or assigns.—And of all those four closes on inclosed grounds of arable and pasture containing 19A., more or less.—And of all that little close, called the "Grove," containing by estimation 11½A., more or less, which said closes last mentioned, do lie in Tottenham High Cross and Edmonton, or one of them.—And of all that marsh ground in Edmonton Marsh aforesaid, containing by estimation 3A., more or less, then late in the tenure of John Parrett, his undertenants or assigns,—And of all those two several acres of arable land in Edmonton, one acre of which lieth in the common field called the "Hyde," and the other in the field called the "Mill Field," then in the occupation of Edward Salter, his undertenants or assigns.—And of all that arable land in Edmonton aforesaid, containing by estimation 6A., more or less, lying and being in a common field called "Oakfield," then or late in the occupation of Joseph Salter, his undertenants or assigns.—All

several small tenements: this piece of ground was then called "Holloway Piece," and is situate on the north side of White Hart Lane, on the west side of the Vicar's glebe.

(6) This land, called "Crooke's Grove," was purchased by the late William Holbrook in the year , and it is now the property of Mr. James Holbrook, Mr Holbrook has only a right of cart-way from White Hart Lane to this land at the west of the land purchased by the late William Robinson, Esq. The freehold of it be longs to William Robinson, LL.D.

which said premises or the most part thereof were then before one entire farm, known by the name of "Croops Farm." — And of all messuages, &c.

And it was thereby agreed that the said fine should be and ensue—To the use of Sir William Barkham for life, without impeachment of waste—Remainder. To the said Dame Judith Barkham for life—Remainder. To Sir William Barkham, his heirs and assigns for ever. Proviso, that if Dame Judith Barkham did not within six months after the decease of Sir William Barkham, upon request made by his executor or executors within two months before the end of said six months, release all her right to any part or share of the goods, chattels, and personal estate of Sir William Barkham which she might have by virtue of the custom of the city of London. Then the use to her for life, as aforesaid to cease—Proviso that it should be lawful for Sir William Barkham and his wife, jointly during their lives, by any deed or writing, attested by three or more credible witnesses, to revoke said uses and to limit and appoint other uses.

This deed was executed by Sir William Barkham, Judith Barkham, Thomas Halsey, Sir William Francklyn, Folkes, and Card, and properly attested.

Fine levied, Michaelmas term. 4 James 2nd, between Folkes and Card, plaintiffs, and Sir William Barkham, Bar., and Judith his wife, Thomas Halsey, and William Francklyn, Knight, defendants, of two messuages, three gardens, four orchards, seventy acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, and twenty-five acres of marsh, with the appurtenances, in Tottenham High Cross and Edmonton.

By indenture, dated 14th July, 1694, between said Sir William Barkham of the one part, and Luke Robinson of Gray's Inn, Esq. of the other part—Witnesseth, that the said Sir William Barkham, in consideration of £1000. paid by Robinson, did demise, grant, bargain, and sell—All that the said capital messuage and premises above mentioned, and all other messuages, &c. To hold, to Robinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for 500 years from the date thereof: subject to redemption on payment of £1000. by Sir William Barkham to Robinson.

This deed was executed by Sir William Barkham—attested by three witnesses—receipt for £1,000. indorsed thereon.

By an act of parliament, 7 and 8 W. 3, 1696—reciting that Sir William Barkham made his last will and testament in the time of his last sickness, whereof he died, intending to make provision for the payment of such of his debts, as were not charged upon his estate and lands in Norfolk, and for discharging his funeral, and raising portions for his daughters and payment of legacies, and that thereby all his messuages and lands in the city of

(7) In the Survey of the Earl of Dorset, 1619: the capital messuage mentioned in the parcels in this deed is called "Crook's Farm," which then stood on the south side of White Hart Lane, in Tottenham. See the Earl of Dorset's Survey, 1619.

London and county of Middlesex were devised to Robert Walpole, Esq. Robert Coney, Esq., and Thomas Gilbert, citizen and clothworker of London, and their heirs and assigns—In trust, to be sold for raising monies for the purposes aforesaid, which will was read to and by him, and declared to be his last will and testament, and he endeavoured to sign and publish it, but was surprised and prevented by sudden death. It was enacted that the said will or writing, purporting and intended to be the last will of Sir William Barkham, should be good and valid in the law, as if it had been signed and published by him, and had been attested in his presence by three or four credible witnesses, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary, &c. And that all the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments late of him, the said Sir William Barkham, in the county of Middlesex, or in the city of London, should be vested in said Robert Walpole, Robert Coney, Thomas Gilbert, and Thomas Halsey, and their heirs,—in trust, to be sold for the purposes in the will expressed.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 23rd May, 1699, (inrolled in Chancery) between Robert Walpole of Knighton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., Robert Coney, of Walpole, in the same county, Esq., Thomas Gilbert, citizen and clothworker of London, and Thomas Halsey, of Great Goddington, in the county of Hertford, Esq., of the one part, and Ephraim Beauchamp, of London, mason, of the other part.

Reciting said act of parliament, and that upon a bill exhibited in the Court of Chancery by Dorothy, Frances, Jane, Mary, Theodosiæ, and Anne Barkham, daughters and co-heirs of the said Sir William Barkham, by Sir Jonathan Jennens, Knight, their next friend, plaintiffs—against Dame Judith Barkham, widow and relict of said Sir William Barkham; and also against Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and Halsey, defendants. It was, on the 21st day of June, 1797, decreed that said trustees should sell that part of the trust estate as was in London and Middlesex to the best bidder, to be approved and allowed of by Dr. Edisbury, one of the masters of the said Court, and the money arising thereby to be applied as therein mentioned.—And that Ephraim Beauchamp bid the sum of £3,100. for the premises above mentioned, and the master reported him to be best bidder, which report stood confirmed by a subsequent order of the Court, dated 4th of the then present month of May.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of £421. 8s. paid to Robinson for principal^s and interest due on the said mortgage of 14th July, 1694, and £2,678. 12s. to Gilbert, to be by him applied in such manner as in the said decreetal order expressed, and of five shillings a piece to Walpole, Coney, and Halsey, paid by Ephraim Beauchamp, Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and

(8) The sum of £600., part of the £1,000., was paid by Sir William Barkham in his life time, which appears by a memorandum to that effect indorsed on the mortgage deed.

Halsey, in pursuance of said act of parliament and decree, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto Beauchamp—All the said capital messuage and premises above mentioned, and all pastures, &c. and the reversion, &c. and all the estate, &c. To hold, to the use of Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

This deed was executed by Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and Halsey, and a receipt for £2,678. 12s. indorsed thereon.

By indenture of assignment, dated 23rd May, 1699, between Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and Halsey of the first part, Robinson of the second part, and Ephraim Beauchamp, Robert Barker, of London, gentleman, and Lawrence Spencer of London, gentleman, of the third part. Reciting the said indenture of mortgage of the 14th July, 1694, and that Beauchamp had purchased of Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and Halsey, the above mentioned messuages, &c., and the money due on the mortgage was agreed to be paid off out of the purchase money, and the mortgage was to be assigned in trust to protect, &c. It is witnessed, that in consideration of £421. 8s. to said Robinson, paid by said Beauchamp, by the direction of Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, and Halsey for principal and interest, Robinson, at the request of Walpole, &c. and at the nomination of Beauchamp, and in consideration of five shillings to Robinson, paid by Barker and Spencer, did transfer, assign, and set over—All the said capital messuage, &c. To hold, to Barker and Spencer, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the remainder of said term of five hundred years then unexpired. In trust for Beauchamp, to attend the freehold and inheritance of the said premises.

This deed was executed by Walpole, Coney, Gilbert, Halsey, Robinson, and E. Beauchamp, receipt for consideration money indorsed thereon.

By indentures of lease and release, respectively dated 30th and 31st of January, 1718. The release of five parts, between Ephraim Beauchamp,⁹ of Tottenham, in county of Middlesex, gentleman, and Letitia his then wife, and Thomas Beauchamp, only son and heir apparent of said Ephraim Beauchamp, of the first part, William Proctor, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Anne Proctor, spinster, eldest daughter of said William Proctor, of the second part, Christopher Tower, of Iver, alias Ever, in the county of Bucks. Esq., and Thomas Tooke, the elder, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in said county of Middlesex, gentleman, of the third part, Samuel Proctor, of London, merchant, eldest son of said William Proctor, and Edward Strong, of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford, gentleman, of the fifth part. Reciting that a marriage was intended to be solemnized between said Thomas Beauchamp and said Ann Proctor—It is witnessed, that in consideration of £10,000, which said William Proctor had agreed to give for mar-

(9) This Ephraim Beauchamp died September, 1728, and was buried in Tottenham Church, against the north wall of which there is a black and white marble monument erected to his memory.

riage portion of Ann Proctor, his daughter, to be invested upon such trusts as are therein mentioned, and for settling a jointure for the said Ann Proctor, in case the said marriage should take effect and she should survive Thomas Beauchamp, and for conveying and assuring all and every the mesuages, &c. therein mentioned to such uses as are therein limited, and in consideration of ten shillings to Ephraim Beauchamp and Thomas Beauchamp by Tower and Tooke paid, they, said Ephraim Beauchamp and Thomas Beauchamp, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto Tower and Tooke, in their actual possession, &c.—All the above mentioned premises—To hold, to them, their heirs and assigns for ever—Upon trust, for Ephraim Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns, until said marriage should be solemnized—and after solemnization—Then all the above mentioned premises—To the use of Thomas Beauchamp and his assigns for life, sans waste—Remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders—Remainder,—To the use of said Ann Proctor for life, in part of jointure, and in full satisfaction, and bar of all dower or thirds. And as to other premises therein mentioned,—To the use of said Ephraim Beauchamp and his assigns for life, sans waste—Remainder—to said Letitia Beauchamp for life, for her jointure, and in full satisfaction and bar of all dower or thirds—Remainder.—To said Thomas Beauchamp and his assigns for life—Remainder—As to the said above mentioned premises to said Samuel Proctor and Strong, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for five hundred years, sans waste.—Remainder—To the use of the first son of said Thomas Beauchamp on the body of said Ann Proctor to be begotten, and of the heirs male of such first son lawfully issuing.—Remainder—To the second son of Thomas Beauchamp on the body of Ann Proctor to be begotten, and the heirs male of such second son lawfully issuing.—Remainder—To the third son of Thomas Beauchamp on the body of Ann Proctor to be begotten, lawfully issuing.—Remainder—To the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, and all and every other son and sons of Thomas Beauchamp and Ann Proctor, successively, and in remainder one after another as they should be in priority of birth, and of the several and respective heirs male of each son lawfully issuing, and in default of such issue.—Remainder—To William Proctor, the son, and Thomas Strong, their executors, administrators and assigns for six hundred years, sans waste, upon the trusts therein mentioned, and after the expiration of said term—To the use of Thomas Beauchamp, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue—To the use of Ephraim Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns for ever, and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever.

And as to the said term of five hundred years limited to Samuel Proctor and Strong, their executors, &c. was so limited to them upon trust, to sell or mortgage all or part of said premises for raising portions for younger children, in the proportions following, viz.—If but one daughter or younger son,

£5,000.—if two, £8,000. to be equally divided between them—if three or more, £10,000. The sons to receive their portions at the age of twenty-one years, and the daughters at the age of eighteen years, or days of marriage.¹⁰

And as to the said term of six hundred years limited to William Proctor, the son; and Strong, their executors, &c., it was limited to them upon trust, that if Thomas Beauchamp should die without issue male, and leave a daughter or daughters of the said marriage, then William Proctor, the son, and Strong, their executors, &c. should, by sale or mortgage, or out of the rents thereof, raise £10,000. for the portion of one daughter—if two daughters, £12,000.—for the portions of three or more daughters, £15,000. to be paid when they should attain their ages of eighteen years or marry, and on payment thereof, the said term to cease.

Proviso, that in case at the time of the death of Sir Thomas Beauchamp there should be no child or children living by said Ann Proctor, his intended wife, who should be entitled to any portions thereby appointed to be raised by the trusts declared of the said term of five hundred years and being such child or children, all of them should die before any of the portions thereby provided for should become payable, or in case all said portions and sums of money appointed to be raised by virtue of the trusts declared of the said term of five hundred years, with such maintenance as was thereby provided for the children of the said Thomas Beauchamp by the trusts of the said term, by the ways and means in that behalf before mentioned, or otherwise have been raised and levied, then and in every of the said cases so happening, all and every the trusts therein before declared of the said term of six hundred years, being first duly executed and performed, the said term of five hundred years of and in the premises therein comprised, or so much as shall remain unsold or undisposed of, if for the purposes aforesaid, should cease and be void for the benefit of the person and persons next in reversion or remainder of the said premises expectant upon the determination of the said term.

This deed was executed by Ephraim Beauchamp, and all the other parties—attested by three witnesses—and receipt for consideration money indorsed thereon.

Thomas Beauchamp died in 1724, intestate, leaving only one son, the late said William Beauchamp Proctor, and three daughters by Ann his wife, namely, Ann, Mary, and Jane: Mary and Jane died under age and unmarried. Ann married William Sheldon, Esq. in 1741, who received the fortune of £5,000.¹¹ upon his marriage. Ann the wife of Thomas Beauchamp died in 1747.

(10) This term of five hundred years was declared to be void on payment of portions.

(11) The discharge for this £5,000, appears by Mr. Sheldon's marriage settlement,

An abstract of title to $5\frac{1}{2}$ A. of marsh land in Tottenham in the county of Middlesex.

Thomas Gent, of South Weald, in the county of Essex, gentleman, by his will, dated 1st May, 1699, gave (*inter alia*) to his daughter-in-law, Margaret Gent, all his freehold and customary lands and tenements whatsoever, after his decease, to her and her heirs for ever, and appointed her sole executrix. This will was executed in the presence of three witnesses and duly attested and proved at London, 9th April, 1702. See the deed, 22nd June, 1747, page 86, post.

By an indenture of lease, dated 31st of May, 1712, between Henry Hainsworth, of St. John, Wapping, county of Middlesex, lighterman, and Margaret his wife, late widow¹² of Thomas Gent, of South Weald, county of Essex, gentleman, deceased, who was son and heir-at-law of Thomas Gent, also deceased, of the one part, and William Bull, of Tottenham, grazier, of the other part.

It is witnessed, that said Henry Hainsworth and Margaret his wife, in consideration of surrender of a former lease of the premises after mentioned, made between said Henry Hainsworth of the one part, and Richard Hill, of Tottenham, yeoman, of the other part, dated 18th September, 1702, whereby Henry Hainsworth demised the premises after mentioned to Hill, to hold to him, his executors and administrators, for twenty-one years from Michaelmas then next, and which lease by a mesne assignment became legally vested in Bull, and also in consideration of £70. paid to Hainsworth and wife by Bull, they did demise, grant, set, and to farm, let

All those several pieces or parcels of marsh land belonging to them, said Hainsworth and wife, lying separately and apart in Wild Marsh, in Mitchley Marsh, and Clendish Hills, in Tottenham, in county of Middlesex, containing altogether by estimation $5\frac{1}{2}$ A. more or less,¹³ formerly in the tenure or occupation of said Richard Hill, and then of said Bull, or his undertenants, And as concerning the limits and bounds of the lands above mentioned, one parcel whereof was then lying, limited, and bounded upon the lands of Mr. Parry, which is the five roods, and upon the north side the above mentioned demised lands are bounded and limited upon the lands of William Codrington, and upon the west side they did abut upon the lands of Mr. Rogers, and for the 2A. which are situated upon the south side, they were then bounded and limited upon lands of Lord Colerane, and likewise eastward they did abut upon the lands of said Lord Colerane, and northward they were abutting upon the lands of Mr. Pogers, and also on the lands which were then

in Mr. Thomas Beauchamp's custody. This settlement of Sheldon's is dated 17th July, 1741; and in the year 1790, it was in the possession of Mr. Walker, Solicitor, of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire.

(12) Query—If not *daughter*, for it was to his *daughter-in-law* that testator devised? She is called *widow* in the deed.

(13) This land was purchased by Ephraim Beauchamp, in 1715.

commonly called or known by the names of Wild Marsh and Mitchley Marsh, in Clendish Hills aforesaid, there then 2A. and 3R. which said lands were lying and abutting upon the River Lea eastward, and the other lands were lying and abutting northward upon the lands of Sir William Poe, and likewise northward they did abut upon the lands of said Lord Colerane; and the second 3R. were lying and abutting upon the lands of Thomas Bennett, and likewise eastward they did abut upon the lands of said Lord Colerane, and also westward they did abut upon the lands of Rosamond Norris, together with all ways, &c.

To hold, to Bull, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from Lady-day then last past, for the term of ninety-nine years—Paying to Hainsworth and wife, yearly, the sum of ten shillings, clear of all taxes—Usual covenants for re-entry—and title and peaceable enjoyment, free from incumbrances, except said rent of ten shillings.

Hainsworth and wife covenanted to levy a fine before the end of the then next Trinity Term, which fine should be and enure to the use of Bull, his executors, administrators, and assigns during said term of ninety-nine years, to strengthen and corroborate his title, and after the expiration of the said term of ninety-nine years—Then to the use of Hainsworth and wife, their heirs and assigns for ever.

This deed was executed by Henry Hainsworth and Margaret Hainsworth—attested by three witnesses—receipt for consideration money indorsed thereon.

Indentures of fine, Trinity Term, 2 Ann, between Bull, plaintiff, and Hainsworth and his wife, defendants, of 7A. of marsh land in Tottenham, with the appurtenances.

By an indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd April, 1713, between said Bull, of one part, and Thomas Wilson, of Edmonton, coachman, of the other part.

After reciting the said lease of 31st May, 1712, It is witnessed, that in consideration of £60. paid by Willson to Bull, he did grant, bargain, sell, alien, assign, and set over to Willson—All the said several pieces or parcels of marsh land above mentioned: To hold to Willson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the date thereof, for the residue of the said term of ninety-nine years then unexpired; usual covenants, and a proviso for redemption on payment of £60. by Bull to Willson.

This deed was executed by Bull, and a receipt for consideration money indorsed thereon, and attested by three witnesses.

A memorandum, dated 25th March, 1714, indorsed on the said mortgage deed, that the said Bull had received £40. more of Willson, upon same security,—signed by Bull, and attested by two witnesses.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 23rd and 24th October, 1713, the release (inrolled in Chancery) of three parts, between said Margaret

Hainsworth, of the first part, said Bull of the second part, and Francis Mills, of the Inner Temple, London, gentleman, of the third part,—

Reciting the above indenture of 31st May, 1712, and that the freehold and inheritance of said land was by a fine levied by said Hainsworth and wife to said Bull, and by the said indenture declared to be to the use of said Hainsworth and wife, their heirs and assigns for ever. And that the freehold and inheritance of the said pieces of marsh land, and also the said rent of ten shillings a year was vested in said Margaret Hainsworth by survivorship.—And that Bull had agreed with her for the absolute purchase of the freehold and inheritance of the said lands and reserved rent of ten shillings. It is witnessed that in pursuance of said agreement, and in consideration of £15. paid to Margaret Hainsworth by Bull, and of five shillings paid by Francis Mills, said Margaret Hainsworth, at the request of Bull, testified, &c., did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto said Milles, in his actual possession, &c., and to his heirs—All those her several pieces or parcels of marsh land above mentioned, and also the said rent of ten shillings a year reserved and payable for or in respect of said marsh land, together with all ways, &c., and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c., and all deeds, &c. To hold to Milles, his heirs and assigns, in trust for Bull, his heirs and assigns for ever.—Usual covenants for tithe free from incumbrances, except said lease.

This deed was executed by Hainsworth, Bull, and Milles,—attested by three witnesses,—receipt for consideration money indorse thereon.

By indentures of lease and release, respectively dated 7th and 8th September, 1715, (inrolled in Chancery) between said Bull and Milles of the one part, and Ephraim Beauchamp of Tottenham in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, of the other part,—it is witnessed that in consideration of £15. to Bull paid by Ephraim Beauchamp, and of five shillings paid to Milles by Ephraim Beauchamp, Bull did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, and Milles, by the direction of Bull, testified, &c., did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto Ephraim Beauchamp in his actual possession, &c., and to his heirs,—All those several pieces or parcels of marsh land above mentioned, and also the said rent of ten shillings a year reserved and payable for and in respect of the said marsh lands, together with all ways, &c., and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c., and all deeds, &c. To hold to Milles, his heirs and assigns, in trust for Bull, his heirs and assigns for ever.—Usual and necessary covenants for title, &c., free from incumbrances, except the said lease.

This deed was executed by Mary Hainsworth, Bull, and Milles—attested by three witnesses—receipt for the consideration money indorsed thereon.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 7th and 8th September, 1815, (inrolled in Chancery) between said Bull and Milles of the one part, and Ephraim Beauchamp, of Tottenham, county of Middlesex, gentleman, of the

other part—Witnesseth, that in consideration of £15. to Bull, paid by Ephraim Beauchamp, and of five shillings also paid to Milles by Ephraim Beauchamp, Bull did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, and Milles, by the direction of Bull, testified, &c. did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto Ephraim Beauchamp, in his actual possession, &c. and to his heirs—All those, the said several pieces or parcels of marsh land above mentioned, and also the said ten shillings a year, together with all ways, &c., and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c., and all deeds, &c. To hold, to Ephraim Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns for ever, usual and necessary covenants for title, free from incumbrances, except said lease, and also except the said indenture of assignment, dated 3rd April, 1713, both which said indentures of lease and assignment are thereby agreed to be assigned over to some person in trust for Ephraim Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns.

This deed was executed by Bull and Milles—attested by two witnesses—receipt for the consideration money indorsed thereon.

By indenture, dated 9th September, 1715, (inrolled in Chancery) between said Willson and Bull of the one part, and said Thomas Beauchamp, of Tottenham, county of Middlesex of the other part. Reciting said above abstracted lease of 31st May, 1712, and said abstracted indenture of assignment of 3rd April, 1713—It is witnessed, that in consideration of £106. paid by Thomas Beauchamp to Willson, and of the further sum of £23. paid by Thomas Beauchamp to Bull, Willson and Bull did grant, sell, assign, transfer, and set over to Thomas Beauchamp—As well the said indenture of lease as said indenture of assignment—As also the said several pieces or parcels of marsh land above mentioned, and all the estate, &c. To hold the same together with the said indentures of lease and assignment, to said Thomas Beauchamp, his executors, administrators, and assigns, thenceforth for the remainder of said term of ninety-nine years then to come and unexpired. In trust, for Ephraim Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns, and to be assigned and disposed of from time to time as he and they should direct and appoint, by any writing or writings under his hand and seal or hands and seals, and until such assignment or disposition by such direction and appointment, to attend and wait upon the freehold and inheritance of said premises, which by the said last abstracted indentures of lease and release are conveyed to Ephraim Beauchamp and his heirs by Bull and Milles—usual covenants for title, free from incumbrances, except said indenture of 3rd April, 1713, and for further assurance, &c.

This deed is executed by Willson and Bull,—attested by two witnesses,—and two several receipts for the consideration money indorsed thereon.

By indenture of three parts, dated 22nd June, 1747, (inrolled in Chancery 9th July, 1747,) between Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley, in the county of Norfolk, baronet, only son and heir of Thomas Beauchamp,

late of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., deceased, by Ann his wife, late Ann Proctor, spinster, deceased, of first part, Thomas Tower of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., of second part, and Robert Palmer of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, gentlemen, of third part,—witnesseth that for docking, barring, &c., all estates tail, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor did grant, bargain, and sell unto Palmer and his heirs—All the above mentioned premises—To hold to Palmer, his heirs and assigns, to the intent that he might be a perfect tenant of the said premises, against whom two or more common recoveries might be perfected. And it was agreed that said recoveries should be and enure to the use and behoof of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, his heirs and assigns for ever.

This deed was executed by Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Tower, and Palmer—attested—registered 24th November, 1747, B. 3, No. 151.

Exemplification of a recovery of Trinity Term, 21 Geo. 2, wherein Tower is demandant, Palmer and Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, vouchee, of ten messuages, ten gardens, 100A. of land, 50A. of meadow, 150A. of pasture, 10A. of wood, and 30A. of marsh, with the appurtenances, in Tottenham High Cross, Edmonton, and Hadley, alias Monkin Hadley.

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. by his last will and testament, dated 1st June, 1764, he gave and devised (*inter alia*)—All that his messuage at Tottenham, with the appurtenances, then in his occupation, and all his real estate in Tottenham and Edmonton, in county of Middlesex, and all his real estate in county of Hertford, and all the furniture in a house at Tottenham aforesaid, subject to the estate, and interest in the said messuage, with the appurtenances, and the furniture thereof, therein after devised and bequeathed to his wife, unto his second son, George Beauchamp Proctor, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns—And he did thereby declare it to be his intent and meaning, and he did devise and bequeath to his said wife the use and occupation of his said messuage at Tottenham, with the appurtenances and of the furniture thereof, until his son George should have attained his age of twenty-one years, or she, his said wife, should be married, which should first happen, his said wife keeping the house, furniture and premises, with the appurtenances, in good order, condition, and repair.

This will was duly executed in the presence of three witnesses, and proved in Doctors' Commons, 7th December, 1773.

By indentures of lease and release, respectively dated 16th and 17th October, 1789, the release between said George Beauchamp Proctor (by the name and description of George Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley, in the county of Norfolk, esquire,) of the one part, and Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor of Langley, baronet, Richard Palmer of Hurst, county of Berks, esquire, and Thomas Walker of New Woodstock, county of Oxford, esquire, of the other part,—it is witnessed that in consideration of ten shillings to

George Beauchamp Proctor by Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Palmer and Walker, paid by George Beauchamp Proctor, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm—All that capital messuage and premises above mentioned, and all and singular ways, &c., and the reversion, &c., and all the estate, &c.,—to hold unto and to the use of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Palmer, and Walker, their heirs and assigns,—to the use of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Palmer, and Walker, their heirs and assigns for ever,—usual covenants for title, &c.

This deed was executed by George Beauchamp Proctor, Palmer, and Walker. Registered 23rd October, 1789. B. 8, No. 67.

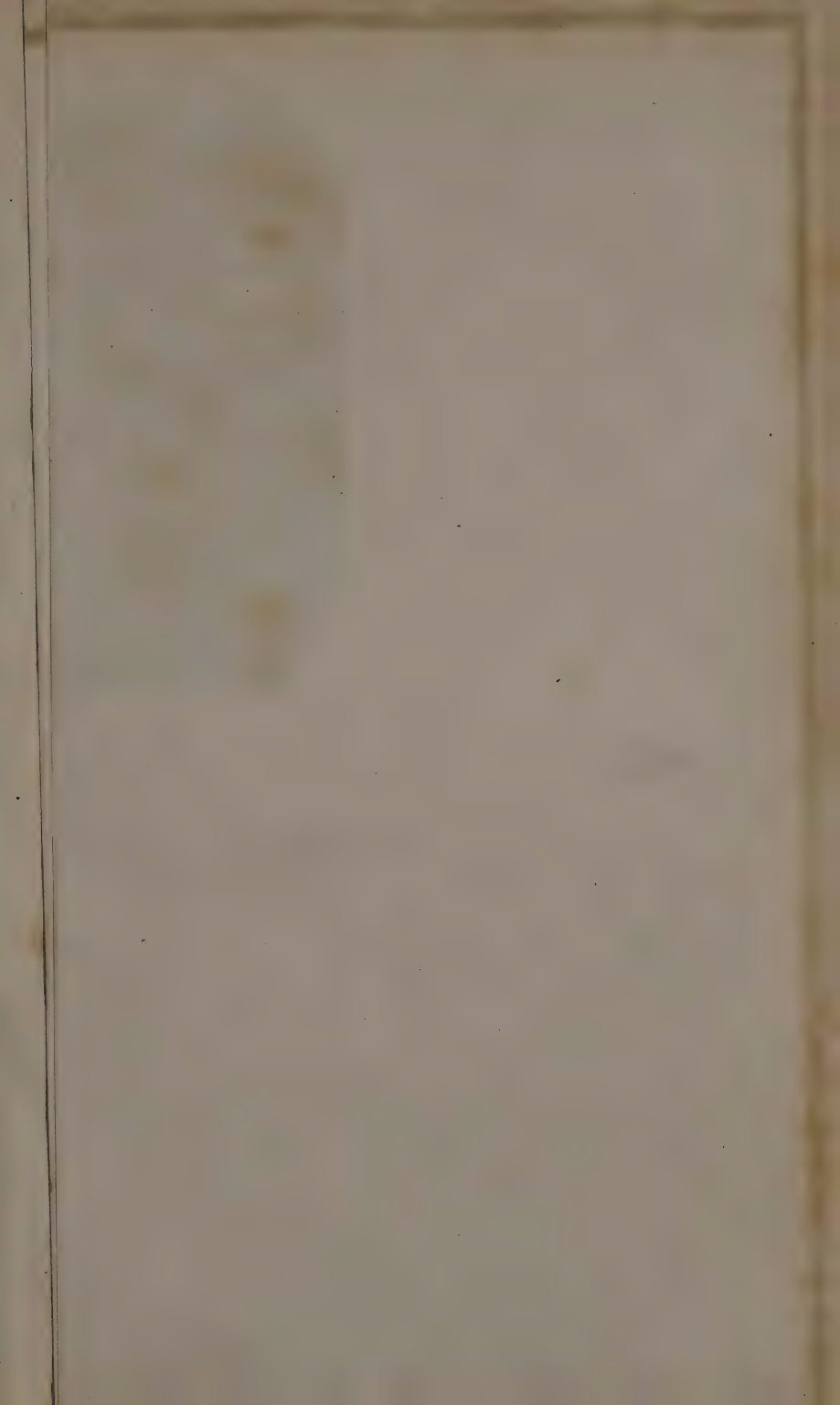
This was a voluntary conveyance: Mr. George Beauchamp Proctor was on the point of marriage, and he previous thereto conveyed all his estates in Tottenham as mentioned in the above conveyance to prevent trouble and expense of showing his marriage settlement.

There was no trust declared, and in consequence thereof, the above being a voluntary conveyance, Mr. George Beauchamp Proctor might convey again for a valuable consideration, and therefore his concurrence was then necessary in the purchase deeds. Thus far, the title is sufficiently deduced into Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Palmer, and Walker.

This title was investigated in the year 1790, and the following is a copy of the opinion of Mr. Hughes, of Lincoln's Inn.

“I have perused the above abstract, and presuming the purchase in question to be part of the premises in the first abstract, and that the limitations for the terms, and to the first and other sons in the settlement of 1718, extended thereto, and the premises, now purchased, are also included in the deed and recovery of 1747, and last abstracted conveyance, and that some trust or purpose hath been declared of the latter conveyance, and that the deeds will be all found to have been duly executed and registered: I say, presuming all these requisites, the title seems to be sufficiently deduced into Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Richard Palmer, and Thomas Walker, subject to the title of dower of the Dowager Lady Proctor, or widow of the last testator, if living, unless barred of dower by settlement, and also to the contingent right of dower of the wife of George Beauchamp Proctor, if he is married, and she is not barred of dower. (Signed) Richard Hughes, Lincoln's Inn, February 13th, 1790.”

P.S. “In the making of a title, the term of five hundred years limited by the settlement of 1718, should be assigned by the representatives of the surviving trustee thereof, or it should be shown to be at an end by the usual proviso and production of a regular release for Mrs. Sheldon's portion.—R. H.”



PART OF EDMONTON PARISH



A MAP of
the Parish of
TOTTENHAM
in the County of
MIDDLESEX
from an
ACTUAL SURVEY

HACKNEY PARISH

PART OF HORNSEY PARISH

Edmonton

Long Heber

Common

Field

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE PARISH OF

TOTTENHAM,

IN THE

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

BY WILLIAM ROBINSON, LL.D., F.S.A.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SECOND EDITION.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI." HOR:

LONDON:

NICHOLLS AND SON, PARLIAMENT STREET; W. PICKERING,
CHANCERY LANE; W. B. HUNNINGS, AND
G. COVENTRY, TOTTENHAM.

1840.

CONTENTS OF VOL II.

	PAGE
ALMSHOUSES, Sanchez's	238
first feoffees	248
present trustees	250
Reynardson's	257
scheme allowed by Court of Chancery	258
trustees appointed in 1734	261
costs of the building	260
bequests and donations thereto	262, 265
allowance to the almspeople	264
surviving trustees (1840)	264
Phesaunt's (commonly called the Pound Alms-houses) ..	266
removed and rebuilt	15, 267
legacy thereto	267
allowances to almspeople	267
Aleconners, the appointment and duty of	161
Ancient pedigrees	162
houses	352, 376
Aloyisius', St., catholic establishment	301
 Burial vault of Lord Colerane, and provisions for keeping up the same..	8
fees, &c.	33
Bells and bell-ringing	7
origin and ancient customs of	27
order and regulation to be observed	127
opinions of Dr. Lushington, respecting	128
Bishop, visitation of the	136
articles to be enquired of, at the	137
Beadle of the parish, appointment and duty of the	159
Benefactions for the poor, statement of the	278
Bequests	238
Baptist Chapel	299
Brethren, the,	301
Blue Coat School	304
Bible Association, the Ladies'	311
 Church, the, by whom bestowed	1
granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by Henry VIII. .	2
dedication of the	5
communion table and altar-piece	10
plate, stolen and replaced	125

	PAGE
Church, baptistry and font in the	12
repaired and beautified	15
new gallery erected	16
organ in the west gallery	23
monuments in the	40
dues, &c.	33
yard, monuments in the	68
rate, how raised and applied	150
Churchwardens, nature and origin of their office	142
the election of, and who are liable	143
the duties of	149
Canons of the Holy Trinity	4
Chapel, Trinity	129
Baptist	299
Catholic	300
Wesleyan	299
Catholic chapel and schools	300
Charity schools	314
Curates of Tottenham	110
Charitable gifts, by Lord Colerane	268
Lady Colerane	274
Sir Robert Barkham	270
Mrs. Jane Barkham	ib.
William Dalby	273
Thomas Wheeler	274
Anthony Madden	275
Richard Toll	ib.
Mrs. Barbara Skinner	ib.
Philip De la Haize	ib.
William Wood	ib.
John Ardesoif	276
Mary Tyler	ib.
Richard Patmore	ib.
William Wallis	277
Chantry founded by John Drayton	3
Constables, their office and duty	159
Commonable lands	344
County rates	183
Edmonton Union	185
Drawings, collection of, belonging to Mr. Windus	335
Friends, (called Quakers) Meeting House, &c.	297
calendar of the	298

CONTENTS.

v.

	PAGE
Free Grammar School	214
founded by the Duchess of Somerset	233
benefactions and legacies	219
scheme for management.....	220
directions, &c. to scholars and parents.....	230
arms and inscription, cost of new building, &c.	376
Funeral procession of the late Rev. Thomas Roberts.....	103
Gifts and bequests, by Balthazar Sanchez	238
Nicholas Reynardson	257
Matthew Clarke	262
Sarah Dickenson	263
Isaac Guillemard	ib.
Thoomas Cooke	ib.
Mr. Phesaunt	266
George Hynningham	ib.
Charles Saunders	267
Green Coat School.....	306
Gospel, Society for the propogation of the, in foreign parts	312
Grave stones, breaking and defacing, &c.....	374
Highways adjoining waste lands	333
Hayward, Sir John, biographical sketch of	377
Industry, School of	306
Infant School	313
Lecturers of Tottenham	111
Longevity, instances of	182
Land and assessed taxes.....	194
Lying-in women charity	281
Lancasterian School for boys and girls.....	308
Library, Church of England lending.....	312
Lands, waste	315
commonable, appropriation of, &c.	344
Lammas lands	355
Monuments in the church	40
and tombs in the church yard	68
Master and mistress of the workhouse	161
Mechanics' Library	294
Meeting house of the Society of Friends	297
Plymouth Brethren.....	301
Officers of the parish	141

	PAGE
Overseers, their office, appointment, and duty	155
who are liable to serve the office of, and who are exempt ..	156
Organ placed in the west gallery of the church	23
Trinity Chapel.....	133
Origin of the use of music in churches.....	23
sepulchral monuments in churches and church yards.....	67
the fear of passing through church yards at night	85
Parochial perambulations, origin and antiquity of	87
Parish clerks	113
registers	164
Population of Tottenham, the comparative state of the, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to 1839	178
according to the census taken in 1831	181
Poor rates, and the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.	184
Parish estates	196
amended scheme for the future management of the	209
Provident District Society... ..	286
statement of the accounts of the	380
Plymouth Brethren.....	301
Penny Club, the Tottenham	311
Pedigrees, ancient	162
Rectorial manor, and great tithes	4
Rental of the parish of Tottenham, and county rate	183
parish estates, tenant's names, and amount paid	280
Railway Company, Northern and Eastern	338
compensation paid by, for Lammas rights	355
copy of agreement, and deed of conveyance	356
grant from, for right of way	359
special meeting of parties interested	369
Sequestration, writ of	21
Sexton, appointment and duty of	158
Surgeon and apothecary, how appointed	162
Surveyors of the highways, appointment of	ib.
School, the Blue Coat.....	304
Catholic	301
Free Grammar	214
Green Coat, or School of Industry.....	306
Infant	313
Lancasterian, for boys and girls.....	308
Sunday, Baptist Chapel	300
Church.....	307
Trinity Chapel.....	308

CONTENTS.

vii.

	PAGE
Savings Bank, Tottenham.....	281
Society for the propogation of the gospel in foreign parts	312
Temperance Society, the Tottenham	289
Tolls payable at Tottenham Mill Gate and Mitchley Marsh	354
Tithes, Small	114
compensation offered in lieu of	115
disputes concerning	121
Taxation of the vicarages of Walthamstowe and Tottenham	119
Taxes, land and assessed	194
Trinity Chapel, Tottenham Green	129
copy of deed of conveyance of the site	135
Sunday school	308
Tombs in the church yard	371
Union, the Edmonton	185
statement of accounts, as far as concerns Tottenham	188
Vicarage and vicarage house.....	93
endowment of a	106
Vicars of Tottenham	99
Vicarages of Tottenham and Walthamstowe	124
Visitation of the bishop, articles to be enquired of at the, &c.	136
Vestry clerk, office and duties of	157
Vaults and tombs, notice in the Times Newspaper concerning	372
Workhouse, appointment of master and mistress of the	161
Wesleyan Chapel	299
Waste lands, enclosures of, to whom granted, &c.	316
special agreement with the lord of the manor	323
fund, how to be applied.....	327
general statement of enclosures.....	328
enclosures not on the rent roll	330
not accounted for	331
rents payable for	336
alterations and improvements	333
sum paid by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company..	339
Yew trees in church yards.....	80

ADDENDA TO VOL. I.

ADDENDA TO VOL. II.

THE TOURNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

INDEX TO NAMES IN VOL. II.

THE ERRATA, ETC.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER,

FOR PLACING THE MAP AND PLATES IN VOL. II.

	PAGE
1. The Modern Map of the Parish before the frontispiece	
2. The Church (Frontispiece)	1
3. Painted Window in the Church	11
4. Effigy of Hynningham	51
5. Ditto of Walter Hunt	52
6. Ditto of Humphrey Povy.....	56
7. The Vicarage	92
8. The Free Grammar School (<i>before its alteration in the year 1840</i>)	214
9. Ditto, (<i>as altered in the year 1840</i>).....	233
10. Portrait of William Baxter	235
11. Sanchez's Almshouses	238
12. Reynardson's Almshouses	257
13. The Blue Coat School	304
14. The Green Coat School, (commonly known as the School of Industry,) and <i>Phesaunt's Almshouses</i>	306



Engraved from an original Drawing by H. Roberts for Roberts's History of Tottenham, 1861.

SOUTH VIEW OF TOTTENHAM CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE PARISH OF
TOTTENHAM,
IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE CHURCH.

ANCIENT documents inform us ¹ that David, King of Scotland, who reigned from 27th of April, 1124, to 24th of May, 1153, bestowed the church of Tottenham, probably soon after it was

(1) Dugd. Monast. vol. VI. p. 152, new ed. Among Lord F. Campbell's charters in the British Museum is the original charter by which David, Earl of Huntingdon (brother to King Malcolm of Scotland) grants the tithes of hay, with all his lands in Tottenham, to the said canons, with liberty to carry their corn.

Charter of David Earl of Huntingdon and Carrick, Brother of Malcolm the Fourth, and William the First, Kings of Scotland, to the Canons of the Church of the Holy Trinity in London, concerning the Tithes of Hay, &c. in Tottenham.

"Earl David, brother of the king of Scotland, to all the sons of the Holy Mother Church, present and future, health. Know, that I of mere charity have given and granted, and by the present charter have granted to God and the church of the Holy Trinity, London, and to the monks there serving God, for the salvation of my soul, and of M. my wife, and for the salvation of the soul of my father and mother, and of my heirs, all the tithes of all hay of my demesne in the manor of Tottenham, to be held by those canons entirely in free and pure and perpetual alms, and those to be received by them, and to be carried freely and without any impediment whatever. I have also granted to those canons that they may cause to be carried freely and without any impediment, their tithes of my corn, and of my heirs in the same manor, whenever we cause our own corn to be carried, and because I will that this my grant and concession should be held firm and stable, I have confirmed this charter with the present charter, and the security of my seal. *Witnesses*—Gilbert de Nuers, William de Wychetone, John Bocuinte, Arnulph, Chaplain, John, Chaplain of Toteham, Henry de Nuers, Henry of St. Albans, Ralph Aswy, Adrian de Winton, Thomas de Wardrobe, Gilbert of Toteham, William, son of Allan, Gilbert, son of Odo, David, son of Josceline, Geoffrey de Sandone, John de Lesnes, Stonhard, Robert, Priest, Nicholas de Gatesby, Turgis."

erected, on the Canons of the Holy Trinity, in London, which religious house was founded, in 1108, by his sister, Queen Maud, in *perpetual alms for the health of his soul, and the souls of Queen Maud, his sister Queen Maud his wife, Earl Simon,*² and all his ancestors, as appears by his charter directed to Gilbert,³ bishop of London, which was confirmed by William de Sancta Maria, who was bishop of London from the 10th year of the reign of Richard I, (1198) to the 6th year of the reign of Henry III (1221).

The following is a copy of the charter before alluded to—

“ *Carta Davidis regis Scotorum, de ecclesia de Toteham.*—David, rex Scotorum, Gilberto Lond. Episcopo, et omnibus fidelibus salutem.—Sciatis me dedisse ecclesiam de Toteham canonicis ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis Lond: perpetuo jure in elemosinam, pro salute animæ meæ, et pro anima Matildis reginæ, sororis meæ, et Matildis reginæ, uxoris meæ, et Simonis Comitis, et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, et ut canonici bene faciant servire ecclesiæ.—Testibus Hereberto cancellario, Walkelino Capellano, &c. Hugone de Morvilla, Roberto de Brus, Waltero de Espec, &c.”⁴

It continued in the possession of that religious house till its dissolution by Henry VIII, when that monarch granted it to William Lord Howard, of Effingham, and Margaret his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies,⁵ to be held *in capite* for the 10th part of one knight's fee, and for the year rent of £21., but being attainted for concealing what they knew of the infidelity of Queen Catherine Howard, they were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and all their estates were confiscated. After this, it reverted to the crown, and King Henry granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, who have been ever since, and still are, the patrons of this church.

Lord Howard, and Margaret his wife, in the 33rd year of the

(2) Simon St. Liz, Earl of Northampton (second of that name). An original charter of this nobleman, granting the church of Tottenham to the same canons, is in the Cotton MS. Nero. C. III. fol. 180 b. He died in 1153.

(3) Surnamed *Universalis*, who was Bishop of London from 1128 till 1134.—Newcourt's Repert.

(4) Dugd. Monast. Aug. II. 80.

(5) Newcourt's Repert. vol. I. p. 53.

said reign (1541), upon the unhappy deportment of Catherine Howard his niece, the fifth wife of the said King, (for which she lost her head) they having been not only convicted at common law, but attainted by act of parliament of misprison of treason ⁶ in concealing what they knew of Queen Catherine's conduct, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, though afterwards, by special favor, set at liberty; the premises thereupon came again into the hands of the King, ⁷ who, in the 36th year of his reign (1544), granted the manor of Tottenham, the rectory, and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, London, and to their successors in perpetual alms.⁸

There was a chantry founded by John Drayton, citizen and goldsmith of London, as appears by his will, dated September 27, 1456; by which he gave all his lands, ténements, &c. (which consisted wholly, or for the most part, of houses in London) to his wife Anne, during her life, and at her decease to Laurence Booth the Dean, and to the Chapter of St. Paul's, and their successors for ever, to find two priests daily, one to say divine service in the cathedral church of St. Paul, where (as it is expressed in the said will) the corpse of Roger de Walden, late Bishop of London, was buried (though by all that appears he was buried in the priory church of St. Bartholomew); and the other in this church of All Saints, Tottenham, at the altar of the blessed virgin and martyr, St. Katharine; and the same priest also on Wednesdays and Fridays to perform the like service in the chapel of St. Anne, called the Hermitage, in this parish, near the King's highway; ⁹ which offices were to be performed by the said priests for the souls of King Richard II, and Anne his queen, of the said Roger Walden, Bishop of London, John Waltham, late Bishop of Salisbury, John Walden, Esq., brother of the said Roger, and Idonea his wife; and also for his own soul, and the souls of his two wives,

(6) Misprison of Treason is a negligence in not revealing treason to the King, his council, or a magistrate, where a person knows it to have been committed. 3 Inst. 36. H. B. C. 127, Wood. 406-408.

(7) William Lord Howard surrendered them to the crown in 1541. Record in the Augmentation Office, 32 Hen. VIII.

(8) Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII.

(9) See it described vol. I. p. 16.

Agnes and Anne; and likewise for his parents and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased.

Terrier 1610. A house with an orchard and garden, containing one acre, and six acres of pasture; also one tenement more, and an acre and half of ground belonging to it.

	£.	s.	d.
First fruits	14	0	0
Tenths	1	8	0
Bishop's procurations for { Rectory	0	10	6
{ Vicarage	0	4	0
Archdeacon's procurations	0	7	9
Synodals	0	3	5
	<hr/>		
	£16	13	8
	<hr/>		

The canons of the Holy Trinity having leased the demesne lands of the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the great tithes, to Thomas Bentley, M.D. for forty years, commencing from 1525, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's granted a lease of them to Anthony Cole for sixty years, to commence after the expiration of Bentley's term. Before the restraining act, another reversionary lease of forty years was granted to Robert Noel, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to commence in 1625.¹⁰ In 1622, the lease of the rectory was vested in Humphrey Westwood,¹¹ who died that year, when it was inherited by his son Humphrey, who was in possession when the parliamentary survey was taken in 1649. The manor and rectory were then sold by order of parliament. Stephen Beale, Esq.¹² was the purchaser. After the restoration, the rectorial manor and all its dependencies reverted to the Dean and Chapter, under whom the same Mr. Beale became lessee,¹³

(10) Parliamentary Surveys.—Lambeth Library.

(11) Sir Richard Godard, who died in 1604, had lived at the parsonage; George Kempe, Esq. died there in 1606, and Mary Lady Woodhouse, his wife, in 1609.—Par. Reg. But whether they were in the possession of the lease, or only undertenants, is uncertain.

(12) Stephen Beale was lord of the rectorial manor from 1651 to 1659, as appears by the court rolls in the Muniment Room at St. Paul's.

(13) Mr. Joshua Beale was lessee in 1694.—See the Rent Book at St. Paul's.

having made (it is probable) some compensation to the West-woods. The lease of the demesne lands and tithes¹⁴ (having been renewed from time to time) came by intermarriage from the Beales to the Hobbys, and from them to the family of Jermyn. In 1792, it was vested in the committee of Stephen Jermyn, Esq., and it was afterwards purchased by Henry Piper Sperling, Esq.

In the year 1327, the rectory of Tottenham was taxed at twenty-one marks;¹⁵ and, according to the parliamentary survey in 1649, there were one hundred and ten acres of demesne lands belonging to the rectorial manner, then valued at 13s. 4d. per acre.

The great tithes were valued at £173. 6s. 8d. The reserved rent, £19. 5s., and courts, were then and still are held by the Dean and Chapter for this manor.

The Church of Tottenham is dedicated to *All Hallows* or *All Saints*, and situated about a quarter of a mile on the west of the high road, not far from *Bruce Castle*. The rising ground upon which it stands was probably selected because the eastern part of the parish was low and swampy, and subject to inundation by the overflowing of the *River Lea*, for which reason it was placed at a distance from that river and moor grounds upon the most elevated spot in the parish.¹⁶

It is a neat structure, built of hewn stone, flints, and pebbles, about ninety-two feet in length from west to east, and about fifty-eight feet in breadth from north to south within the walls, and it consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, divided from the nave by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. It has a square embattled tower, which was, in Lord Colerane's time, overgrown with ivy to the upper windows, and for which green livery it was indebted to his Lordship, who, in 1690, being lodged in the Church Farm, and seeing the highest shoots torn off from several sides of the steeple, employed workmen to train all the leading branches, and tack them to the steeple; and at this time almost the whole of the tower is covered with ivy, which adds much to the beauty of the old structure. This tower was formerly much higher, but

(14) See as to the tithes, p. 222, vol. I.

(15) Harl. MSS. British Museum, No. 60.

(16) Norden Spec. Brit.

was lowered some years ago before Lord Colerane's time, upon the middle of which *there stood of old a long cross of wood, covered with lead, fastened into the centre of the roof so strongly, as that it was a signification of some cause, why the town mark and the parish had the sign of a high cross, which defied all its enemies from Henry VIIIth's days, till the unhappy civil wars, when the violent zeal of some cunning Parliamentarians, blew up some rascally fellows to set about the pulling down of this cross, which they did with such great difficulty and hazard, as that they repented their foolish attempt long afterwards. One of them breaking his leg, and the rest never thriving after the fact, and leaving a stump for the grafting another cross upon it, as a token of their rashness in reformation.*¹⁷

The antiquity of the original church may be collected from the foregoing pages, and it may be considered to have been built not many years previous to the time when David, King of Scotland, in the twelfth century, gave it to the canons of the Holy Trinity.

It has been thought by some antiquaries, that the present edifice is not earlier than the thirteenth century, and that most of the windows were of the fourteenth century, or later ; be that as it may, it is very probable that the church at the time King David gave it to the said canons was not as it is now. Most of the churches in this century must have been considerably altered on account of the increasing population ; and others were not originally edifices of much consequence : among a number of these there are still small remains of good work, but scarcely a single wholly ancient church to be found.¹⁸

Innumerable parish churches were wholly rebuilt or greatly improved within less than a century after the conquest (A. D. 1066). And it may be observed, that the circular arch, round headed doors and windows, massive pillars, thick walls without very prominent buttresses, were used till the end of the reign of Henry I (A. D. 1185).¹⁹

(17) Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in Appendix No. I. Robinson's 1st edition of the History of Tottenham, 1818, (the original of which is in the Bodleian Lib. Oxford.)

(18) Rickman's Descriptive Styles of Architecture in England from the Conquest. Printed in 1835, p. 204.

(19) Rev. James Beetham's Hist. of the Cathedral of Ely.

The great bell, before it was recast (in 1612,) had this inscription, "*Robertus Bacar et Christiana uxor ejus, me fieri fecerunt in honorem beatæ Mariæ virginis.*" The weight of the bell was 2011 pounds, and the expense of recasting it £9 10s.²⁰ On the south side of the church is a large brick porch, built, as appears by the architecture, prior to the year 1500. It has been supposed that this porch was built by some of the Hynninghams, in the reign of Henry VII, about the year 1500, or else by Joan Gedney, who was lady of the manor before it came to the Comptons, or by Lady Compton, relict of Sir William Compton,²¹ or by Lady Compton, relict of his grandson, Baron Compton, but of this nothing is known at this time. *It has also been conjectured that the old porch to the church being so old and decayed might, by the charity of some great and well minded person, have been taken down and the present fabric set up in its stead, with a further good design, not only that it might shelter passengers in the night, but that it might house the children, whether they played or learned, that were designed to be taught by the clerk or curate: and therefore a good square room with a chimney, leaded on the top, with brick battlements, was erected for the teacher;*²² a building, of which traces are to be found in the records of almost every parish. They were, as our vestries²³ (improperly so called, when used in this sense) are now, places, where the inhabitants assembled to transact the business of the parish, generally contiguous to the church yard, and sometimes, as here, over the church porch. They were frequently built at the expense of some opulent benefactor; and Lord Colerane mentions a tradition, that this building (which he conjectured might have been a school room) was the gift of a widow lady.²⁴ This

(20) Parish Register.

(21) Lady Compton had a daughter buried in the church A.D. 1517, with this versicle on her marble, "*Levabo inter innocentes manus meas,*" taken from Psalm xxvi, verse 6. Whether it was an error of the engravers, or a witticism of that age, (alluding to an infant) is uncertain, but the Psalm allows of no such reading:—*Levabo* should have been *Lavabo*.

(22) Lord Colerane's MS., *ibid*.

(23) The Vestry (from *vestiarium*) is properly the place for the minister to put on the dress in which he officiates.—Lyson's *Environs*, vol. III, p. 531, n. 91.

(24) Lord Colerane's MS.

room over the porch was for a long time, appropriated as the residence of some poor pensioner, which Lord Colerane, complained of as a great nuisance and horrible abuse. The last of these pensioners was Elizabeth Fleming, who lived in this room forty years, and died about the year 1790, (as it is said) in her 100th year. At present it is appropriated to the Boys' Sunday School.

The porch was, without doubt, a very ancient appendage to the church, and although it has usually been considered as a mere ornament, yet it had in former times its special uses. In that part of the will of the pious Henry VI., in which he gives directions for the foundation of his College at Eton, are these words:—"Item. In the south side of the body of church, a fair large door with a porch, and the same to be for the christening of children, and weddings." But the most particular use of the porch was in administering the Sacrament of Baptism. The particulars of these ceremonies may be found in the old Roman Ritual, and are very curious.

At the Reformation, all the uses to which the porch had been applied, were transferred into the church, as being in every respect more agreeable to the sacred purposes above mentioned.

At the east end of the north aisle is the vestry, erected at the expense of Henry Lord Colerane in 1696, and it was repaired in 1790 pursuant to his will. The building is circular with a leaded dome over the centre, and an obelisk, and a passage of communication with the church: the interior has a semicircular end towards the east. Underneath is Lord Colerane's burial vault.

Outside, it has the appearance of a mausoleum, and is decorated with stone rustic pillars, cornice, and frieze; on the latter of which, is this inscription in Roman capitals, cut out:—A.D. MDCXCVII. NOB. D. DE COLERANE VESTIARIUM HOC FECIT ERIGI CRYPTAMQVE SUFFODI SIBI ET SUIS; which is thus translated—

"In the year of our Lord 1697, the noble lord of Colerane caused this Vestry to be erected, and vault dug as a burial place for himself and family."

Lord Colerane, by his will dated the 20th of August, 1702, ordered that if he did not in his life time settle or purchase a piece of land for the purposes thereafter mentioned, as a provision for

keeping the vault and vestry in good repair, that then the sum of £100. should, as soon as the same could conveniently be done after his decease, be laid out in the purchases of one or more pieces of ground to be settled in trustees, in such manner as he should be advised, to the intent, that the rents, issues, and profits thereof might from time to time for ever be employed in supporting and repairing the same, as often as occasion should require, for which he would always have a sufficient reserve out of the rents, &c. ; and the overplus, if any, should be disposed of yearly, according to the discretion of his heirs, executors, or administrators, at a vestry in Tottenham, where he desired that the churchwardens, with the rest of the parishioners there present, might take an exact account of what had been from time to time laid out for such repairs, and what had been disposed of to the poor, keeping the same fairly written in a book from year to year, together with an account of the yearly profits of the ground so to be purchased, for the satisfaction of such as it might concern; that neither his family nor the parish might be prejudiced by the said building.

In order that this might effectually be performed, the Right Honourable Lady Colerane, relict and sole executrix of the said Lord Colerane, in the year 1710, purchased a piece of land at Beans Green, in the parish, called *Drayner's Grove*, containing about four acres, of one Thomas Barnes,²⁵ and added the sum of £40. out of her own estate to the said £100., which sums of £100. and £40. making together £140. was the consideration money for the said purchase, and the same was settled with the rents thereof to the uses before mentioned. Drayner's Grove was, in the year 1792, exchanged with Edward Gray, Esq. for six acres of meadow land in the parish of Hornsey,²⁶ opposite *Duckett's* farm house. The deed of exchange is dated 11th of July, 1722, and enrolled in the court of K. B., M. T., 33 Geo. III., Roll 381. Mr. Francis Mills, who was at that time steward of the courts, and guardian to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, grandson to the donor of the £100., prepared the

(25) See Vestry Minute Book A. No. 1, p. 154.

(26) Ibid. D. p. 254-255.

deeds.²⁷ It is to be regretted that better taste was not shewn in the erection of this vestry, as instead of being what it now is, an *eye-sore*, it might have been made an ornament to the church.

The aisles are separated from the body of the church by two rows of pillars with arches springing from them, which support the roof, which are of the date of the fourteenth century. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and of the colour of stone: the pillars and arches were formerly painted to resemble marble, but they are now coloured to correspond with the other part of the church. The pews and galleries are constructed of fir: the pulpit and desk are placed on the north side of the middle aisle within the chancel, and formerly had handsome crimson velvet hangings embroidered with gold fringe, which were given to the parish by Sarah Duchess of Somerset; but have now only a strip of blue cloth with blue worsted fringe, and blue cushions.

The communion table is enclosed with rails, and covered with blue cloth. The altar piece is formed of wainscot, varnished, having four compartments containing the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, in gilt letters; it is very neat and considered handsome. Over the altar piece is a beautiful window of ancient painted glass,²⁸ divided into eight compartments, con-

(27) These deeds were endorsed by Robert Grigg and Edward Mullins, the then churchwardens, 11th of August, 1710. See Appendix No. I. to Robinson's first edition of the *History and Antiquities of Tottenham*, p. 52.

(28) Painted windows were first introduced in churches about 1258.—Bentham's *History of Ely*. The primitive manner of painting in glass was very simple, and of consequence very easy; it consisted in the mere arrangement of pieces of glass of different colours, in some sort of symmetry, and constituted a kind of Mosaic work. Afterwards, when they came to attempt more regular designs, and even to represent figures raised with all their shades, their whole address went no further than to drawing the contours of the figures in black with water colours, and etching the draperies after the same manner on glasses of the colour of the object intended to be painted. For the carnations they chose glass of a bright red, upon which they designed the principal lineaments of the face, &c. with black.

At last the taste for this sort of painting being considerably improved, and the art being found applicable to the adorning of churches, basilicas, &c. they found means of incorporating the colours with the glass itself by exposing them to a proper degree of fire after the colours had been laid on.

A French painter at Marseilles is said to have given the first notion hereof, upon going to Rome under the pontificate of Julius II. But Albert Durer, and Lucas of Leyden,



Engraved by L. Mills from a Drawing by the Rev. E. S. for Robinsons Hist. of Tottenham.

WINDOW IN THE CHANCEL OF TOTTENHAM CHURCH.

taining the representations of *St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke*, with smaller figures of *Isaiah, David, and Jeremiah*. This window was given to the parish in 1807 by the late John Wilmot, Esq. at the time he resided at Bruce Castle; who also defrayed the whole expense of fitting it up, as it now is. On putting up this window, the then vicar, (the Rev. T. Roberts) preached an appropriate sermon, from Eph. iv. 11.—“He gave some, prophets; and some apostles.”²⁹ On the north side of the communion table is the door opening to the vestry room.³⁰ At the west end of the church is the baptistry or christening pew, in which there is a curious ancient octagonal stone font of good workmanship, which may probably be attributed to the beginning of the fifteenth century; it is ornamented with gothic panels and quatrefoils, having in them roses, a fleur de lis, a pelican, a

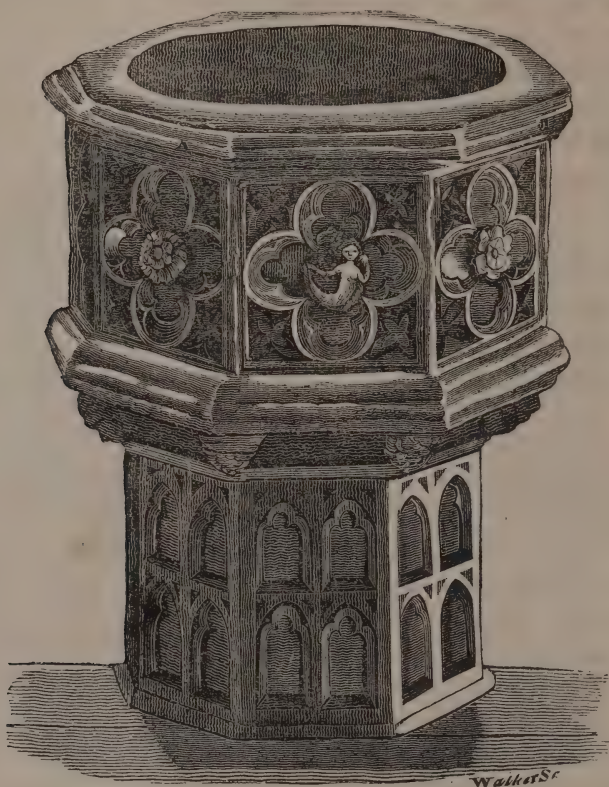
were the first that carried it to any height. Mr. Walpole in his anecdotes of painting in England, has traced the history of this art from the Reformation, when misguided zeal destroyed most of the monuments of it in our churches, through a series of professors to the present time. Among the later proficient in this art were Isaac Oliver, who painted the windows at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1700; Mr. Price, who in the same year painted the windows of Merton Chapel; William Price, the son, to whose art we owe the windows at Queen’s, New College, and Maudlin; of whom Mr. Walpole says, that his colours are fine, his drawing good, and his taste in ornament and Mosaic far superior to any of his predecessors, and equal to the antique.—Rees’s New Cycl. Vol. xvi, pt. 1, GLASS.

Painting on glass, in England, had its origin from some artists forming themselves into a society in the reign of Edward III, under the name of “Painter Stainers,” from the nature of their chief employments, which were those of painting or staining glass, illuminating missals, decorating altars, &c. In 1582, Queen Elizabeth granted them letters patent to form a company, which was confirmed by King James I. The ancient hall belonging to this company was destroyed by the great fire in 1666.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, Vol. x, pt. 2, p. 420.

(29) *Gent. Mag.* Vol. 77, p. 1214.

(30) This vestry room was rebuilt and finished as it now stands (about the year 1700) at the sole charges and design of the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, the old vestry house being much decayed and very inconvenient, without floor, roof, light, or chimney, his lordship made application to the then Bishop of London, who gave his lordship leave to take down the old building and make a vault under for a burying place, and to raise a new vestry, which his lordship did at a great expense, furnishing it with a chimney, benches, wainscot, and windows, with lead, stone, and other ornaments, and provided for its support:—and his lordship, by his will in 1702, left provision for keeping this vault and vestry in good repair. Appendix, No. I. to Robinson’s first edition of the *History of Tottenham*, p. 50.

mermaid, and a dragon. This ancient font has suffered much by *modern taste* ; instead of the stone-work having been kept in



a proper state, it has been painted over, which has in a great degree destroyed its original beauty. This pew forms the lower part of the tower, and was fitted up as sittings for the Boys' Sunday School.

The font was usually placed at the west end of the church, Many of them, still existing in our old parish churches, seem from their decorations to have remained from the Saxon and Norman times, and in several instances they have displayed fine specimens of sculpture. The term *font* was usually applied to the font or pool wherein persons were immersed or baptized ; afterwards to the vessel capable of admitting adults ; and at last to the vessel

we are speaking of, to contain only the water. In the first baptisteries, both administrators and candidates went down steps into the bath; in after ages, the administrators went up steps to a platform, on which stood a small bath called a font; in modern practice the font remains, but a bason of water set into the font serves the purpose; because it is not supposed necessary that the administrator should go into the water, or that the candidates should be immersed.

There are three doors to the body of the church, the principal of which is through the porch on the south side. There is another in the north wall at the bottom of the north aisle, nearly opposite the porch; and the third is on the south side, leading to the chancel.³¹ There is another door at the west end of the church, which opens into a modern vestibule, and is the entrance to the galleries. In the centre panel in the front of the west gallery the royal arms of England is placed.

At the west end of the church, is a square tower upwards of sixty feet high,³² with buttresses at the angles reaching two-thirds up; it is pierced for windows, has a quatrefoil window on each side about half way; and in the east face has two sham windows marked out with flints, and a fascia of flints and square stones alternately over them.

The ascent to the battlements is partly by circular stone steps in the south-west corner of the tower, and partly by ladders. There are six bells, five of which were new cast by Mr. Philip Whightman about the year 1696.³³ Previous to this time there was a clock, and only five bells, besides *the saints' bell*.³⁴ The

(31) The chancel has always been considered the most sacred part of the church, and by ancient constitutions, no woman was allowed to stand within the chancel, or to approach the altar; and this custom continued till the reformation.

(32) The steeple has been considered to have been more lofty.

(33) The expense of casting was £116., and for adding new metal, £37. 2s., in all £153. 2s.—Vestry Minute Book A, No. 1, 1697.

(34) Previous to the year 1801, this bell was cracked, and the sound by no means agreeable. In April, 1801, the *vestry* or present *saints' bell* as it is called, was given to the parish by Humphrey Jackson, Esq., M.D. F.R.S., many years an inhabitant of the parish. This bell was the alarm bell to the Garrison of *Quebec*, and was taken at the siege of that place by General Townsend, by some drunken sailors before the alarm could

stocks and frames were all new, and the bells were hung up and finished, and a sixth bell added to their number, in January, 1696-7, and then first used.³⁵ The outer door case of this porch, as the inner, are of stone, supported by two angels, and so was also the arch of the north door before the north wall was rebuilt in 1816.

The church was beautified, 1695; towards which, the Dean of St. Paul's gave £5., and Mr. Samuel Prat, the then vicar, £2.10s.; the rest was at the charge of the parish, which amounted to £21., September 24, 1695.³⁶ The chancel door and door way was rebuilt and altered at the same time, to which, Mrs. Smithson, wife of Hugh Smithson, Esq., gave a broad piece of gold of the value of £1.15s.; and the altar-piece came to £6.12s., with the lintel, and fitting the door case, as appears by the Parish Register.

The royal arms, which are placed in the centre panel in front of the west gallery, were the immediate successors of the *Roods*, which were first ordered to be taken down November 15th, 1547, when besides the royal arms (which is perhaps the only external badge of the royal supremacy our churches now bear) such texts from the Scriptures were ordered to be written against the walls of the churches as condemned masses.³⁷ The present coat of arms, which are carved in oak, painted, and gilt, was some years ago given to the parish, and placed in its present situation, by Mr. Samuel Richards, a respectable inhabitant of the parish, and at this time one of the churchwardens.

In May, 1741, the vestry resolved that the church should be beautified in a handsome manner, and that the children's gallery should be altered to accommodate the parishioners, and that a new gallery should be built for the children over the south-west door;³⁸ and it was agreed that a new door should be made on the south side of the church going into the chancel. And, at a subsequent vestry, held on the 30th August, 1742, it was ordered that the

be given. It is remarkable for the sweetness of its sound, and is supposed to contain a considerable portion of silver in its composition. The sound of this bell it is said has been heard at the distance of a mile.—Vestry Minute Book E, p. 214.

(35) Parish Register. (36) Ibid.

(37) Woodburn's Eccl. Topog. parish of Hanwell, No. 1.

(38) Vestry Minute Book B, No. 2, p. 28.

achievements at the east end of the church be taken down, and removed to the corners of each side of the chancel, in order to paint a curtain to the east window exclusive from the charge of the parish.

On the 20th of August, 1744, Henry Lord Colerane had leave to put up iron ballusters and pilasters to the churchyard, instead of wooden gates, rails, and posts.³⁹

For many years previous to the year 1739, there were some almshouses standing near the church-gate. In October in that year, Henry Sperling, Esq., then churchwarden, reported to the vestry held on the 5th of that month, that the Lord Colerane desired that the almshouses at the church-gate being in a ruinous condition, and harbouring several loose, idle, and disorderly persons, might be pulled down, and removed to some more convenient place, and promised to give a piece of ground in some proper place, for that purpose; and it was also reported that his lordship had promised £50. towards rebuilding them in some other place, if the parish consented to it. Upon which the vestry resolved to raise such further sum of money as should be wanting, by a voluntary contribution.⁴⁰ The said almshouses were pulled down in the year 1744, and Lord Colerane gave the whole of the waste ground from the Pound northward to the field-gate called *Rogers*, at *Stoneleys South*, (then Mr. Ballard's) to erect four good rooms for the reception of the poor.⁴¹ These four houses are called the *Pound Almshouses*.

The church was repaired in the year 1816; at which time, all the pews in the interior, except those in the galleries, were taken out and new ones erected; by this alteration considerable additional accommodation was afforded to the inhabitants attending divine service, but no means sufficient for, nor in proportion to, the population of this parish. In making the necessary survey of the fabric of the church previous to the commencement of the repairs, the north wall was found to be in such a ruinous and dangerous state, that it was deemed necessary for the whole to be taken down and rebuilt.

The window, which at the present time is at the west end of

(39) Ibid. p. 30.

(40) Ibid. p. 12.

(41) Ibid. p. 17.

the north aisle, was formerly in the north wall near the east end. The whole of the roofs were taken off and relaid; new leaden gutters were put down, and the roof and battlements of the old porch were repaired. The expense of this repair and alterations amounted to upwards of £3,000.

In the year 1821, the church was shut up for the purpose of erecting a gallery against the north wall, which was built by subscription, and was re-opened for Divine service on the 3rd of June in the same year. After the gallery was finished and ready for occupation, a meeting of the subscribers was called in order to appropriate the pews to each individual, who drew for numbers, which were fixed against their respective names, as appears by an inscription on a marble tablet against the north wall, immediately at the back of the gallery, viz.

No.

1. William Robinson.
2. Louis Andrew De la Chaumette.
3. Samuel Prugene Wright.
4. Charles Hibbert.
5. Robert Harry Sparks.
6. Thomas Bodfield.
7. Edward William Windus.
8. Francis May Simmons.
9. George Augustus Nash.

There is a communication from this gallery into that on the west side of the church, for the accommodation of the proprietors of the pews to pass into the body of the church on those days when the holy sacrament is administered.

On a Portland stone tablet, fixed in the wall over the porch entrance to this gallery, is the following inscription:—

THIS GALLERY IS PRIVATE PROPERTY, BY VIRTUE OF A
FACULTY GRANTED FROM THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT,
BEARING DATE A.D. 1821.

And on a stone lintel in the wall at the west end of this entrance, over the opening to the inside, there is the following inscription:—

THE FAMILY VAULT OF WILLIAM ROBINSON. 1821.

The expense of this gallery was about £400., which was defrayed by the several gentlemen named in the faculty. This gallery has a very handsome appearance, and adds much to the beauty of the interior of the church. There are nine pews, capable of affording accommodation to about ninety persons. The back seat against the north wall is appropriated to the servants of the families who occupy the pews, and will accommodate about thirty. The seats are fitted up with blue watered moreen cushions, as is also the book board in front.

Copy of the Faculty for building the North Gallery.

William, by Divine permission, bishop of London, to all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, or whom they shall or may in any wise or at any time concern, and more especially to the vicar, churchwardens, parishioners, and inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham in the county of Middlesex, within our diocese and jurisdiction of London,—greeting.

Whereas, it hath been alledged and set forth before the Worshipful John Daubeney, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Knight, also Doctor of Laws, our Vicar general and official, Principal of our Consistory and Episcopal Court of London, lawfully constituted on the part and behalf of William Robinson, Louis A. De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Harry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, respectively, inhabitants of the said parish of Tottenham, That the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish for the better accommodation of the inhabitants of the said parish during Divine service, had recommended to their notice the necessity of increasing the number of pews in the said church, and that no expense should be incurred by the inhabitants in general, but that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of erecting a gallery on the north side of the said church; and it was more particularly recommended to that part of the inhabitants who were in possession of freehold property within the said parish, as a pew so erected *would be considered as*

private property, and would be disposable with their respective houses, and the great difficulty which daily occurred to the vicar and churchwardens to procure seats for all the inhabitants of the said parish, fully justified such a proposition, as many very respectable householders were at that time seeking pews in other places of public worship, it being impossible to obtain one in their own parish church; and that a vestry was in consequence of such recommendation held in and for the said parish on the 20th day of November, 1820, when it was resolved that William Beer be requested to furnish a plan, specification, and estimate, by the next meeting, and that the churchwardens be requested to ascertain the answers of the gentlemen not then present.

And at a further vestry held on the 5th day of December in the same year, when a plan was produced and agreed to unanimously, and a proposition was then laid before the said vestry that the extent of the gallery should be forty-five feet from the cross gallery at the west end and towards the east, and projecting in all nine feet as particularly set forth and described in the said plan, and to be fixed six inches higher than the cross gallery, on four cast-iron columns on proper bases, the front to correspond as near as possible with the other galleries in the said church, and is to consist of nine pews, to contain not less than six persons each, and a seat placed in the passage the whole length of the gallery, except where the lobby and door way are to be, with back seats to break into the recesses of the windows, and to be divided into nine compartments or divisions by a bracket with elbow rests, and to be numbered or lettered to correspond with the number of the pews, to form a lobby at the east end or entrance, with door and spring on the most approved plan; the approach to the gallery to be from the outside, agreeable to a plan, by a flight of Portland stone steps, with landing at the top and bottom; the steps to be about four feet six inches long, inclosed with brick walls, with bulls-eye windows in the east and west sides; to put in two windows in the roof of the north aisle, for light to the gallery; to enclose the stair case and cover the whole landing with lead flat: That the gallery when so erected should be the exclusive property of the subscribers, *and should hereafter be attached to and go along with*

their respective houses in the said parish: And it was considered the gallery, when so erected, would accommodate about eighty-five persons: And it was estimated that the expense to the subscribers would be about £370., which they undertook to pay in equal proportions; and that the parish would not be called upon to pay any part of the expense: And they consented to meet in the committee room of the workhouse of the said parish on the 9th day of the said month of December, and the subscribers then and there paid into the hands of the Rev. Thomas Roberts, the vicar of the said parish, the sum of twenty guineas each, and agreed to pay a further sum of twenty guineas each, as soon as the said new gallery should be finished, agreeable to the plan and specification; which said two sums of twenty guineas were to be paid to the said William Beer, for the due performance of the said works: And the said subscribers were appointed to the said pews as follows, viz.—No. 1, William Robinson; No. 2, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette; No. 3, Samuel Prujene Wright; No. 4, Charles Hibbert; No. 5, Robert Harry Sparks; No. 6, Thomas Bodfield; No. 7, Edward William Windus; No. 8, William May Simmons; No. 9, George Augustus Nash: And that by such alterations and improvements, additional seats for a considerable number of persons would be provided (as in and by the copy of the said minutes of vestry and plan of the said intended new gallery, produced and shewn to our said surrogate, and brought into and left remaining in our principal registry, to which reference being had, will more fully and at large appear.)

And whereas the said Surrogate having duly weighed and considered of the premises, and rightly and duly proceeding therein, did, at the petition of the proctor of the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Henry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, decree the vicar, churchwardens, parishioners, and inhabitants of the said parish of Tottenham in special, and all others in general, having or pretending to have any right or interest in the premises to be cited, intimated, and called to appear in judgment before our said Vicar General and Official, Principal, his Surro-

gate, or some other competent judge in that behalf, at a certain competent time and place, to show cause if they, any, or either of them had, or knew any, why a license or faculty should not be committed and granted to the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Henry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, for the purposes aforesaid (justice so requiring), with intimation that if they, any, or either of them did not appear, or appearing did not show good and sufficient cause concludent in law to the contrary, our said Vicar General and Official, Principal, his Snrrogate, or some other competent judge in that behalf, did intend to proceed and would proceed to the granting and committing a license or faculty to the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Henry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, for the purposes aforesaid, their absence, or rather contumaey, in any wise notwithstanding.

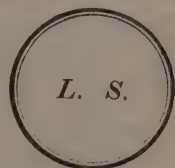
And whereas, the Worshipful Maurice Swabey, Doctor of Laws, also the Surrogate of our said Vicar, General and Official, Principal, rightly and duly proceeding on the due execution and return of the said citation, with intimation and the calling all persons in special as well as general thereby cited to appear, and none of them appearing, hath pronounced them to be in contempt, and in pain of such their contumacy hath decreed a license or faculty to be granted and committed to the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Harry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, for the purposes aforesaid, as in and by the proceedings thereupon had and done and now remaining in our principal registry, to which reference being had, will also appear.

We therefore, the Bishop aforesaid well weighing and considering the premises, do, by virtue of our authority, ordinary and episcopal, and as far as by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm, and the temporal laws of the same, we may or can ratify and con-

firm such grant and decree of the said Surrogate of our said Vicar General and Official, Principal, as aforesaid, *and do hereby give and grant* unto the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Harry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, our leave, license or faculty, for erecting and building the said gallery, in the said parish church of Tottenham, according to the aforesaid plan and specification, and for the appropriating and confirming the said seats or pews to the said William Robinson, Louis Andrew De la Chaumette, Samuel Prujene Wright, Charles Hibbert, Robert Harry Sparks, Thomas Bodfield, Edward William Windus, William May Simmons, and George Augustus Nash, to sit, stand, and kneel, to hear divine service and sermons therein *so long as they, any, or either of them, or their families, shall continue parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Tottenham, exclusive of all others.* In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Vicar General and Official, Principal, which we use in this behalf, to be affixed to these presents. Given at London, the fifth day of March, 1821, and in the eighth year of our consecration.

(Signed) JOHN STRIPHARD, Deputy Registrar.

Extracted by Henry Christian
Proctor, Doctors' Commons.



Tottenham church is as commodious as any village church out of the metropolis ; not gaudy in its decorations, but chaste and elegantly neat, the walls being of the colour of stone, and the pews, which have a neat mahogany capping, are painted to correspond with the walls.

On the death of Mr. Roberts, the late vicar, the living was sequestered into the hands of Charles Lockyer Curtoys, and John Chaplin, the churchwardens, by writ of sequestration, dated the 7th of October, 1824, which was read in the church by the clerk, after the morning service, on the Sunday following.

The sequestrators appointed the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, M.A. and the Rev. John Eschelas, the then late assistant morning preacher, to do the duty *pro tem.* agreeably to the directions of the writ of sequestration.

The following is the Original Charter referred to in note 2, page 2, ante.

Concessio Ecclesiæ de Toteham Canonicis S. Trin. London per Simonem Comitem Norhamt.

Venerabili domino et patri spirituali R. Dei gratia Lond. Episcopo S. Comes Norhamt. salutem et debitam obedientiam. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Lond. et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Ecclesiam de Toteham cum omnibus rebus eidem Ecclesiæ pertinentibus pro salute animæ meæ et patris et matris meæ et antecessorum meorum. Quare volo et concedo quod prædicti Canonici eandem Ecclesiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis bene et in pace, libere, et quiete, et honorifice teneant sicut eam umquam melius tenuerunt vel aliquis predecessorum eorum. Test. Matildi Regina Anglor. et Eustac. fil. Reg. Will. de Ypra. Gaufr. Picot, Thoma capellano Reginæ, Remo de Diepe, Ric. de Bol, Ric. de Saresb. Petro de Ho. Pag. elemosin. reginæ. Ric. de Camvilla, Hug. capell. Radalfo fil. Goce, Odone clerico, et pluribus aliis.⁴²

The above charter is a confirmation only of Simon Earl of Huntingdon, as the canons are to hold Tottenham Church *sicut eam umquam melius tenuerunt*. Matilda the queen and Eustace the son of King Stephen, being the first witnesses to it, proves the date of the original structure between the years 1135 and 1154.

In the year 1816, a committee was formed for the purpose of raising a fund by private donations and subscriptions for the

(42) From the Cottonian MS. Nero C. III. fol. 180 b. The Original Charter pasted into the volume.

erection of an organ in the church, and for the payment of a salary to an organist, when the sum of £827. 9s. was collected. The organ was built by Elliott ; it is of wainscot, varnished, placed at the back of the west gallery ; it cost about £420.; and it was opened on the 15th of June, 1817. After paying the expenses of the organ, and putting it up, the residue of the money was vested in the funds, in the names of Trustees, to secure a salary to the organist, which was paid, for some years subsequently from the interest thereof, added to the annual subscriptions : but as the original subscribers either quitted the parish, or were removed by death, it became necessary to draw upon the vested principle for the annual payments ; and in this manner the salary was paid up to the year 1838. The management of the fund passed successively into the hands of various trustees, until, upon the death of the late Thomas Williams, Esq., the residue of the stock was sold out by Roger Dawson, Esq. the treasurer, who has since paid the organist's salary out of the principal money, which is now exhausted. The salary, which is forty pounds a year, is now paid by voluntary subscriptions.

The following account of the origin of the use of music in churches may be interesting to some readers.

Moses attributed the invention of music to *Jubal*, the father of all such as handled the harp or organ ; and the making of such instruments to *Tubal Cain*.

Some held that when many of the arts were destroyed and lost by the universal deluge of the world, this invention was recovered again from a reed or a stalk of straw, for the Hebrew word *hugab*, which the Chaldee turneth into *abuba*, and *abud*, signifieth properly an ear of corn ; and in process of time, pipes of wood were made from these reeds. But others hold they were invented from the silver trumpets, which God commanded Moses to make of one piece, for the calling the assembly and journeying the camps ; and directed that the priests should blow them when the congregation was to meet ; and over their burnt offerings, and the sacrifices of their peace offerings, in the days of joy, their solemn festivals, and the beginnings of their months, that they might be

to *Moses* for a memorial to their God: and doubtless the cornet, the flute, the tabret, and other kinds of wind-music, which the *Jews* used in the time of King *David*, were derived from these trumpets, and the organ from an harmonious concert of all those pipes.⁴³

This form of musical worship consisted chiefly of *minims*, *semi-breves*, and long notes, fitted to calm men's passions, and to prepare their hearts for the service of God. "And David clothed with a robe of fine linen, and a linen ephod, the *Levites*, *Chenaniah*, the master of the song, with the singers, and all *Israel*, brought up the ark of the covenant with shouting, sound of cornets, trumpets, cymbals, and a noise of the psalteries and harps, dancing and leaping before the ark."⁴⁴

When King *Solomon* and all the congregation of *Israel* assembled, and the priests brought the ark into the most holy place under the wings of the cherubims, the *Levites*, who were the singers, all of *Asaph*, *Heman* and *Jedutham*, with their songs, and their brethren arrayed in white linen, having psalteries and harps in their hands, stood at the east end of the altar with one hundred and twenty priests, sounding trumpets and singing praises in a sweet and melodious concert, and elevating their voices with the trumpets, cymbals, and instruments of music.

When *Hezekiah* offered his solemn sacrifice he placed the *Levites* in the house of the Lord, with cymbals, psalteries, and harps, according to the command of *David*, of Gad, the King's seer, and of *Nathan* the prophet; then the trumpets and instruments ordained by *David* and all the congregation worshipped, the singers sung, and the trumpets sounded, until the burnt offering was finished.

When King *Josiah* held his most solemn passover, especial care was taken that the singers, the sons of *Asaph*, were placed according to the command of *David*, *Asaph*, *Heman*, and *Jedutham*, which is an argument that this musical worship was a principal part of their service; and when the foundations of the temple were laid by the command of *Cyrus*; the priests in their

(43) Gen. iv. 21, 22; Numb. ii. 10.

(44) 2 Sam. vi. 14, 15, 20, 21; 1 Chron. xv. 27, 28, 29.

apparel, with trumpets, and the *Levites*, the sons of *Asaph* with cymbals, praised the Lord after the ordinance of *David*, King of *Israel*; and they sung together by course in praising and thanking the Lord because the foundation of the temple was laid; and *King Artaxerxes* made a decree that it should not be lawful to impose any toll, tribute, or custom upon them.⁴⁵

At length the fame of these organs reached *Rome*, whence *John*, chief chanter of *St. Peters*, brought hither the yearly order and course of singing and reading in the year 648, as they were used there. *Mantuan* and *Heyling* say, that Pope *Vitalian*, about the year 660, used organs in divine service, with the singing, or vocal music, which was afterwards brought to more perfection by the succeeding Popes: but *Airnon* the historian says, that the first organ that was ever seen in France was made after the manner of the *Greeks* by one *George*, at the charge of *Lewis* the Godly, who began his reign in 813; others say, that instrument was invented in the time of *Theophilus*, a Grecian emperor, in 830; but *Marianus*, *Scotus*, *Martin Polonus*, *Platina* the annals of France, *Aventine* and the Pontifical itself agree, that *Constantine Capronymus*, a Grecian emperor, sent the first organ that was ever seen in the west to King *Pepin*, in France, about the year 757.⁴⁶

These organs began to be generally used in churches about the year 828, and the form of this instrument was much improved by one *Bernard*, a *Venetian*, with the addition of many pipes.⁴⁷

They were used here in monasteries and churches in the time of King *Edgar*, who died in the year 975, and *Durandus*, who lived in the year 1280, says, they were continued in churches in his time; *George*, the *Salmatian* Abbot, erected in the church of his convent, in Germany, an organ, the greatest pipe of which was twenty-eight feet long, and four spans in compass, and the diapason was of the same length, and the A compass proportionable to it.

King *Pepin*, who received the first organ ever known in Eu-

(45) *Ezra* iii. 10, 11; *Ibid*, vii, 23, 24.

(46) *Bede* lib. 4, cap. 18.—*Brady's History of England*, fol. 100.

(47) *Fuller's Worthies of Engl. Til. Denbeshire*.

rope as a present from the emperor in Constantine Copronymus, caused it to be placed in the church of St. Corneille at Compeigne. This instrument was *hydraulic*, or worked by steam. Water kept in a boiling state was placed in a reservoir under the pipes, and every time the keys were struck, the valves which closed the lower part of the pipes were opened, and the steam escaping by this cylinder of metal, produced a sound.

Instruments of this kind, however, were long in use, and the secret of working them is completely lost. To these, succeeded the *wind* organs. The first bellows-organ mentioned in the west is that which *Louis le Debonnaire* caused to be placed in the great Rotunda of Aix-la-chapelle, and soon after, skilful organ builders made their appearance in Germany. Pope John VIII sent for some of them to Rome, about the end of the ninth century, and from Rome their art spread itself through the rest of Italy. In the tenth century, there were bellows-organs in England, and among other places, in Westminster Abbey. The mechanism was very clumsy, since an instrument of *four hundred* pipes required *twenty-six* bellows, and *seventy* stout men to put these bellows in motion. Added to this, the keys were five or six inches in breadth, and the valves were so hard that the performer was obliged to *play with his feet*.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, the keys were gradually reduced in size, and the fingers began to be used as at the present time. The improvement was also adopted of placing several finger boards one above the other. In progress of time, new stops were introduced, which imitated various musical instruments.

In an organ constructed at the Abbey of Weingarten, in Suabia, by Gabler, master manufacturer of Revensburg, in 1750, there were reckoned sixty-six different stops, and consequently sixty-six registers, which regulated *six thousand six hundred and sixty-six* pipes.

Arrived at this degree of completion, the organ was no longer an instrument, but an edifice. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, it stood in the choir, but in the fifteenth century, was introduced the custom of placing it over the great west door, a

usage which has been retained in the French cathedrals ever since.⁴⁷

As bells in the church have been already noticed,⁴⁸ perhaps it may be agreeable, at least to some of the readers of these pages, to have information as to their original introduction into churches.

Bells were invented by *Paulinus*, Bishop of *Nola*, a city in *Campania*, about the year of Christ 400 : they were called *Nola's* from the city, and *Campania* from the country. Some, through mistake, attribute this invention to *Sabinian*, a Bishop of *Rome*, that he might first distinguish the canonical hours by the sound of bells ; but others fetch it from the heathens ; for *Ovid*, *Martial*, *Tibullus*, *Statius*, *Manilius*, and the ancient *Greeks*, mention the *Tintinnabula*, the *Tingangs*, and the *Pelves* in their times ; and also the noisie brass, that was used to the purpose we now use bells.⁴⁹

That was memorable which *Vincentius* reports of *Lupus*, the Bishop of *Aurelia*, that, Anno. 1610, he, by bringing the bells in *St. Stephens's* church, in *Senova* (which were wont to call the people together), so frightened the army of *Clotharius*, who then besieged that place, they betook themselves to flight ; by which it is plain that bells were not common in those days, nor known to the soldiers of *Clotharius*.⁵⁰

Bells were in *Britany* about the year of Christ 689, and it is supposed that the first tuneable bells were set up in *Croyland Abbey*, in the year 690, for *Bede* tells us, that he suddenly heard the sound of bells, which were wont to stir up and call the people together to prayers : but the *Grecians* received them much later from *Venetus*, who about the year 874, presented *Basilius*, the Emperor, with bells of vast weight and of rare workmanship, which were the gift of the *Venetians*, and the first bells that the *Grecians* used.⁵¹

(47) See a Critique on the Harmonic Organ of M. Erard, in a French literary Journal *Le Globe*.

(48) See p. 13, ante.

(49) *Spel. Glos. verb. Campan.* p. 98.

(50) *Vincent*: in *Spec. Histor. lib. 28*, cap. 9 and 10.

(51) *Bede's Eccles. Hist. lib. 4*, cap. 23 ; *Sabellicus Ennead*, 9, lib. 1.

Ingulphus reports that the use of bells was very famous with us in *England* before this time ; for he says that *Turketullus*, the first abbot of *England*, who died Anno. 875, gave six bells to that monastery, which he founded, viz. two great ones, which he surnamed *Bartholomew*, and *Betteline* ; two middle bells, which he called *Turketulam* and *Betioner* ; and two small bells, which he termed *Pega* and *Bega* ; and he caused the greatest bell, called *Gudblac*, to be made, which, tuned to the other bells, made an admirable harmony, nor was there the like in *England*.

The use of bells in churches, in time past was comprehended in these verses :

Laudo Deum verum, Plebem voco congreco clerum,
Defunctos ploro, Pestem fugo, Festa decoro.⁵²

Of these, *Durandus* writes many things, and he commemorates six sorts of small bells that were rung in the church, *Squilla*, *Cymbolum*, *Nola*, *Nolula*, or *Dupla*, *Campana*, and *Signum*. *Squilla* was rung in the refectory, *Cymbolum* in the cloister, *Nola* in the quire, *Nolula* or *Dupla* in the clock-house, *Campana* in the belfry, and *Signum* in the steeple or the tower. And *Belethus* speaking of these, puts *Tintinnabula* for *Squilla*, and places *Campana* in the belfry, and *Campanulum* in the monastery.⁵³

In the Roman church, these bells were anointed *Olea Christ-matis*, they were exorcised, the Bishop blest them, baptised them, and gave them the name of some saint ; and when these ceremonies were performed, it was verily believed, that they had power to drive the devil out of the air, to make him quake and tremble, to make him fly at the sound thereof, *Tanquam ante crucis vex-illam*, that they had power to calm storms and tempests, to make fair weather, to extinguish sudden fires, to re-create the dead, to restrain the power of the devil over the corpse whilst they rung, which was the reason of the custom of ringing bells at funerals.⁵⁴

(52) *Ingulphus*, page 889.

(53) *Durand's Ration. lib. 1, cap. 4.*

(54) *Weaver's Mon. page 122.*

But since the time of the reformation, it has been the usual course in the churches of England, and it is a very laudable one, that when any sick person lay drawing on, a bell tolled to give notice to the neighbours, that they might pray for the dying party, which was commonly called a passing bell, because the sick person was passing hence to another world: and when his breath was expired, the bell rung out that the neighbours might cease their prayers, for that the party was dead.

The ceremony of tolling the bell at the time of death, called the soul's bell, is of great antiquity; ⁵⁵ the few following pages give a curious account of that custom.

The tolling the bells at the time of death, is a custom as ancient as bells themselves: it was about the seventeenth century when bells were first introduced into the church; and the venerable *Bede* ⁵⁶ is the first that makes mention of them. The tolling of the bell was first instituted about his time. ⁵⁷ When the word *campana* or bell is mentioned, we find a bell made use of for the dead. At the death of the Abbess of *St. Hilda*, *Bede* says ⁵⁸ that one of the sisters of a distant monastery, as she was sleeping, thought she heard the well-known sound of that bell which called them to prayers when any of them had departed this life. The bell was tolled upon this occasion about *Bede's* time, and consequently the ceremony is as ancient as his days.

The reason of the institution of this custom was for no other end than to acquaint the neighbourhood that such a person was dead, but chiefly, that whoever heard it should put their prayers for the soul; and *Bede* says, that she who presided in this monastery had no sooner heard the bell, than she raised all the sisters and called them into the church to prayers. ⁵⁹

(55) See *Antiquities of the Common People*, by Brand, printed at Manchester.

(56) *Bingh. Orig. Eccl. lib. 3.*

(57) *Ibid.*

(58) *Ilæc tunc in dormitoris sororum pausaus, exaudivit subito in aere notum campanæ sonum, quo ad orationes excitari vel convocari solebant, cum quis eorum de secubo fuisset advocatus.*—*Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. 4, cap. 23.*

(59) *Quod cum illa audisset suscitavit cunctas sorores et in ecclesiam convocatus orationibus et psalmis pro anima matris operam dare monuit, ibid.*

Cassalion also says that the same custom is still observed in England; that as soon as any one hath departed this life, the bell belonging to the parish he lived in was immediately tolled for some time.⁶⁰

The large bells now in use are said to have been invented by *Paulimus*, Bishop of *Nola*, in Campania (whence the latin name *Campana*), about the year 400,⁶¹ and to have been generally used in churches about the six hundredth year of the Christian æra, but *Mr. Bingham*⁶² thinks this a vulgar error.

The Jews used trumpets⁶³ for bells. The Turks do not permit the use of bells. The Greek church under them still follow their old custom of using wooden boards, or iron plates full of holes, which they hold in their hands and knock with a hammer or mallet to call the people together to church.⁶⁴ *China* has been remarkably famous for its bells. *Father le Compte* tells us, that at *Pekin* there are seven bells, each of which weighs 120,000 pounds.

*Baronius*⁶⁵ says that Pope John XIII, A.D. 968, consecrated a very large new cast bell in the Lateran church, and gave it the name of *John*; this probably was the first instance of what has been since called "*the baptising the bells*," a superstition which is ridiculed in the Romish *Beehive*.⁶⁶ The vestages of this custom may be yet traced in England; in *Tom* of Lincoln, and great *Tom* ("the mighty Tom") at Christ Church, Oxford.

(60) Et talis ritus etiam de præsentis servator in *Anglia* et cum quis decessit statim campana propriæ illius parochiæ speciali quodam modo sonat per aliquod temporis spatium—Quamvis *Angli* negent modo orationes et suffragia defunctis proficua: non aliam tamen in hoc ab illis rationem potui percipere, quam quod talis sonus sit ritus antiquæ ecclesiæ *Anglicanæ-cassali* de vet. Sac. Christ. Rit. p. 241.

(61) *Spel. Gloss. verb. campana*, Trusler Chronology.

(62) *Antiquities of Christ Church*, vol. I. p. 316.

(63) *Josephus*.

(64) See Dr. Smith's account of the Greek church. He was an eye witness of this remarkable custom which *Durand* tells us is retained in the Romish church on the three last days of the week preceding Easter.—*Durand Rational*, p. 331-3.

(65) Cum veto post hæc Johannes Papa in urbem rediisset, contigit primariam Lateranensis Ecclesiæ Campana miræ magnitudinis recens ære fusam, super Campanile elevari, quam prius idem Pontifex sacris ritibus Deo consecravisset etque *Johannis* nonimæ nuncupavit.—*Baronii Annal aspodano*, A.D. 968, p. 871.

(66) *Romish Bee-hive*, p. 17.

Egelrick,⁶⁷ Abbot of Croyland, about the time of King Edgar, cast a ring of six bells, to all of which he gave names, as *Bartholomew, Bethelm, Turketul, &c.*

The custom of rejoicing the bells on high festivals, Christmas Day, &c. is derived to us from the times of popery.⁶⁸

The ringing of bells on the arrival of emperors, bishops, abbots, &c. at places *under their jurisdiction* was also an old custom,⁶⁹ whence we seem to have derived the modern compliment of welcoming persons of consequence by a cheerful peal.

Durand ⁷⁰ is of opinion that devils are much afraid of bells, and fly away at the sound of them. That ritualist would have thought it a prostitution of the sacred utensils, had he heard them rung as they are here, with the greatest impropriety on winning a long main at cock fighting.

The dislike of spirits to bells is thus mentioned in the *Golden Legend*, by Wynken de Worde :—

“ It is said, the evil spirytes, that ben in the regon of thayre, doubte moche whan they here the bells rongen; an this is the cause why the belles ben rongen when it thondreth, and whanne grete tempests and outrages of wether happen, to the ende that the fiends and wyched spirytes shold be abashed and flee, and cease of the movynge of tempeste.”

(67) Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. I. p. 198.

(68) *Infestis quæ ad gratium pertinent campanæ tumultuo sive tinnunt et prolixius concrepant.*—Durandi Rational, p. 21, 12.

(69) Campanarum pulsatio episcoporum et abbatum in ecclesias quæ iis subditæ sunt, antiquus mos.—Vide Du Cange. Gloss. Verb. and Campana.

Tradit continuator nagil an. 1378. Carolum quartum imperatorem cum in Galliam venit, nullo Campanarum sonitu exceptum in Urbibus, quod id sit signum dominii. “ Et est assavoir que en la dite ville, et semblablement partoutes les autres villes, ou il a coté, tant en venant à Paris, comme en son retour, il n'a esté receu en quelque Eglise à procession ne cloches sonnées à son venir, ne fait aucun signe de quelque domination;” &c. Ibid.

(70) There is a curious entry from the Churchwarden's Accounts of Waltham (given in Fuller's History of the Abbey there), dated 1542, 34th Henry VIII. relative to a payment to the ringers, on occasion of that Monarch's visiting Waltham.—“ Item.—Paid for ringing at the Prince at his coming, a penny.”

This welcoming the arrival of Kings or Ambassadors with a cheerful peal, is a very old custom, and seems to have been derived originally from the French.—See Du Cange, Gloss. Verb. Campana.

It was customary to put the following lines within the steeple, or others to the same purport, declaratory of the various uses they were applied to :—

I praise the true God, call the people, convene the clergy,
Lament the dead, dispel pestilence, and grace festivals.

The use of bells in churches gave origin to that singular piece of building, the *campanile*, or bell tower, an addition which is more susceptible of the grander beauties of architecture than any other part of the edifice. It was the constant appendage to every parish of the Saxons, and is actually mentioned as such in the laws of *Athelstan*.

The practice of ringing changes on bells is said to be peculiar to England, whence Britain has been called the *ringing* island. This peculiarity is ludicrously noticed by an ancient traveller, who observes that the English are vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, and particularly the *ringing of bells*; “so that is common,” says he, “for a number of them, when they have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.” This custom seems to have begun with the Saxons, and was common before the conquest. Bell ringing, though a recreation chiefly of the lower classes, is not of itself incurious, or unworthy of notice. Musical composers, however, seem to have written but little upon the subject.

In England the practice of ringing is reduced to a science, and peals have been composed which bear the names of the inventors. Some of the most celebrated peals now known were composed about seventy years ago, by one *Patrick*.

Church Orders.

A just note of the order concerning burials within the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, usually paid in anno domini 1574, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lady Queen Elizabeth; viz. upon that time and at this present time; and entered into this new register in anno domini 1599, by Anthony Dale, of the aforesaid parish church of Tottenham, clerk in the aforesaid year.

In the Church Yard.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS.—The vicar hath for every burial in this church yard, being a parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	2	0
ITEM.—The vicar hath for every burial in the church yard, being a foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	4	0
ITEM.—The clerk hath for every burial in the church yard, being a parishioner, man, woman, or child, having the knell rung with the first bell, for the pit 4 <i>d.</i> and for the knell 8 <i>d.</i>	0	0	12
ITEM.—For the second bell 12 <i>d.</i> and for the pit 4 <i>d.</i>	0	0	16
ITEM.—For the third bell 16 <i>d.</i> and for the pit 4 <i>d.</i> . .	0	0	20
ITEM.—For the great bell 20 <i>d.</i> and for the pit 4 <i>d.</i> . .	0	2	0
ITEM.—For every foreigner, man, woman, or child . .	0	2	0
ITEM.—For every —— sick person so tolled	0	0	4
ITEM.—For every one man, woman, or child, being suffered and buried in the church yard path, for that pit or grave, being a parishioner	0	0	12

In the Body of the Church.

IMPRIMIS.—The churchwarden receiveth of every parishioner, man, woman, or child, for breaking the ground	0	6	8
ITEM.—The churchwarden receives of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	13	4
ITEM.—The vicar, of every parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	4	0
ITEM.—The vicar, of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	8	0
ITEM.—The clerk, of every parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	4	0
ITEM.—The clerk, of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	8	0

In the Middle Chancel.

IMPRIMIS.—The vicar hath in the middle chancel of every parishioner, man, woman, or child, for breaking the ground	0	15	0
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	£.	s.	d.
ITEM.—The vicar hath of every parishioner, man, woman, or child, for executing his office	0	5	0
ITEM.—The vicar hath of every foreigner, man, woman, or child, for breaking the ground	0	30	0
ITEM.—Of every foreigner, man, woman, or child, for executing his office	0	10	0
ITEM.—The clerk hath of every parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	8	0
ITEM.—The clerk hath of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	16	0

In the South and North Chancels.

IMPRIMIS.—The churchwarden hath of every parishioner, man, woman, or child, for breaking the ground	0	10	0
ITEM.—The churchwarden hath of every foreigner, man, woman, or child, for breaking the ground	0	20	0
ITEM.—The vicar hath of every parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	10	0
ITEM.—The vicar hath of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	20	0
ITEM.—The clerk hath of every parishioner, man, woman, or child	0	8	0
ITEM.—The clerk hath of every foreigner, man, woman, or child	0	16	0

NOTE. *Divers well disposed persons do of their own frank and free liberality, give more than ordinary dues in respect of great pains taken and longer attendance given.*

FINIS.

Written by Anthony Dale, Clerk of the
Parish Church of Tottenham.

Moreover it is to be understood and noted, that if any parishioner or foreigner, man, woman, or child, die in any parish-

ioner's house within the parish of Tottenham aforesaid, and the body or corpse of the party so deceased be carried to any other parish to be interred and buried, that then the same parishioner, in whose house is the same person deceased, is chargeable by ancient custom of the said parish to see the said duties answered and paid, due for such funeral, to the vicar, churchwardens, and clerk, according to the order before prescribed, and proportioned without fraud, whether the corpse so carried away shall happen to be buried in the church yard, body of the church, or chancel, in each place whereunto it shall be so transported or carried.

Finalis conclusio sepulturorum.

MEMORANDUM.—That at a general vestry, holden within the parish church of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, by the parishioners of the said parish, the eight and twentieth day of July, 1577 ; it was concluded and agreed, that every parishioner, rich and poor, should pay from thenceforth, yearly, at the feast of Easter, for quarteridge to the church, and for provision of bread and wine for the communion, to the churchwardens for that year being, the sum of 7*d.* lawful English money ; and if any parishioner, tenant, or owner, should have two houses or tenements, or more, in his hands at the said feast of Easter, then to pay for the house or tenement in his hands the sum of 7*d.* although no person or persons did inhabit or dwell therein.

The like order is observed for the payment of clerk's wages, according to his ancient book of collection ; viz. that every parishioner, tenant, or owner, which shall have two houses or tenements, or more, in his hands at the feast of Easter, shall pay yearly for every such house or tenement in his hands, such sum or sums of money as have been usually paid before time for the same houses or tenements, according to the rate and proportion of the clerk's book, although no person or persons shall then inhabit or dwell in the said houses or tenements.

The above table of fees and regulations are written on parchment, and are pasted in an ancient register book of burials of the parish of Tottenham, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, form-

erly in the possession of the late Rev. Thomas Roberts, vicar ; and they are now in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the present vicar : on the back of the second leaf of which is written the following memorandum ; viz.

“ MEMORANDUM.

“ These two leaves belong to this register book ⁷¹ of the parish
 “ of Tottenham High Cross ; they are supposed to have been
 “ formerly cut out, and were given me by Thomas Brown,
 “ the present clerk of this parish ; for which reason I pasted
 “ them in here. Witness my hand this twenty-first of June,
 “ 1716.

“ JOHN HUSBAND, Vicar.”

*A Table of Fees or Duties for Marriages, Churchings, and Burials, in the Parish of Allhallows, Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex ; settled and agreed upon at a General Vestry, held by the Parishioners of the said Parish, on the 19th of September, 1725, after public notice given thereof in the said church, during the time of divine service, on Sunday the 12th of the said month, as follow.*⁷²

		£.	s.	d.
Burial of a parishioner in the church.	{ The Minister ..	0	7	6
	{ Clerk	0	4	6
	{ Sexton	0	4	0
Churchwardens to make good the pavement		0	6	8
For the bell for parishioners		0	2	6
Burial of a parishioner in a vault in the church yard.	{ The Minister ..	0	5	6
	{ Clerk	0	3	0
	{ Sexton	0	2	6

(71) These leaves, as well as those comprising the book, are parchment, and in excellent preservation.

(72) Vestry Minute Book A. p. 236.

		£.	s.	d.
Not in a vault, for a parishioner	{ The Minister ..	0	2	6
	Clerk	0	2	0
	Sexton	0	1	6
Burial of a pensioner, or accidental poor, at the charge of the parish.	{ The Minister ..	0	1	6
	Clerk	0	1	0
	Sexton	0	1	0
Burial of parishioners in either of the side chancels.	{ The Minister ..	0	10	0
	Clerk	0	8	0
	Sexton	0	6	0
Churchwardens to make good the pavement		0	13	4
N.B. <i>All strangers pay double fees.</i>				
Marriage with banns.	{ The Minister ..	0	5	6
	Clerk	0	2	6
	Sexton	0	1	0
Marriage with license.	{ The Minister ..	0	10	0
	Clerk	0	5	0
	Sexton	0	2	6
For every woman or maid, inhabitant, married by license out of the parish.	{ The Minister ..	0	10	0
	Clerk	0	1	6
	Sexton	0	1	0
For publishing banns	The Minister ..	0	1	0
For churching every woman	{ The Minister ..	0	1	0
	Clerk	0	0	6

The corpse of any person dying in the parish, and carried elsewhere to be buried, to pay single fees.

*A Table of Fees for Marriages, Churchings, and Burials, in the parish of Allhallows, Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, settled and agreed upon at a General Vestry, held on the 18th of April, 1799.*⁷³

Burials.

		£.	s.	d.
Burials of parishioners in the Church (for the bell 5s.)	{ The Minister ..	2	2	0
	{ Clerk	0	15	0
	{ Sexton	0	10	6
Churchwardens to make good the pavement		0	6	8
Burials of parishioners in a vault in the church yard	{ The Minister ..	1	1	0
	{ Clerk	0	7	6
	{ Sexton	0	5	0
In the church yard (but not in a vault) for parishioners	{ The Minister ..	0	4	0
	{ Clerk	0	3	0
	{ Sexton	0	3	6
Burials of pensioners or accidental poor, at the charge of the parish	{ The Minister ..	0	4	0
	{ Clerk	0	3	0
	{ Sexton	0	2	0
Burial of the parishioners in either of the side chancels	{ The Minister ..	2	2	0
	{ Clerk	0	15	0
	{ Sexton	0	10	6

N.B. *All strangers to pay double fees.*

Churchwardens to make good the pavement	0	13	4
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Marriages.

Marriage by banns.	{ The Minister ..	0	6	6
	{ Clerk	0	3	0
	{ Sexton	0	1	0

		£.	s.	d.
Marriage by license.	{	The Minister ..	0	15 0
		Clerk	0	7 6
		Sexton	0	2 6
For every woman or maid, inhabitant, married by license out of the parish.	{	The Minister ..	0	15 0
		Clerk	0	7 6
		Sexton	0	2 6
For publishing banns	The Minister ..	0	1	0
For Churching	The Clerk	0	0	6
The Minister for registering any of the above.....		0	1	0

The corpse of any person dying in the parish, and carried elsewhere to be buried, pays single dues.

The dues in the above table for burying in the church and chancel, or church yard, are for performing the service only, and not for breaking the ground or other established or customary dues. All graves are to be dug six feet deep, and the sexton to be paid one shilling extra for every additional foot.

The Church Dues in the Year 1840.

(The fees are nearly the same as they were in 1799.)

Burial of parishioners in the church.	{	The Minister ..	2	2	0
		Clerk	0	15	0
		Sexton	0	10	6
Burial of parishioners in a vault in the church yard.	{	The Minister ..	1	1	0
		Clerk	0	7	6
		Sexton	0	5	0
In the church yard, (but not in a vault) for a parishioner.	{	The Minister ..	0	4	0
		Clerk	0	3	0
		Sexton	0	3	6

		£.	s.	d.
Marriage by Banns.	{	The Minister ..	0	6 6
		Clerk	0	3 0
		Sexton	0	1 0
Marriage by license	{	The Minister ..	0	15 0
		Clerk	0	7 6
		Sexton	0	2 6
Registering at Baptism.....		The Minister ..	0	1 0
Churching of Women			0	0 6
For tolling the bell, 1s. to			0	5 0

All graves are to be dug six feet deep, and one shilling is to be paid extra for every additional foot.

The churchwardens are entitled to 13s.4d., for making good the pavement on either side of the chancel.

The corpse of any person dying in the parish, and carried elsewhere to be buried, pays single fees.

The above fees are for the performance of the service only, and not for breaking the ground, or other customary dues.

Double the above fees are claimed and taken for foreigners.

Monuments in the Church.

On the north wall, near the door leading to the vestry room, is a superb monument to the memory of Maria, the daughter of Richard Wilcocks, of Tottenham, and the wife of Sir Robert Barkham, of Wainfleet, in the county of Lincoln, who died in 1644. This monument is ornamented with the busts of the deceased and her husband, well executed in white marble. Sir Robert is represented in armour, with a peaked beard and whiskers, holding a book in one hand. His lady is habited in a veil, necklace, handkerchief, and stomacher, very richly ornamented with lace; also with a book in one hand, and resting the other on

a scull. Beneath are the effigies of their children—four sons and eight daughters. In the middle of the base between the figures, on a tablet, is the following inscription:—

P. M. S.
 D. MARIA,
 Primo genita
 Ri. WILCOCKS de Tottenham :
 In Com. Mid. Ar.
 Conjux
 Rob. BARKHAM, Eq. Aur.
 De Wainfleet in Com. Linc.
 Mater
 12 Liberorum. 4 Masculorum 8 Fœmin.
 Decessit
 7 Decem. 1644, Ætat. 36,
 Reliquit
 2 Filios 7 Filias, a chariss
 Patre Tuendos.

Over the helmet, between the busts, is a coat of arms ; three pallets surmounted by a chevron, differenced with a crescent, impaling a lion between three crescents, and a chief vair. The monument terminates at the top in an achievement ornamented with foliage, charged with three pallets, and a chevron differenced as before ; above it a front-faced open helmet, and thereon a wreath and crest of two armed arms, holding a bundle of arrows. There are also shields on the ends or returns of the base charged as the achievement. This monument was designed with much taste, and executed by Edward Marshall, sculptor, as appears by the name cut on the edge above the busts.

In the south aisle is a monument to the memory of Richard Candeler, Esq.⁷⁴ 1602. Eliza his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Matthew Lock, second son of Sir William Lock, 1622. Sir Ferdinando Heybourne,⁷⁵ gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth and King James I, 1618 ; and Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Candeler, 1615. This monu-

(74) *Arms*—Ar: three pellets in bend cottised (S) between two pellets, impaling per fesse (A and O) three falcons of the second. Lock.

(75) *Arms*—On a chevron a cintrefoil between two lions passant counterpassant, impaling Candeler and Lock, quarterly.

ment is of veined marble, and has two arches, under which are the effigies of the deceased in kneeling attitudes: Candeler is habited in a gown, Sir Ferdinando Heybourne is in armour; on each side and between the arches are obelisks, and, over the arches, a rich ornamented cornice: all above which is hid by the gallery. On the base, on three panels, are the following inscriptions:

On the right side,

Here resteth in peace the body of Richard Candeler,
Esq. Justice of peace within the countye of Middel. borne
at Walsingham in the countye of Norf. he married to wife
Eliza Lock, daughter and sole heir of Matthew Lock, sea-
cond son to Sr. Will. Lock, Knig. they lived together in holie
wedlock 26 yeares, they had issue one son and one daughter.
Edward died in his infancie, and Ann the first wife of Sr. Ferdi-
nando Heybourn, Knig. he ended this life the 24 of
October, Ao. Doni. 1602, aged 61 years, and the said
Eliza deceased the second day of January, 1622, hereunder
buried.

On the left side,

Here also resteth in peace the body of Sr. Ferdinano Heyborne,
Knig. justice of peace & coram in the coun. of Midd. he wayted
at the feete of Q. Elizabeth of famous memorye, and our Soveraigne
Lo. King James in ther privie chamber. He was a careful majes-
trate without respect of persons, and a true friend of the cause
of the poore. He married dame Ann the daughter and heir of
Richard Candeler, Esq. They lived together in holie wedlock 23
yeeres: he ended this lyfe the 4th of June, A.D. 1618, aged 60
yeares; and dame Ann ended this life the 24th of June, A.D. 1619,
aged 44 yeares

Arms.—Ar on a bend voided, G. between two ogresses, three
ogresses, impaling per fess O. and Az. three eagles O.

In the middle, between the two former,

ELIZABETH CANDELER,

In testimonye
of her love, erec-
ted this monu-
ment at her one
charges.

16...

The other figures of the date are defaced.

On a black marble slab, at the foot of the monument, is this inscription in roman capitals, on a brass plate :

Hic jacet dna Anna uxor charissima
Ferdinando Heyborn, militis, filia et
hæres Ric : Chandeler, armigeri, et Eliz
uxoris ejus quæ obiit 24^o Junii, 1615.

On the same plate, in Italics,

*Prole carens Christi vice prolis amavit amantes ;
Charus ei ante omnes, æger egensq ; fuit.*

On the same slab are inlaid these arms : A chevron charged with two lions rampant combatant, in the dexter chief an annulet ; impaling quarterly first and fourth on a bend voided G. between two ogresses three ogresses ; second and third, per fess O. and Az. three eagles O. between a crescent for difference.

The following pedigree from Vincent's MS. No. 119, f. 236, 309, in the Herald's College, will illustrate this monument :

Sir Wm. Lock, knight and alderman = 1. Alice Spencer, died 1522.
of London, born 1480, died 1550. } buried in Mercer's chapel.

Elizabeth, daughter = Matthew, of London,
of — Baker. } merchant, born 23,
Feb. 1521, 9th and
last child.

Elizabeth, sole heir, = Richard Candeler, of London,
died Jan. 2, 1622, Esq. merchant, died Oct.
b. at Tottenham. } 24, 1602, æt. 61, buried in
Tottenham church.

Sir Ferdinando Richardson, = Anne, died 24 June,
alias Heyborn, knt. groom 1615, aged 44,
of the privy chamber to buried at Totten-
Queen Elizabeth, 1596, ham.
died June 4, 1618, aged
60, buried in Tottenham
church.

In the same aisle is a monument to the memory of Sir John Melton,⁷⁶ knight, keeper of the great seal for the north of England, who died in 1640. He was thrice married; first to Elizabeth, relict of Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, by whom he had four children (of which Francis and Elizabeth survived him); his second wife was Catherine, daughter of Alan Currance, Esq., by whom he had three sons and one daughter, all living at his death; his last wife and relict was Margaret, widow of Samuel Aldersey, Esq. This is an elegant mural monument of stained marble, a circular open pediment, supported by two columns of the Corinthian order, between which are two recesses—in that on the right is the effigy of Sir John Melton, in armour, kneeling to a reading desk, on which is a book open; on the left, the effigy of a lady in the like position, with a book open. The inscription thus:

M. S.

Depositum Johannis Melton, Civitatis Eboraci, Equitis aurati,
ibidemque serenissimæ Regiæ Majestati a secretis conciliis
participis, et sigilli quod Septentrionalem Angliæ tractum
spectat custodis necnon lectissimæ dominæ Elizabethæ, quæ et

Ferdinandi Heborne militis vidua huic secundo quatuor
peperit liberos, quorum superstites Franciscus et

Elizabetha optimos parentes orbi mœrent:

Deinceps Catharinam, Alani Currance armigeri filiam in
uxorem duxit, ex qua Edovardum, Johannem, Richardum,
et Annam

genuit, quibus uterque itidem parens summe desideratur.

Reliquit vero Margaretam, Samuelis Aldersey armigeri,
olim conjugem, quæ mœstissima hoc quantumcunque est marito
charissimo nec viduato pectore excisuro posuit.

obiit xvimo Decembris, MDCXL.

*Arms.*⁷⁷—Azure a cross patonce Argent voided, in the centre a bezant impaling Argent a fess between three bells, Gules, charged with as many crosslets of the field. The last coat single.

(76) The Meltons are an ancient family in Yorkshire. William de Melton was sheriff of York, 1391. 14 Rich. II (Drake, 352), as was Sir John Melton, jun. 1454 (Ibid, 354). Sir John Melton, Knt. secretary to the Lord President of the North, 5 Car. I, 1629 (370).

(77) A patent of arms was granted to John Melton, of Tottenham, by Richard St. George Clarenceux, Sept. 1, 1626.

At the east end of the north aisle, on the south side of the window, on a black marble tablet, which appears to be only part of a monument, the cornices and other ornaments lying about in pieces (1790), to the memory of Bridget Bowyer, is the following inscription, in Roman capitals, which had been formerly gilt :

To God and to Posteritie.

Here under lieth buried BRIDGET BOWYER,
daughter of Anthony Bowyer, Citizen and Draper
of Coventry, and of Bridgett his wife, daughter of
Robert Fitch, of Ansley, near Coventry, Esq.
first married to John Moyse, Citizen and Grocer
of London, who died in the parish of St. Marie
Wolchurch in London, the 17th of June, 1618, by whom
she had yssue three sonnes, John, Erasmus, and
Anthony; during hir widowhood she did purchase
the farm called Stoneleys, in this parishe, and
assured it to hir children; and afterward married to
James Pagitt, Esquier, Controller of the Pipe in
his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, with whom she lived
eight yeares, a godly vertues, lovinge, and
comfortable wife to him, & a kinde mother in lawe
to his children: Being plentifully endued with
all vertues and quallities meete for the
helpe, guide, comfort, and happiness of a husband
children, and family, she died the 12th of October,
1626, in assured hope of a better life, with much
comforte, patience, and constancie in the faith
of Christ, being of the age of 48 yeares. John
hir eldest sonne died in the parish of Little
St. Bartholomewes, London, the 29 of October,
1623. Erasmus and Anthony are yet liveinge.

On the pavement on the north side of the altar, opposite the vestry door, is a black marble slab with this inscription, in Roman capitals :

Sacred
to the honored Memory of
JAMES PAGITT, Esq.
whome
his owne worth and Prince's favour

lighted to the dignity
 of a Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer ;
 in whome
 birth, merit, place,
 made the body of
 unblemished honour.
 He was
 the prudent Husband of three Wives.
 By the first
 the provident Father of foure Children ;
 a secure Master of himselfe,
 a sincere Servant of his God ;
 lived conscionable, charitable
 toward
 his Prince, himself, his neighbour
 in his religion
 catholique, constant, orthodoxe ;
 honoring goodness
 in all
 places, times, persons,
 his Life was a well acted story of himselfe.
 His death
 a willing passage from himself to Glorie
 He died in the years of
 Nature 57 ; Grace 1638.

Arms.—Sable, a cross engrailed, Argent in the dexter quarter
 an escallop shell,—*Pagitt*, impaling a lion rampant between
 three cross crosslets fitchee. *Pagitt* impaling Ermine a bend
 ermine. Crest an arm and hand holding a deed inscribed
 D E O and a seal appendant, now hid by the pew.
 R. T. T₇₈

James Pagett, whom Dugdale (*Chronica Series* 106), seems to
 miscall *John*, was son of Thomas of the Inner Temple, London,
 son of Richard Crawford, in the county of Northampton, son of
 Thomas, of Barton Seagrave, &c. in the said county, was a baron
 of the exchequer from 1631 till his death. He married first,
 Katherine, daughter of Dr. Lewin, Dean of the Arches, and sis-
 ter to Sir Justinian Lewin, of Ottingdon in Kent, knight, by

whom he had two sons and two daughters ; Justinian, of Hadley, Middlesex, and of the Inner Temple, London, *custos brevium* of the Court of King's Bench, &c. married Dorcas, daughter of Richard Wilcocks, of London, and sister to Thomas Wilcocks, of Tottenham, Esq., by whom he had an only son, James. Thomas, second son and executor of James, married Rachael, daughter of — Vaughan, relict of Timothy Eman, of London, merchant. Anne, eldest daughter, married Godfrey Maidwell, of Clement's Inn, London ; and Elizabeth died unmarried. His second wife was Bridget, daughter of Anthony Bowyer, and his third, Margaret, daughter of Robert Harris, of Lincoln's Inn, but he had no issue by these. He died at his house at Tottenham High Cross, September 3, 1638, and was interred the 10th following, on the north side of the chancel of the church there. His funeral was ordered by John Philpot, Somerset herald, and the certificate whence the above particulars are extracted, was taken and subscribed by Mr. Pagitt, his executor.⁷⁹ Another account says his eldest son, Justinian, had three sons and two daughters ; Justinian, eldest son, died in 1663, aged twenty ; Thomas, Lewin, Dorcas, Mary.

A black and white marble monument against the north wall, adorned with Ionic pilasters, cornice, and pediment, is inscribed thus :

Near this place lies interred the body of
 EPHRAIM BEAUCHAMP,
 Citizen and Mason of London,
 and many years one of the Governors of
 CHRIST CHURCH, BETHLEHEM, and BRIDEWELL
 Hospitals ;
 Which Offices he discharged with Honour and Integ :
 He was a loving Husband, a tender Father,
 and a kind Master
 Pious and charitable without ostentation
 And in all his dealings without Reproach.
 He departed this Life the 16th day of September,
 1728, in the 68th year of his age.
 And here also lye interred his Three Children,

(79) From a book in the College of Arms, marked I, 24, fo. 107,

THOMAS, MARY, and LÆTITIA.

This Monument is erected to his memory
by his mournful widow LÆTITIA.

Daughter of JOHN COPPIN,
Of Pollux-Hill, in the County of Bedford, Esq.
Who after a life of exemplary Piety
and Charity, went to receive her eternal
Reward the 16th day of March, 1739,
in the 72d Year of her age.

Arms.—Gules a fess between six billets Or, a canton Ermine ;
impaling Or a chief vair.

On the north side of the first pillar to the east, on a monument
of veined marble, ornamented with cherubs and drapery, is this
inscription :

Underneath
lies interred the Body
of JANE, the Daughter
of WILLIAM and
ELIZABETH SKINNER
of Whitby, in the County of York,
who died the 12th of March, 1787,
Aged 16 Years.

A small veined marble tablet on the north wall is thus in-
scribed :

Near this place lyes
Mrs. HANAH ESTWIKE
the Daughter of
STEPHEN ESTWIKE,
Alderman of London
who lived in Celibacy, and
dyed an Ornament to our
Religion the 10th of June,
1705, in the 64th year of
her age

A neat marble tablet against a pillar on the north side of the
chancel hath the following inscription :

Superior Abilities & extensive Knowledge;
 Generosity & Humanity of Soul;
 Constancy in Friendship;
 Truth & Probity in word & Action;
 Charity proceeding from goodness of heart;
 Modesty, from an humble disposition;
 Eminence in every Christian Grace & Virtue;
 Distinguished the Life of
 The Rev. JAMES DAVIES, A: M:
 Late Curate of this Parish:
 Who died, resigned to his Fate,
 But inexpressibly lamented by his Friends,
 The 26th of August, 1748,
 In the 29th Year of his Age.

A white marble tablet on the north wall of the nave hath this inscription:

The Rev. THOMAS COMYN, A.M.⁸⁰
(Vicar of this Parish
during Twenty-Seven Years),
 Died February 20, 1798,
 In the 52nd Year of his Age.
 In Memory of
 Whose Private Virtues
 And Public Worth
 This Monument
(The Voluntary Tribute
of Parochial Esteem)
 was Erected.

Also, the monument of Mr. Thomas Reynoldson, 1789; and of Mrs. Ann Reynoldson, his wife, 1792.

On a marble tablet on the south side of the altar is this inscription:

(80) June the 17th (died) in Manchester Street, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Comyn, late Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.—Gen. Mag. Oby. 574, for June.

Neere unto this place
lyeth buried the body
of RICHARD JAMES,
merchant who departed
this life the 30th of March
and was buried the 8th
day of Aprill, 1658.

A white marble monumental memorial, on the south wall, decorated with cartouches and festoons of flowers, crowned with a sepulchral urn, is inscribed thus :

The Reverend DANIEL CHADWICKE, 2nd Son of Samuel & Elizabeth Chadwick, of good extract in the County of Nottingham. A Person who by his eminent Piety and Learning, his admirable Charity and Humilitie, his most exemplar holy Conversation became an ornament to the Sacred Ministry. His Soul was endued with the most ardent and seraphic Love of God, his delight on Earth was to be Useful and Beneficial to all; his excellent Vertues cannot be express'd in this narrow space: the hearts of the Poor whom he cordially loved, of his friendly Neighbours and dear Relations, are the best memorials to perpetuate his Worth: by them he lived Belov'd & died no less Lamented, the 28th of February, 1697, aged 39 yeares To whose pious memory, Martha his disconsolate Widow, daughter of Isaac King, in the County of Hertford, Gent. as a Testimony of her intier Affection, dedicates this humble monument, and desires in her time to be gathered to his dust.

The rest of the inscription is hidden by the gallery, which has been fixed against it; below which are these arms :—Gules, an escutcheon and orle of martlets Argent, impaling Azure a chevron Argent, in chief a lion rampant, in base a twig of myrtle fructed Or.

On the pavement were several brass plates with inscriptions :



pray for the soule of Thoma hpmringhm
the sone of George hpmringhm whiche
decesed the vii day of ffebruary p^r of
ō Lord m v xii ō whose soule ihu have mcy.

Many have been torn from the stones, as the remaining vestiges show. A family of the name of *Hynningham* has several mementos of this sort, which are the most ancient inscriptions remaining in the church. Of this family was *George Hynningham*,⁸¹ (a particular favourite with King Henry VIII) who founded an alms-house here for three poor widows, and lies buried in this church, with the following epitaph (in black letters)⁸² on a brass plate, now gone.

Here lieth GEORGE HYNNINGHAM Esquire,
sometime servant and greatly favoured of
Kyng Henry the Eight, who founded here an
hospitall or almshouse for 3 poore widdowes,
and died Anno 1536.

There are two for the sons of George Hynningham, who, if they were *his children*, must have died before their father.

On a brass plate in the north aisle is this inscription, in black letter :

Hic jacet Thomas Hynningh'm, qui obiit vi' die mensis
Aprilis. Anno Domini Millimo cccc°. LXXXIX.
Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

On a brass plate formerly in the middle aisle there was the following inscription in the same letters :

Pray for the soule of William Hynningh'm
the sone of George Hynningh'm, which decess-
ed the xiiii day of September the year of our
lord Mvcm, on whose soule jhu have m'cy.

There were several plates to the memory of this family, the earliest of which was dated 1499, and the latter 1612, but at this time the above two only remain perfect.

(81) This George Hynningham lived in a mansion house on the east side of the high road, opposite White Hart Lane, which was, in Bedwell's time (1631), part of the *backer housing* of Mr. Gerard Gore.—See Robinson's 1st edit. of the Hist. of Tottenham, Appendix No. II, p. 29. This house, which was for some years afterwards occupied by the *Smithsons*, was pulled down about the year 1740. *Northumberland Row* now stands on or near the site.—See p. 97-98, vol. I.

(82) See Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 535.

The effigies of Thomas Hynningham, in a gown and straight hair, was formerly on a brass plate in the north aisle, with this inscription, in the same letters :

Pray for the soule of Thoms' Hynningh'm, the
sone of George Hynningh'm whiche
deceased the vii day of February ye yer of
o'lord **MVCXII** o'whose soule jhu have m'cy.

On a brass plate, formerly in the north aisle, with an effigy, was this inscription, in the same letters :

Here lyeth **UMFRAY POVY** the son of Wat Povy,
late of London the which Umfray dyed the secn'd day
of May, the second yere of Kyng Henry the **VIII.** [1510.]

In the south aisle there is a plate of brass thus inscribed in Roman capitals :

Here lyeth buried the body of **JEFRIE WALKDINE** ⁸²
esquire, sometime Citizen and Skinner
of London, and free of the Marchant Adventur-
ers and Muscovia, who deceased the 17 of
Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God 1599.

A brass plate, formerly before the altar, was thus inscribed, in Roman capitals :

Here lyeth the body of **THOMAS GODARD**,⁸³ Citizen and
Iremonger of London, who was burried upon Saturday
the 2d of September, Anno Dni. 1609; he had issve 2
sonnes, William and Richard. William was buried upon
Munday the 5 of August, 1605, and Richard was buried
upon Thursday the first of January, A'no D'ni 1609.

(82) Mr. Richard Walkdin, Stationer, on London Bridge, died at Tottenham, May 17, 1780.

(83) Of this family, *Ayles* was christened March 4, 1564; *Sarah*, daughter of Thomas, October 28, 1582.



In ract ballu hnt quoda predit illi eiche qu obgtam die
 ment auguſti An dñi m̃eccc̃iix̃iij̃ die p̃p̃et ce'anie

A black marble slab in the south aisle is inlaid with the figures of a man, his wife, two sons, and one daughter, and this inscription, in Roman capitals :

Hic jacet Elizabetha Burrough, uxor Johis
Burrough de Tottenham Highg Crosse in
Com. Midd. generosi, quæ obiit 24^o die Decembris,
Anno Dni, 1616, reliquit que post se duos filios et
unam filiam ex eorum corporib : legitime procreatos.

A large marble slab in the cross aisle, inlaid with brass, has these arms :—a frett Sable, on a canton Gules, a chaplet Or. *Irby* impaling, Paly of 6 Arg. and Gules, a chevron Or, *Barkham*. The effigies of a lady and her three daughters kneeling to a desk, and this inscription underneath :

Here under lieth the Body of the
LADY MARGARET IRBY,⁸⁴ the daughter
of Sir Edward Barkham,⁸⁵ some time
Lord Mayor of the city of London,
and late the Wife of Sir Anthony Irby,
of Boston, in co. Lincolne, Knt. by
whom she had issue 3 Daug. JANE,
MARGARET, and JANE, all of which died before
their mother, and lye interred here.

Sir Anthony Irby, Knight, represented Boston in parliament 30 and 31 C. II, and married to his *third* wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knight, by whom the peerages say he had no issue, which is expressly contradicted by the above epitaph. Sir Anthony had another wife ; and died 1670.

The *Barkham* ⁸⁶ family were formerly of Lower Wainflete, in Lincolnshire.⁸⁷ Sir Edward Barkham, third son of Edward

(84) She died November 28th, 1640.

(85) See Vol. I. p. 124.

(86) Mary, the daughter of Edward Barkham, citizen and leather seller, of London, baptized Dec. 23, 1603.—Mr. Barkham Coney was buried in Sir Robert Barkham's vault, Saturday, April 16, 1720, by Mr. Taylor.—Madam Jane Barkham was buried on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1724.—Parish Register.

(87) See an epitaph from that Church on Edward Barkham, Esq. who died in 1732.—Gent. Mag. vol lix, p. 823.

Barkham, was lord mayor of London in 1621, and died in 1633, aged eighty-two, buried in Southacre church, Norfolk, the manor of which belonged to him from his grandfather. His wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Crouch, of Cornbury, Hertfordshire, was great aunt to Henry, second Lord Colerane, and had two sons made knights baronets. She was a great benefactress to this parish, and left two chalices and two patens for the communion, with her husband's and her own arms in a lozenge.

John Crouch, citizen and clothworker of London, born at Berwick, in the parish of Standon, Hertfordshire, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Scott of London, by whom he had issue five sons, John, Thomas, Richard, Nicholas, and William; and five daughters, of whom Jane, the second, married Sir Edward Barkham, lord mayor of London, by whom she had issue two sons, Sir Edward Barkham of Southacre, Norfolk, Bart., and Sir Robert Barkham of Wainflete, Lincolnshire, Bart., and four daughters. Susan married Robert Walpole of Houghton, Norfolk; Elizabeth, in 1611, married Sir John Garard of Lanmare, Herts., and died 1632;⁸⁷ Jane married Sir Charles Cæsar, Knt., master of the rolls and chancellor of the Exchequer, and died in 1661;⁸⁸ Margaret married Sir Anthony Irby of Boston, Lincolnshire, Bart. Anne, third daughter of John Crouch, married — Hare, Esq. one of the prothonotaries of the court of wards, and after his decease, Edward Lord Montague of Boughton, Northamptonshire. Margaret, the fifth daughter of John Crouch, married John Hare of Totteridge, Esq., another of the prothonotaries of the court of wards, by whom she had Hugh, first Lord Colerane: and hence Henry, second Lord Colerane, calls her his great aunt, being sister to his grandmother.⁸⁹ John Crouch bought the manor of Corneybury in Layston, of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and died 1705. There is an epitaph to his memory in the church of Layston,⁹⁰ on a monument erected by his three

(87) See her epitaph at Whethamstead. — Chauncey's Herts., 525.

(88) See her epitaph at Bennington. — Ibid. 347.

(89) See Chauncey's Herts, 129. Salm. 314.

(90) Ibid. 130. Salm. 314.

surviving daughters, Margaret Countess of Manchester, Lady Anne Montague, and Lady Jane Barkham.^{90a}

Arms of Crouch.—Arg. on a pale S. three crosses patee, with a bordure engrailed of the second.

In 1764, there was the figure of a lady with a veiled head dress in brass, on a marble slab, in the south aisle, by the south door, and a shield, with a label over her, in black letter, or rather the old church letter, now gone:

Spiritus alta petat.

Under the figure there was the following inscription, also in the same letter:

Of your charity pray for the soule of RATYN
APPULBY, Wedowe the whiche decessed the xiii.
day of November in the yere of our Lord God
m.d.xxii on whose soul Jhu perdon. Amen.

On a black stone slab in the south aisle, is this inscription:

Pray for the Soul of KATHERINE HYNNINGHAM ye
Daughter of Thomas Hynningham the elder, which
decessed the first day of Janyvar in ye
yer of o'Lord MDCXII, o'whose soul ihu have m'cy.

On a black marble slab at the east end of the south aisle, on a brass plate, is the following inscription, in Roman capitals:

Here lieth the Body of THOMAS WHEELER of
Wood Greene in ye parish of Tottenham, Esq.
and also his Daughter MARIA WHEELER, wch Thos.
died June ye 29th, 1611, and his Daughter ye
3d of May, 1611.

In the south aisle by the south door there was, in 1764, a brass plate with the following, in the black letter:

Hic jacet Elizabetha Turnant quae fuit uxor Ricardi
Turnant⁹¹ que scilicet Elizabetha obiit xxvi die Februarii,
anno dni. mcccclvii. cuius aie propiciet Deus, amen.

(90a) See p. 53, ante.

(91) He was Lord of the manor of Pembrokes, in 1462.—See Vol. I. p. 179.

Arms quarterly, 1. 4. a pelican or griffin.
2. 3. on a bend 3 eaglets displayed.

Weever gives this epitaph very imperfectly (p. 535), as also the following, extant in 1764, under the brass figures of a man and two women, in black letter :

Of your charity pray for the Soules of THOMAS BYLLINGTON,
esquier, some tyme a benefactor and dweller of this
towne of Tottenham, with his two wiffes
Agnes and Margaret, the which Thomas decessed
ye iii. day of Oct. A. D. mvcxxxix. on whose
soules God have m'cy

But in what way Mr. Billington was a benefactor to this parish, does not appear.⁹¹

At the upper end of the north aisle, near the Barkham monument, in 1764 there was a slab, on which were the headless figures of a man in armour in brass, with a sword, and of his wife; the inscription was then gone, as the figures are since.

In the north aisle there was, in 1742, on a brass plate, the half length of a priest, holding a chalice on a book, subscribed, in black letter,

Hic jacet WALTER' HUNT quond' presbit
ist ecclie qui obiit xiiii° die
mens' Augusti a' dni mccccxix cuius aie ppiciet' de' Amen.

This figure with the inscription, but the latter half of the lines gone, was here in 1764, of which nothing now remains. It is drawn in the Colerane MS. entire, and engraved in Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, pl. vi.

A stone, which had a little figure in brass, kneeling, and two shields, is now gone. There was another stone, which had likewise a little figure and two shields,—this is also gone.

(91) See Lord Colerane's MS. Appendix No. I, p. 16, Robinson's first edition of the History of Tottenham.



Here lyeth vntay Poop the Sone of CClat Poop
late of london the which vntay dyed the secud day
of may the Secund yere of kyng henry the viii

Engraved by R.H. Croft for Robinsons History of Tottenham 1888.

Adjoining the family vault of the Coleranes, within the rails of the altar, is this inscription :

Arms.—Colerane impaling Montague.

Under this Marble is inhumed the Right Hon.

Lady LUCY COLERANE, Daughter of
Henry Earl of Manchester, and the
Noble Lady Catherine Spenser his wife,
who was married to the Right Honourable
Hugh Hare Baron of Colerane, with
whom she lived comfortable and exemplary
*** rty five years, and had
8 sons & 5 daughters.

She was

*A vertuous Wife,
a tender mother,
a generous housekeeper,
a kind neighbour,
a true friend,
a pious woman.*

Surviving her dear Lord 14 years
She lived sole Lady of the Manors
of Tottenham, Pembroke, Bruces,
Dawbenys and Mockings,
Bestowing daily and weekly charity
on the poor, to whom she gave 100l.
at her death. This excellent and
incomparable Lady departed
the 29th of January, 1681.
Vade, vale, fac tu similiter.

Adjoining the foregoing, but without the rails, on the south side of the altar, is this epitaph relating to the same family :

*Hugo Hare de Docking
in comitatu Norfolkciæ Armiger,
prænobilis Hugonis D'ni ac Baronis
de COLERANE,
et dominæ Luciæ uxoris ejus
filius natu tertius ;
Probitate, mansuetudine, prudentia*

Vir plusquam nobilis.
 Huic soli moribundus frater Carolus
 Rem omnem suam
 (Matris exemplo obscecatus)
 administrandam commisit,
 Quod munus postquam Londini præstitisset,
 Variolarum agmine obsessus
 et intra triduum expugnatus
 Carolo fratri vix bimestri spatio superstes
 Occubuit
 juxta matrem suam charissimam
 (in sinu matris omnium communis
 Ecclesiæ scilicet Terræ)
 Sepultus est die Junii 10°.
 Anno Salutis MDCLXXXV.
 Ætatis suæ XLVIII.
 Relinquens tres filios et filiam unicam
 Una cum mæstissima conjuge
 quæ marmor hoc lachrymis suis madidum
 Prophetæ et viduæ planctum
 eloqui voluit.
 Adhæret pavimento anima mea.

Arms.—Barry of five, a chef indented *Hare* impaling on a bend engrailed 3 fleurs de lis. *Holt.*

Within the rails of the altar, on the north side of the communion table, is the following inscription, in roman capitals:

Here lies interred the body of
 MARGARET CLARK, the Wife of * * *
 Clark clerk, B.D. they lived
 in wedlock 37 years, aged * * *
 * * * dyed December 20, 1663.

Here lyes likewise interred in
 this chancel, the body of Mr. WM.
 BEDWELL⁹⁰ her father, sometime
 Vicar of this Church, and one of
 King James' translators of the
 Bible, and for the Easterne tongues
 as learned a man, as most lived
 in these moderne times. Aged 70.
 Dyed May the 5th, 1632.

(90) He was the author of "a brief description of the Town of Tottenham High Cross, in Middlesex," 1631.—Reprinted in Appendix No. II to Robinson's History of Tottenham, 1st. Edition, 1818.

On a black marble slab in the chancel, in front of the altar, on a brass plate, is this inscription :

Here lieth interred the Body of Dame
DORCAS MARTIN, the late Wife of Sr
Richard Martin, Knight, twice Lord
Mayor of the Citie of London, the Daur of
John Ecclestone of ye Countie of
Lancaster, Gent. who had issue by
the said Sir Richard Martin
5 Sons & one Daught. and deceased
out of this mortal life ye first day of
Sep. 1599.

In front of the altar :

Here lieth the body of Mrs. MARY HOBBY, widow, daughter of Stephen Beale, Esq.,⁹¹ of this parish, deceased. She departed this life the 26th February, Anno Domini 1707, in the 72d year of her age.

Master Edward Chitty, died September 10, 1753, aged 5 years.

On a stone slab in the middle aisle is the following inscription :

Here lieth the boddyes of HUMPHREY WESTWOOD, citizen and goldsmith of London, and ANNE his wife, who left behinde them five children ; two sonnes, Humphrey and Julius, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Sarai. He dyed the 6th of March 1662, ætatis suæ 62.

At the corner of the stone are four shields, with the arms of the Goldsmith's Company. *Westwood* single, and impaling *Bainbridge* and *Bainbridge* in a lozenge. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Bainbridge of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. His eldest daughter married Tobias Massie of London, gentleman.

M. S.

JOHN ARDESOLF, Esq., of this parish, died 4
April 1798, aged 31 years.⁹²

(91) See p. 223, vol. I.

(92) Mr. Ardesolf lived for some years in Grove House, where he died. For an account of him, See p. 120 vol. I. and Gent's. Mag. LIX, p. 374, 409.

On stone slabs in the north aisle are the following inscriptions :

In the underneath vault lie the body of Mrs. MARY MORSE, wife of Mr. Richard Morse. She departed this life Oct. 21, 1749, aged 63. Mr. Richard Morse, of this parish, who died 5 Feb. 1571. Ætat 66.

Near this place lies interred the body of Mr. EPHRAIM BEAUCHAMP,⁹³ who departed this life the 10 of Sept. 1728, in the 68th year of his age.

Here lieth the bodys of SARAH and ELIZABETH DISTON daughters of William and Grace Diston of London.
Sarah died Oct. 14, 1733, aged 1 year.
Elizabeth died Aug. 28, 1742, in the 8th year of her age.

Here lieth interred the body of Mr. JOHN BAIRNE, citizen and lorimer of London, who departed this life the XXI September MDCCXL, aged XLII years.

To the memory of GEORGE, the son of George and Susannah LLOYD, of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, who died Aug. 18, 1781, aged 16 years.

Reader—

If Innocence and Virtue are worthy
Remembrance, drop an affectionate tear
over the grave of a Youth,
who was most tenderly beloved and as sincerely
lamented.

North Aisle.

Sacred to the Memory of
MICHAEL MASSEYLY,
who departed this life December 18,
1779, aged 79.

If for the meed of aged worth,
Friendship can spare a tear;
Reader, observe this silent earth,
And pay that tribute here.

(93) This is the same Ephraim Beauchamp to whom the monument mentioned in p. 47 ante is erected.

In memory of ARTHUR DEANE, Esq.,
 of this parish, who died January 21, 1783,
 in the 64th year of his age.
 Also, of Mrs. MARY DEANE, Relict of the above,
 who died Feb. 11, 1803, aged 76 years.

On stone slabs in the south aisle, are the following inscriptions :

In this Family Vault
 are deposited the remains
 of Mrs. SARAH CROKE,
 Wife of Willm. Croke, Esq.,
 who died the 23d of Feby, 1797,
 aged 55.

Also, the above named
 WILLM. CROKE,
 who died the 13th of Novr, 1798,
 Aged 69.

Also, of WILLM. CROKE, Esq.
 son of the above named
 Willm. & Sarah Croke,
 who died the 2nd of Jany., 1814,
 aged 57.

Underneath this stone lies interred the body of
 RALPH HARWOOD, Esq., late of this parish,
 who departed this life Septem. 19, in the year of our Lord 1749;
 aged 62 years.

And also the body of JAMES HARWOOD,
 of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,
 brewer, and brother of the above mentioned, who departed
 this life the 6th of October, 1762,
 in the 63rd year of his age.

Here also lieth interred the body of
 Mrs. MARY HARWOOD, of this parish,
 who departed this life the 12th of June, 1768, aged 74.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. ANNE WALKER,
 wife of Mr. Timothy Walker of this parish,
 who died Aug. 22d, 1763.

Also, Master EDMUND WALKER,
 died April 8th, 1771, aged 18 years.
 Likewise, here lieth the body of the above-mentioned
 Mr. TIMOTHY WALKER,
 who departed this life the 2d of January, 1777, aged 70 years.

Also, here is interred
 the Body of

Mrs. CATHARINE THOMAS,
 who departed this life the 15th of January, 1777,
 aged 50 years.

O. M. 1706.—The inscription hid by the pewing.

S. M.

Mrs. SARAH GENEST, who died Jan. 7, 1811,
 aged 70 years.

Also Mr. ISAAC GENEST, Husband of the
 above named, who died Feb. 7, 1811,
 aged 69 years.

On stone slabs in the middle aisle are the following inscriptions :

Here lies the body of Mrs. MARGARETTA MARIA
 JERMYN, relict of the late Stephen Jermyn, Esq. and daughter
 of Mr. John Hobby of London, merchant, who died
 April 24th, 1735, aged 68.

Here lies the body of MARY BOWLAND, who departed this
 life the 6th Feb. Anno. Dom. 1736,
 in the 68th year of her age.

In the cross aisle, at the bottom of the middle aisle, are two
 blue marble slabs ; one inscribed,

Spe resurrectionis.

ANNE JENNINGS
 Died May 10th, anno 1691,
 eldest daughter of
 Sir Edmond Jennings,
 of Ripon in the county of York,
 bart. by Margaret his Lady,

and was by her one of the grand
children of Sir Edw. Barkham, Knt.
and Baronet, who lived many years in this
parish ;

The said Anne was
buried in this place by
the direction of Frances Lady Williams,
(her aunt) who desires to be
buried under the next stone,
joyning to this on the
south side.

Arms.—A chevron, between three plummets. On the other
stone only this coat in a lozenge. A chevron ermine between
three leopards' faces, impaling barry of 7.

On a marble tablet, by the north door :

Miss MARY GRAVES, daughter of the late
John Graves, Esq. of this parish ; and
Ann, his widow,

who died Sept. 14th, 1815, aged 31 years.

Also, of

Miss REBECCA GRAVES, Sister of the above,
who died September the 29th, 1822,
aged 39 years.

Also, the above-named

Mrs. ANN GRAVES, who died

February 20th, 1826,

Aged 72 years.

On a marble tablet, on the south side :

Mrs. MARY GWYNNE,

Wife of Lawrence Gwynne, Esq.,

Died October the 21st, 1827, aged 55 years.

On a marble tablet on the north side of the church :

LEWIS ANDREW DE LA CHAUMETTE, Esq.,

F. R. S.

Died January the 1st, 1836, aged 73 years.

South side of the middle aisle, between the second and third arch, on a white marble tablet, surmounted by an urn—on blue veined marble :

Sacred to the Memory of the
 REV. THOMAS ROBERTS, A.M.,⁹³
 Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and
 during 26 years
 Vicar of this parish.
 In testimony of their veneration
 for whose character
 this Tablet has been erected
 by the Inhabitants of Tottenham,
 as a memorial of the gratitude with which they cherish
 the remembrance of the Christian virtues
 which adorned his life
 and endeared him to those who were the more
 immediate objects of his
 paternal solicitude and affectionate regard.
 Obiit die 5^{to} Oct. A. D. 1824,
 Anno Ætatis 73.

There is a tablet of white marble, with the arms of Townsend and Lake, surmounted by a buck rampant, fixed against the wall over the door-way entrance from the chancel to the vestry room, with the following inscription underneath :

To the memory of
 HENRY HARE TOWNSEND, Esq.,⁹⁴
 Obiit 2d Aprilis, 1827, ætatis 61.

Here lies a man who acted well his part
 On life's great stage, and owned a noble heart :
 Prompt was his hand the indigent to bless—
 The pass-port to his bounty was distress.
 Clear to the last his mental vigour shone,
 And all he loved, were loved till life was flown :—
 Move then with reverence near his mouldering earth,
 And think on Townsend, when you think of worth.

Also, in the same vault, are deposited
 the remains of his daughter,
 CHARLOTTE ELRINGTON ;
 Obiit 3d November 1824, ætatis 24.

(93) See title ' Vicars,' post, for a further notice of Mr. Roberts.

(94) He was Lord of the Manors of Tottenham in 1792.—See p. 171, vol. I.

Arms.—Quarterly, one and four azure a chevron between three escallops, arg. two and three, gu. a chief indented and two bars, or. impaling quarterly, one and four gu. a dexter arm embowed, in armour, az. at the elbow and wrist or. holding a square banner arg. edged or. bearing a cross between gu. the pole of which is also or., two and three gu. a bend vair. Crest on a wreath ar. and az. a stag trippant proper.

On a white marble tablet, against the north wall in the north gallery erected in 1828 :

To the memory of
Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON,
who departed this life on the 31st of August,
A. D. 1827,
at Pulo Penang, in the East Indies,
on board H. M. S. *Java*,
the flag ship of the station, of which he was Mate,
aged 22 years.

He was the eldest son of Wm. Robinson, Esq.
LL.D., Barrister at Law,
and of Mary his wife, of this parish.

A son beloved, lamented, ever dear,
Claims from the parent's heart a pious sigh,
A Brother's urn demands the kindred tear,
And gentle sorrows gush from friendship's eye.
To-day we frolic in the rosy bloom
Of youth—the morrow knells us to the tomb.

Although Mr. Robinson is stated in the above tablet to have died on board H. M. S. the *Java*, that appears to be a mistake ; the fact is, that he was a mate attached to H. M. S. *Rainbow*, but upon that ship going to *Sydney*, he was transferred to the *Java*, the flag ship of the station, in order that he might pass his examination for lieutenant without loss of time, and join the *Rainbow* again on her return. The *Java*, at this time, was a very sickly ship, a great many officers and men having died of fever and dysentery, and *most of his messmates*: it became his duty to attend the burial of the dead, which preyed on his spirits,

together with excess of duty, so much, that it brought on fever, which was succeeded by dysentery, and Captain Carroll, the commanding officer of the *Java*, sent him on shore at Penang in order that he might have the benefit of the change of air; he was taken up the hills, the air of which is about eight or ten degrees different from that of the town, where his health was much improved, and finding himself somewhat convalescent, he went down into the town in expectation of witnessing the arrival of the *Rainbow*; this, it appears was too much for him—he relapsed, and had not strength sufficient to combat with the disease and stand the medicines that were necessary to the restoration of his health, and he died of exhaustion.

On the return of the *Rainbow* to the Presidency, a few days after his death, the Honourable Captain Rous, captain of the *Rainbow*, directed that a monumental tomb should be procured from Calcutta and placed over his grave in the Naval Church-yard at *Pulo Penang*, in which he was buried.

The following is the inscription on the tomb :

Sacred
to the memory of
Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Mate
of His Majesty's ship
Rainbow,
who departed this life,
Aug. 31st, 1827,
aged 22 years.

Mr. Robinson was cut off thus early in his career of life, respected by all the officers under whom he had served, and lamented by all who were acquainted with his amiable disposition.⁹⁵

In the family vault of William Robinson (before noticed p. 16) under the entrance to the north gallery, are deposited the remains of Agnes Caroline Robinson, fourth daughter of the said William

(95) See obituary *Gent's. Mag.* for Mar. 1828, p. 277, for an interesting account of Mr. Robinson; and *Voyages up the Mediterranean and in the Indian Seas*, with *Memoirs* compiled from the logs and letters of a Midshipman.—Printed by James Fraser, Regent Street.

and Mary Robinson, who died on the 4th day of July, 1821, aged four years and four months ; Harriet Laura, 6th daughter of the above, who died the 3rd day of May, 1822, aged two years and two months ; and Alfred Darlington, 4th son of the above, who died the 27th day of August, 1824, aged six months.

The origin of Sepulchral Monuments.

Sepulchral monuments have been erected from the earliest ages, as memorials of piety and gratitude, and were much in use among the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for many of our funeral rites and ceremonies. The Romans were forbidden by the tenth law of the *Twelve Tables*, to bury any person within town or city ; and in England the dead were anciently buried out of cities or towns, on the ridges of hills, or upon open plains, as may be still seen in many parts of the country ; and among our *Saxon* ancestors it was usual to bury such as were slain in battle in the open field, with raised turf laid upon their bodies ; the height of the turf denoting either the quality or valour of the deceased. This mode of burial continued in practice among the early Christians until the time of *Pope Gregory* the Great, when prayers were first used at funerals for the souls of the departed ; and it being found more convenient for the priest that the place of sepulture should be near the church, a license was procured from that pontiff to allow and confirm this custom.

Cuthbert, the eleventh Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards obtained a dispensation for the making of *cemeteries* within the bounds of cities or towns. The burying in or near churches was almost immediately followed by the erection of monuments with inscriptions engraved on them, to perpetuate the remembrance of the deceased ; and these were called *epitaphs*.

Of all funeral honours, *epitaphs* have been esteemed the most respectable ; for by them love is shown to the deceased, memory continued, friends comforted, and the reader reminded of human frailty. These posthumous memorials become interesting to posterity from the same principle which prompted their erection, and they were seldom contemplated by the reader without inspiring a hope of the same remembrance beyond the grave.

Monuments were anciently erected agreeably to the quality of the deceased, that every one might discern of what degree the person was, when living. Princes and noblemen had their effigies carved in stone, or cast in brass, and these figures were intended to bear a likeness to the deceased; and round the tomb, were usually inscribed their titles, marriages, issues, and employments. The gentry, and persons of lower condition, were interred under flat stones, inscribed with their name, and the time of their decease, &c., and these particulars were sometimes engraved on a brass plate.

Monuments and Tombs in the Church Yard.

In the church yard are the tombs of Helen, daughter of Richard Stanley, of Derbyshire, and wife of Edmund Conold, 1681; after she had lived about seven years the widow of Edmund, her third husband.

Mary, the wife of Benjamin Naylor, citizen of London, and daughter of William Tod, 1698.

John Johnson, 1706.

Henry Beale, gent. 1715, aged 62.

Edward Tyson, gent. 1723, aged 38.

Edward Tyson, his son, 1784, aged 70.

Henry Mulcaster, gent. 1725, aged 74; Elizabeth, his wife and relict, 1738-9, aged 84.

Mr. Daniel Alavoine, 1729, aged 67; and Mrs. Mary Magdalen, his wife, 1739, aged 72.

Moses Delahaize, Esq., and Mary, his wife, daughter of Daniel Alavoine; Moses, Daniel, and Alavoine Delahaize, three of their sons; Thomas Delahaize, 1749; Charles, 1750; Peter, 1768, brother to the above Moses Delahaize.

Mr. Samuel Alavoine, 1746; Esther Deheulle, his daughter, 1739, aged 33; Mr. Abraham Deheulle, 1763; Esther, his daughter, wife of Richard Dalton, Esq. 1782.

Mary Terron, daughter of Samuel Alovaine, 1767, aged 72; John Terron, her husband, aged 91, 1776.

Abraham Loeffs, 1731.

Captain Thomas Hebert, 1724 ; and his wife Susannah, 1770, aged 62.

Mr. William Clark, citizen and merchant, 1736, aged 40.

Samuel Smith, citizen of London, 1737 ; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of the Rev. Capel Berrow, rector of Rossington in Nottinghamshire, 1766.

Mr. Robert Smith, 1717, aged 66.

Anne, wife of Francis Maxwell, M.A., 1759.

Richard Cheslyn, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, London, one of the procurators general of the Arches Court of Canterbury, 1761, aged 60 ; also, his daughter, Mary Cheslyn, who died eleven days before him ; and also, Thomas Rock, formerly one of the procurators general of the Arches Court of Canterbury, his grandfather (no date) ; likewise, Elizabeth Cheslyn, his mother, and Charlotte Cheslyn, her daughter.

Mr. Vincent Leggat, 1763, aged 52 ; (his only daughter married Thomas Butterworth Bailey, Esq., of Hope in Lancashire ; Thomas Leggat Bailey, their son, an infant ; Mary Anne Bailey, their daughter, aged 16).

Anne, wife of James White, 1764, aged 38 ; Charles, their son, 1788, aged 37.

Captain James Herbert, 1768.

— Herbert, Esq. of Bermondsey, 1782.

Mr. Richard Toll, 1767, aged 79.

Mr. John Stephens, 1770, aged 63.

Susannah, the wife of John Champte of John Street, Crutched Friars, gent., 1771, aged 54.

Mr. Randall Dyson, 1772.

Theophilus Daubuz, 1775, aged 62 ; Margaret Susannah, his daughter, 1770, aged 17 ; Mrs. Magdalen Judith, relict of Theophilus, 1794, aged 69.

Josiah Cottin, Esq., 1776.

Richard Kee, Esq. of London, merchant, 1776, aged 66.

Byatt Walker, surgeon, of Castle Hedingham, 1783, aged 38.

Samuel Brown, citizen and salter of London, 1769, aged 69 ; and Anne, his wife, 1787, aged 80.

Sarah Browne, first wife of John Brown, 1785, aged 73.

Thomas Brown, clerk of this parish; and John, clerk of this parish, 1742, aged 46.

William Calvert, 1786, aged 82.

Meliora Reeve, wife of George Reeve, Esq. 1787, aged 37.

Mr. Thomas Huggon, clerk of the parish, and master of the Free Grammar School, 1790.

George Reeve, Esq., 1790, aged 54.

Thomas Cock, Esq., 1791, aged 60; Anne, his wife, 1800, aged 51; Anna Maria Cooper, their grand-daughter, 1794.

John Ansley, Esq., 1795, aged 56; and Jane, his wife, 1804, aged 52; also is deposited the embalmed heart of Gilbert Ansley, Esq., their son, who died while a prisoner by the French, at Geneva, September 14, 1804, aged 24 years; Thomas Ansley, son of the above John Ansley, Esq., December 13, 1811, aged 31; Henrietta, only daughter of John and Katherine Frances Ansley, and grand-daughter of the above John Ansley, July 25, 1813, aged 15 years.

Thomas Bryant, 1764, aged 62.

Mary, his wife, March 1, 1770, aged 67.

William Coleman, August 1808, aged 65 years.

William Hornby, Esq., November 1, 1800, aged 59.

Elizabeth Steers, wife of James Steers, Esq. February 20, 1802, aged 40.

Rebecca Lee, wife of Richard Lee, Esq., March 14, 1803, aged 31.

Samuel Salte, Esq., October 25, 1797, aged 60.

William Salte, Esq., February 7, 1817, aged 71.

Robert Underwood, March, 20, 1808, aged 69.

Mary, his wife, March 20, 1817, aged 65.

Thomas Stoyles, October 25, 1801, aged 47.

Ann Deacon, wife of Charles Clement Deacon, and daughter of William and Ann Hobson of Mark Field, May 8, 1810, aged 24; and Charles, their infant son.

Mrs. Emilia Williams, November 29, 1811, aged 84.

Mrs. Sarah Holt, April 15, 1811, aged 48.

Sarah Culff, wife of Edward Culff, December 1, 1811, aged 54.

Elizabeth Hyde, December 13, 1812, aged 76.

Elizabeth Jesser Coope, October 22, 1812, aged 51.

Joseph Pratt, Esq., July 11, 1813, aged 57 ; and Thomas, his son, October 19, 1811, aged 15 years.

Ann Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Whitcomb, Esq., May 7, 1813, aged 46.

Mr. Matthew Lewis Combecrose, March 17, 1813.

John Pinkerton, Esq., March 30, 1813, aged 65.

James Bond, October 19, 1814, aged 59.

Elizabeth Garth, wife of Joshua Garth, Esq., November 16, 1814, aged 58 ; Joshua Garth, Esq., November 1, 1816, aged 46.

Thomas Sanders, November 26, 1816.

Elizabeth Blunt, wife of John Blunt, September 7, 1810, aged 72 ; also the above John Blunt, October 9, 1817, aged 78.

Mr. Charles Pratt, March 25, 1818, aged 66.

William Goodall, Esq., died September the 10th, 1820, aged 66 years ; Charlotte, the wife of William Goodall, son of the above William Goodall, died July 7th, 1833, aged 32 years ; William Lucy, only son of the above William, and of Lucy Mary Goodall, died the 7th of December, 1833, aged 32 years.

Mary Finney, died March 26th, 1829, aged 74 years.

Lucy Catherine Sanders, daughter of James and Frances Eleanor Sanders, died April the 17th, 1831, aged 23 years ; also of James Sanders, Esq., father of the above, died October the 23rd, 1833, in the 70th year of his age ; also of Frances Eleanor Sanders, wife of the above James Sanders, who died the 10th of January, 1838, in the 72nd year of her age ; also of Anthony Harvey, son-in-law of the above, who died July the 23rd, 1837, in the 45th year of his age ; also of Charles Augustus Harvey, son of the above Anthony Harvey, and grandson of the above James and Frances Eleanor Sanders, who died the 13th of June, 1838, in the 12th year of his age.

Thomas Williams, Esq., died November the 8th, 1836, in the 77th year of his age ; also of Mrs. Jane Watson, who died January the 15th, 1835, in the 38th year of her age, niece of the above Thomas Williams, Esq. and widow of the late Mr. John Watson, of Rocester, Staffordshire.

Catherine, wife of William Wright, Esq., died 3rd of June, 1830, aged 70 years.

Charlotte Nicholdson, died the 12th of August, 1824, in the 42nd year of her age ; Ralph Nicholdson, Esq., died 16th of December, 1831, aged 84 years.

Jane, wife of Solomon Peile, Esq., died May the 6th, 1833, aged 71 years ; Solomon Peile, Esq., died January the 18th, 1836, aged 77 years ; Ann, wife of Solomon Peile, Jun., of Stamford Hill, who died December the 5th, 1829, aged 34 years.

Ann, wife of Richard Mountford, Esq., died 11th of November, 1822, in her 67th year ; Richard Mountford, Esq., died 25th of October, 1833, in his 87th year ; Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., died the 25th of October, 1826, aged 76 years ; also George Wilkinson, Esq., son of the above, died the 7th of May, 1836, aged 44 years ; Charles Polall Wilkinson, son of Thomas and Mary Wilkinson, died 24th of June, 1820, aged 44 years ; also Richard Mountford Wilkinson, who died 22nd of November, 1825, aged 42 years.

John Waldren, Esq., died July the 8th, 1818, aged 70 years.

Ann Pinkerton, wife of John Pinkerton, died March the 14th, 1834, aged 81 years.

Elizabeth, wife of John Thompson, Esq., died June 23rd, 1828, aged 71 years ; Mary, daughter of the above, died December the 29th, 1834, aged 44 years ; John Shuttleworth, third son of George Edmund and Anne Mellish Shuttleworth, and grandson of John Thompson, died 22nd of June, 1829, aged 16 years.

Henry Holt, fourth son of Mrs. Sarah Holt, died May the 15th, 1826, aged 30 years ; Mrs. Jane Holt, died June the 30th, 1835, aged 54 years ; William Holt, Esq., surgeon, husband of the above Sarah and Jane, died October the 22nd, 1835, in the 75th year of his age.

Amelia, widow of William Cock, of Red Bank, Westmoreland, and youngest daughter of William and Mary Campbell, of St. George's, Hamburgh, died February the 9th, 1824, aged 75 years.

Mary, widow of John Minnett, Esq., died December the 20th, 1824, aged 64 years ; Elizabeth, wife of John Thompson, Esq., of Hilliers, in the county of Sussex, died 27th of November, 1826, aged 62 years.

Richard Whitcomb, Esq., died 7th of November, 1830, aged 64 years.

Mary, wife of Thomas Stoyles, Esq., died February the 17th, 1830, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Ann Hobson, wife of William Hobson, Esq., died the 9th of January, 1831, aged 73 years ; George Hobson, Esq., died July 21st, 1832, aged 64 years.

Charles Pratt, Jun. Esq., died June 9, 1828, aged 21 years.

Adelaide Sparks, died 21st of May, 1831, aged 8 months.

Mary Pratt, wife of Charles Pratt, Esq., died 23rd of May, 1835, aged 73 years.

John Holt, Esq., died the 26th of December, 1831, aged 84 years ; James Holt, Esq., died 14th December, 1831, aged 82 years.

John Wilmot Holt, eldest son of John and Jemima Arabella Holt, died September the 18th, 1831, aged 18 years ; John Holt, Esq., died 17th of October, 1838, aged 51 years.

Sarah Lewis Palmer, died the 28th of March, 1829, aged 30 years.

Mrs. Eliza Gibbins, died November the 13th, 1832, aged 39 years.

Emma Scott, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Lee, and wife of William Brown Scott, Esq., died July the 10th, 1822, aged 24 years.

Mrs. Margaret Holland, wife of R. P. Holland, Esq., of Lambeth, died 17th of February, 1821, aged 68 years ; also Henry Daw, died the 12th of February, 1827, aged 47 years ; also Richard Pennock Holland, Esq., died the 28th of November, 1834, aged 83 years ; William Frederick East, Esq., of Bexley, Kent, died 30th of June, 1825, aged 48 years.

Anthony William, son of Anthony and Frances Eleanor Harvey, died September the 3rd, 1819, aged 1 year ; also, Mr. Benjamin Wing Harvey, died November the 22nd, 1830, aged 56 years ; Emily, daughter of Henry William and Mary Harvey, died February the 16th, 1835, aged 7 months ; Mrs. Sophia Charlotte Clements, died April the 14th, 1839, aged 70 years.

Ann, wife of William Coleman, died the 7th day of November,

1823, aged 79 years ; Mr. George Coleman, died February the 25th, 1822, aged 43 years.

Sir Daniel Bayley, Knt., died June 21st, 1834, aged 68 years ; George Thornton Bayley, Esq., died May 31, 1835, aged 46.

Elizabeth Boon, died December the 27th, 1834, aged 76 years ; John Boon, husband of the above, died July 23rd, 1825, aged 78 years ; Mary Elizabeth Hood, died November the 1st, 1827, in the 18th year of her age ; William Hood, husband of the above, died August 26th, 1830, aged 28 years ; Alice Peacock Wallace, died January the 10th, 1829, aged 71 years.

John Chamberlain Reeve, Esq., died April the 5th, 1835, aged 51 years ; William Ground Smith, died November the 14th, 1830, aged 40 years.

Sarah Dyson, died March 24th, 1828, aged 77 years ; James Dyson, died 2nd day of February, 1822, in the 84th year of his age.

Robert Sharp Colvin, Esq., died October 18th, 1835, aged 60 years ; also, Susannah, his wife, daughter of James and Mary Dyson, died the 13th day of August, 1828, aged 56 years ; Charles Dyson, died October the 18th, 1838, aged 66 years ; Mrs. Elizabeth Dyson, wife of the above, died June the 1st, 1838, aged 66 years.

Thomas Bodfield, Esq., died November the 24th, 1825, aged 76 years.

John Balaam, son of William and Elizabeth Balaam, died August the 23rd, 1819, aged 29 years ; also, Mary Sawyer, daughter of William and Elizabeth Balaam, died November the 2nd, 1826, aged 33 years ; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Balaam, wife of William Balaam, died November the 24th, 1833, aged 82 years ; Johanna Balaam, wife of Daniel Balaam, died December the 16th, 1833, aged 33 years.

Mary Bladen, died the 17th of July, 1830, aged 74 years.

Thomas Sanders, died December the 30th, 1822, aged 49 years ; also, Mrs. Ann Sanders, relict of the above Mr. Thomas Sanders, died December the 20th, 1828, aged 85 years ; also, Mary Sanders, widow of Thomas Sanders, Jun., who died 15th of August, 1834, aged 65 years.

Daniel Silver, died June 26th, 1833, aged 67 years; Mr. Daniel Silver, son of the above, died March the 27th, 1832, aged 44 years.

Mr. Charles Mole, died the 23rd day of April, 1838, aged 26 years.

Elizabeth George Caven, died 11th of May, 1825, aged 16 years.

Mr. Samuel Pett, died September 22nd, 1822, aged 68 years; also, Penelope, relict of the above, died the 3rd of May, 1826, aged 71 years.

Clarissa White, died April the 19th, 1824, aged 6 years; also, Louisa White, died May the 6th, 1824, aged 4 years; also, Frederick White, died May the 19th, 1824, aged 21 months; also, Samuel White, father of the above, died August the 14th, 1836, aged 56 years; also Clarissa White, wife of the above, died October 27th, 1837, aged 48 years.

Martha, widow of J. B. Brooks, Esq., died 13th of June, 1838; Mrs. Elizabeth Fidler, wife of Edward Warner Fidler, died June the 17th, 1823, aged 40 years; also, Helen Fidler, daughter of the above, died September the 24th, 1829, in the 13th year of her age; also, Emma Ives Fidler, daughter of the above, died February the 22nd, 1834, in the 22nd year of her age.

Samuel Bignell Hardy, died the 8th day of August, 1829, aged 21 years; also, Mary Bignell, daughter of Samuel and Mary Bignell, died the 19th of December, 1828, aged 71 years; also, Peter Hardy, Esq., died the 24th of November, 1835, aged 71 years.

Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Priddy, Esq., died the 24th of October, 1830, in the 82nd year of her age; also, the above Jacob Priddy, Esq., who died the 31st of January, 1831, aged 73 years.

John William Coope, died August the 26th, 1825, in his 22nd year; Susanna Coope, died August 26th, 1827, in her 68th year.

Mr. Edward Culff, died May the 30th, 1825, aged 69 years; also, Sarah, wife of Thomas Culff, died 7th January, 1827, aged 61 years; also Thomas Culff, husband of the before named Sarah Culff, died February the 5th, 1832, aged 69 years.

Sarah Ann, widow of James Bond, died 31st of August, 1831, aged 73 years.

Robert Lelly Storks, Esq., son of Robert Storks, died the 7th of December, 1828,, aged 51 years.

Mr. Barrow Harris Smith, son of Mr. Barrows, and Charlotte Smith, who died on the 7th day, of January, 1824, aged 60 years. Also Myrtilla, daughter of the above Mrs. Charlotte Smith, died on the 21st day of November, 1834, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Ann Hand Mary Daubuz, died January the 31st, 1836, aged 79 years.

William Wright, Esq., died

L. C. Daubuz, Esq., died on the 16th day of December, 1839, aged 84 years, from Layton, Essex.

Mrs. Ann Pickett, died December the 13th, 1839, aged 72 years, sister to Mr. Salt.

William Moon, died January the 11th, 1840, aged 80 years.

Sarah Swinscow, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Swinscow, of this parish, who departed this life on the 21st of August, 1835, aged 19 years; also, William Swinscow, father of the above, who departed this life on the 16th of April, 1840, in his 70th year.

William Peasgood, died January the 11th, 1840, aged 71 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwell, died August 28th, 1839, aged 90 years.

On a piece of square black marble, let into the wall on the north side of the church yard, is the following inscription :

This Wall rebuilt 1816.

The Rev. Thomas Roberts, Vicar.

William Beer, }
Joseph F. Mayo, } Churchwardens.

Memoranda.—

Many of the old tomb-stones have been taken from the places where they had stood in the church yard for several years, and laid down so as to form a paved path from the iron-gate entrance

to the church yard up to the lobby of the little south-door entrance into the church; the inscriptions, on some of them, are still tolerably legible, but several of the stones are so broken, and the inscriptions so defaced and worn out, that they are not at this time easily to be deciphered.

This act of destructive spoliation and outrage on *decency* deserves the severest censure. In a few years, what remains of the inscriptions will be worn out, and nothing will be left but the bare stones; what now remains of them are hereunder given, that they may not be entirely lost.

It is of the greatest consequence that old tomb stones and other memoria of the dead should be preserved in the places where they were originally set up; for it may happen that the right to property and the title to estates, titles, and dignities, may be dependant on the production of tomb stones, or at least some written documentary evidence authenticating their existence at a certain period. It has been on many occasions necessary to produce tomb stones in our Courts of Law, and even before the House of Lords, where estates, titles, or dignities, have been claimed and sought to be recovered.

These observations may probably be the means of preventing such *indecencies* in future, and be a stimuli to those who have the charge of the church and its immediate cemetery and whose duty unquestionably it is to preserve, rather than to destroy, the monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

The tomb stones above alluded to are as follow :

Here lyeth the body of Helen Conold, daughter of Richard Standley, of Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, born there in December, 1604, and died in this parish in October, 1681, after she had lived about seven years the widow of Edward Conold, gent., her third husband.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Edward Bayley, late of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, plumber, obyt August, 1723, aged 45.

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Powell, late wife of Richard Powell, butcher, in Spitalfields, who departed this life October the 1st, 1733, in the 29th year of her age; here also lyeth ye

body of Richard Powell, husband to the above Sarah Powell, who departed this life the 9th of October 1734, aged 37 years.

Here lyeth Mr. Thomas King, late churchwarden of this parish, who departed this life February the 19th, 1724, aged 44 years.

Here lyeth interred the body of Jonathan Andrew, of this parish, who departed this life December the 23rd, 1749, aged 40 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Budge, of London, who departed this life October, 1712, wife of Mr. Peter Budge.

Here lyeth the body of Susannah Barnard, late wife of James Barnard, who died the 31st of August, 1736, aged 33 years, and also five children.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. James Stananatt, late churchwarden of this parish; he died October the 18th, 1721, in the 58th year of his age.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, late wife of Mr. Edward Owen, of this parish, gent., who departed this life the 30th day of March, anno domini 1734, aged 63 years; also ye body of the above said Mr. Edward Owen, who departed this life the 10th day of April, anno dom. 1734, aged 53 years.

Here lyes interred ye body of Mr. George Harrison, citizen and tallow chandler of London, who departed this life February ye 23rd, 1720, in the 30th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of William Grigg, late of this parish, who departed this life February the 4th, 1708, aged 74 years; and near unto him his two wives, Jane and Elizabeth.

Mr. Frances, who departed this life the 17th day of September, 1721, aged 35 years.

Here lyeth the body of Rosomond Evans, wife of Bartholomew Evans, of this parish, daughter of William Warley, late of this parish, who departed this life 1722, in ye 80th year of her age.

Here lyeth the body of Christopher Fell, of this parish, gent., late of His Majesty's Treasury, died May ye 2nd, 1732, aged 37 years.

Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth Webb, wife of Clement Webb, of the parish of Edmonton, who departed this life May —, 4th year of her age.

Here lieth interred the body of John Powell, son of James Powell, who departed this life February the 2nd, 1722, aged one year and two months.

Here lies ye body of Ryland Jenkines, son of Thomas and Mary Jenkines, of this parish, who departed this life ye 25th day of November, 1712, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

Here lyeth interred ye body of Peter Briggins, of this parish, who departed this life the 8th day of September, 1703, in the 75th year of his age ; also, here lyes his wife Ann, son Benjamin, and grandson Joseph Briggins.

Here lyes interred the body of Mr. Thomas Welch, late of this parish, gent., who departed this life the 2nd day of February, 1730, aged 48.

Here lyeth the body of Hannah, late wife of Warren Turner, of this parish, who departed this life March ye 3rd, in ye 35th year of her age ; here also lyes Elesan Turner, 2nd wife of the above Warren Turner, who departed this life the 9th day of Jn. 1735, aged 61 years.

Here lyeth interred the body of Dorithy Hatch, wife of Samuel Hatch, senior, of this parish, departed this life February 24th, 1738, aged 70 years ; also, Samveil Hatch, husband to the above said, who died October 1743, aged 85 years.

Here lyeth the body of William Noble, who departed this life February the 2nd, 1711, aged 35 years and 6 months.

Here lyes interred ye bodies of Mary and Martha Anico ; Mary died July, 1726, aged — years ; Martha — of January, 1734, aged 20 years.

Here lyeth the body of Benjamin Fayram, who died June the 25th, 1728, aged 51 years ; here also lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Susannah Fayram, wife of the above said Mr. Benjamin Fayram, she departed this life October the 11th, 1738, aged 63.

Here lyeth interred ye body of Francis Fayram, citizen and stationer of London, who departed this life June ye 5th, 1732, aged 60 years ; also, the body of Mrs. Ann Fayram, his wife, who departed this life, October ye 6th, 1730, aged 55 years.

Wife of John Pryor, of this parish, who departed this life 20th of April, 1748, in the 53rd year of her age.

Here lyes interred ye body of Mrs. Laticha Smith, late wife of Mr. Robert Smith, of this parish, who departed this life the 20th day of June, 1736, in the 70th year of her age. Here also lyeth interred the body of Robert Smith, who departed this life —— day ——, aged 65 years.

Wife of Thomas Paull, who departed this life March ye 14th, 1724, in the 93rd year of her age.

Here lyeth interred ye body of Mr. William Colvert, of this parish, who died February ye 4th, 1721, aged 54 years.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Fell, daughter of Christopher and Ann Fell, of this parish, who departed this life September ye 12th, 1714, in the 24th year of her age.

Mary, wife of Thomas Bennett, of this parish, who died August ye 15th, 1732, aged 54 years; also, the above Thomas Bennett, who died July ye 22nd, 1733, aged 60 years.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Franc Plackett, of this parish, who died August 1724, aged —— years.

William Grigg, who departed this life in ye year 1680, in ye 14th year of his age.

Here lyethe the body of Mary Stone, relict of Thomas Stone, citizen and pewterer, of London, who departed this life ye —— 1763.

Here lyes interred the body of Mr. George Moulton, who died July the 31st, anno dom. 1726, in ye 7th year of his age.

The custom of laying flat *stones* in our churches and churchyards over the graves, on which are inscribed epitaphs containing the name, age, character, &c. has been transmitted from very ancient times, as appears from *Cicero*⁹⁵ and others.

There are two yew trees of some considerable age standing in the church yard—the one, opposite the great porch entrance to the church, and the other, opposite the little south door entrance.

(95) Cicero delegibus Lapidea mensa terra operitur humato corpore hominis qui aliquo sit numero, quæ contineat laudem et nomen mortui incisum. Mos. retinetur More-sini Deprav. Rel. orig. p. 86.

Many conjectures have been hazarded on the origin of the custom of planting Yew trees in church-yards. The most probable is, that our ancestors considered them as emblems of immortality, by reason of their evergreen and melancholy hue.

Cheerless, unsocial plant ! that loves to dwell
'Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms.

An ingenious modern writer says, "among our superstitious forefathers, the palm tree, or its substitute, Box and Yew, were solemnly blessed on Palm Sunday, and some of their branches burnt to ashes, and used on Ash Wednesday in the following year ; while other boughs were gathered and distributed among the pious, who bore them about in their numerous processions." Caxton (1483) also agrees on the same point of the yew being substituted for the palm. "But for encheson," says he, "that we have none olyve that bereth grained leef, algate, therefore, we take ewe instead of palm olyve."

The custom is also considered by some to have had its origin from ancient funeral rights ; and it is conjectured, that from its *perpetual verdure*, it was used as an emblem of the resurrection. It is said that this tree, when seemingly dead, will revive from the root, and its dry leaves resume their wonted verdure.⁹⁶ It was the custom of the ancients to plant *Yew trees* in church-yards because, before the invention of guns, our ancestors made their *bows* of this wood, they therefore took care to plant the trees in the church-yards, where they might be often seen, and preserved by the people.

Dr. Trustler⁹⁷ tells us, that in the year 1482, *Yew trees* were encouraged in church yards for the making of bows. The *Yew trees* in this church-yard may probably be between two and three hundred years old.

In the vestry minute book, December, 1750,⁹⁸ there is the following notice by the Rev. Charles Morrison, the then vicar :—

(96) Observations on Popular Antiquities, by Dr. Bourne, edited by John Brand, A.B., of Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Vernon, Hord, and Co., Paternoster Row, 1810.

(97) See Dr. Trustler's Chronology.

(98) Vestry Minute Book B. No. 2, p. 55.

“ This is to testify, that I asserted my right to the trees on the western side of the church-yard, by sending men to lop them, who were opposed and hindered from executing my order by people from the mansion house :⁹⁹ after two days contention the case was given up by the gentlewoman at the mansion. My successor, twelve or fourteen years hence, may make what use he pleases of this remark.

“ December, 15, 1705. (Signed) CHARLES MORRISON.”

There are no trees in the church-yard at this time except the two ancient *Yew trees* already alluded to.

September 23, 1724. The Inhabitants in vestry assembled ordered “ that when any corpse is to be buried, the relations or friends of the deceased shall fix a certain hour when the corpse shall be at the church, and for every hour after the time fixed they shall pay one shilling, for the use of the poor ; and that the utmost time for any such burial, from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, shall be nine of the clock, and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, seven of the clock.¹⁰⁰

The payment of *Mortuaries* was anciently done by leading or driving a *horse* or *cow*, &c. before the corpse of the deceased at his funeral, and which ceremony is of great antiquity. It was considered as a gift left by a man at his death by way of recompense for all *failure in the payment of tithes and oblations*, and called a *corpse present*. It is mentioned in the national church of *Engsham*, about the year 1003. Some antiquaries have been led into a mistake by this leading a horse before the corpse, and have erroneously represented it as peculiar to military characters.¹⁰¹

The Origin of Monuments in Churches and Church Yards.

Monuments were denominated *a muriendo*, because they were at first erected to defend the bodies of the dead from the savage

(99) That is Bruce Castle.

(100) Vestry Minute Book A. No. 1, p. 230. Sep. 1724.

(101) Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. I. p. 487.

brutishness of wild beasts, which otherwise might have destroyed them in their graves; for, in former times, all were buried in the fields, near some way, or at the feet or top of mountains, as they are now in *Turkey*, and the eastern parts of the world; about which time it was the usage in *England* to inter their dead upon the ridges of hills or spacious plains, fortified or fenced about with pointed stones, pyramids, pillars, or such like monuments, as *Stonehenge* on *Salisbury Plain*, those near *Ailesford* in *Kent*, *Bartloe* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Stevenage* in *Hertfordshire*, to put passengers in mind of their mortality; and though the British cities had churches from the beginning of Christianity, yet the Christians always buried their dead without the walls of towns and cities,¹⁰² until the time of *Gregory* the Great, who was bishop of Rome anno 590, when the monks, friars, and priests, began to offer sacrifices for the souls of the departed. At length they obtained church yards for places to bury their dead for the advantage of their profits; and, in process of time, license to bury in churches, that so often as the relatives came to those holy places and beheld their sepulchre, they might remember and earnestly pray for them: for which reason, *Constantine* was buried in the Porch of the Apostles at *Constantinople*, *Honorius* in the Porch of St. Peter at *Rome*, and the *Empress* in the Church; and, in *England*, *Augustine* the monk, bishop of *Canterbury*, was buried in the porch of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, near *Canterbury*, a religious house of his own foundation, without the city, and the six next succeeding bishops of the same province were interred near him.¹⁰³

Cuthbert, the eleventh archbishop of *Canterbury*, consecrated anno 341, obtained a dispensation, about the year 758, from the Pope to make cemetaries and church yards in *England*, for the burial of their dead; for, before his time, the bodies of the kings and archbishops in *England* were not buried in cities:—in those days, they followed the example of our Saviour, who was buried without the gate; and this archbishop was the first that was interred in Christ's Church.¹⁰⁴

(102) *Spel. Councils*, p. 11.(103) *Weav.* p. 8.(104) *Lamb. Peram. of Kent*, p. 87. *Chron. MSS.* *Stilling. Antiquities of the British Churches*, fol. 30.

Shortly after, grave stones were made, and tombs erected with inscriptions engraved upon them, declaring briefly, with a kind of commiseration, the name, age, merit, dignity, state, praise, fortune, time and manner of the death of the party interred, which were called *epitaphs*, and have always been accounted the greatest mark of respect, because they express a great love to the deceased person, and preserve his memory to posterity, which was a comfort to his friends and relations, and put them in mind of his mortality.¹⁰⁵

The invention of these epitaphs proceeded from the presage or sense of immortality naturally in all men, and is attributed to the scholars of *Linus* the *Theban* poet, who flourished about the year of the world 2700 ; for they first bewailing this *Linus* their master in doleful verses, when he was slain, those verses were called from him *Ælinum*, and afterwards, *Epitaphia*, because they were first sung at burials, and after, engraved upon the sepulchres ; which may be called monuments, *a memoria*, for that they are memorials to put men in mind of their frail condition, and their deceased friends ; or a *monendo*, to warn men of their mortality, and to excite their inward thoughts, by the sight of death, to a better life : and these monuments were accounted so sacred, that such as violated them were heretofore punished with death, banishment, condemnation to the mines, or loss of members, according to the circumstance of fact or person.

These monuments serve for four uses or ends : they are evidence to prove descents and pedigrees—to shew the time when the party deceased—they are examples to follow the good and eschew the evil—memorials to put the living in mind of their mortality : For these reasons any person may erect a tomb, sepulchre, or monument to the deceased, in any church, chancel, or chapel or church yard, so that it be not to the hindrance of the celebration of divine service. The defacing of them is punishable at common law ; and the party who builds them may have his action at common law during his life, and the heir of the deceased after his death.¹⁰⁶

(105) Camd. Rem. p. 308.

(106) Coke's Inst. fol. 203.

*The Origin of the Fear among the Vulgar of passing through the Church Yard at Night.*¹⁰⁷

The most of ignorant people are afraid of going through a church yard at night time. If they are obliged upon some hasty and urgent affair, they fear and tremble till they are beyond its bounds; but they generally avoid it, and go further about. It would be better, no doubt, if there were fewer path-ways through church yards than there are; it would in some degree tend to correct abuses being committed in them, and also cause the ashes of the dead to rest in greater quiet and more undisturbed peace: church yards would not then be (as they are in some places) changed into common dunghills, nor would the bones of the departed be so frequently trodden upon. But when for the convenience of the neighbourhood, or for other reasons, there are allowed public ways through church yards, it is a very great weakness to be afraid of passing through them. The reason of this fear is said to be from a notion the vulgar have imbibed, that in church yards there is a frequent walking of spirits at the dead time of night. There is, indeed, at that time, something awful every where, and it must be confessed something more solemn in a *church yard* than in the generality of other places. But the question is,—is the church yard more frequented with *apparitions* and *ghosts* than other places?

The original of this timorousness may be deduced from the heathens; for they believed that departed ghosts came from their tombs and sepulchres, and wandered about the place where the body lay buried.

*Virgil*¹⁰⁸ says, that *Mæris* could call the ghosts out of their sepulchres: and *Ovid*,¹⁰⁹ that ghosts came out of the sepulchres and wandered about.

It having therefore been a current opinion of the Heathen that

(107) *Antiquitates Vulgares, or the Antiquities of the Common People*, by Henry Bourne, MDCCXXV, printed at Newcastle; and see *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, by John Brand of Linc. Coll. Oxford, 1810, p. 83.

(108) *Mæim sæpe animasimis excise sepulchris.*

(109) *Nunc animæ tenues sepulchris errant.* Ovid—Fast.

places of burial and *church yards* were frequently haunted with *spectres* and *apparitions*, it is easy to imagine that the opinion had been handed down from them among the ignorant through all the ages of Christianity to the present day.

*Moresin*¹¹⁰ says that church yards were used for the purposes of interment in order to remove superstition. Church-yards are as little frequented by apparitions and ghosts as other places, and therefore it is a weakness to be afraid of passing through them. *Moresin* says that *Lycurgus* first introduced grave stones within the walls of *cities*, and as it were brought home the ghosts to the very doors. Thus we compel horses that are apt to startle to make the nearest possible approaches to the object at which they have taken the alarm. Superstition, however, will always attend ignorance; and the night, as she continues to be the mother of dews, will also never fail of being the fruitful parent of chimerical fears.¹¹¹

Church yards are now generally inclosed; they are no longer the receptacles of filth and nightly lewdness, and the ashes of the dead are suffered to remain in greater "*quiet, and more undisturbed peace.*"

Upon the whole, and of which there is no doubt, there is more reason to fear *the living than the apparitions* and *ghosts of the dead*, where there is a common foot path through the church-yard.

Tradition has in no instances so clearly evinced her faithfulness as in the transmitting of vulgar prejudices; and those who

(110) Cæmateria hire sunt Lyeurgus, omni superstitione sublata, et ut *vanæ superstitiones omnem evelleret e mentibus suorum formidluem* inhumare *intra urbem* et sepulchra extrui *circa decorum templa*, &c. Deprav. Rel. Orig. in Verbo.

Mr. Strut says, that before the time of Christianity, it was unlawful to bury the dead *within* the cities, but they used to carry them out into the fields hard by, and there deposited them. Augustine, towards the end of the sixth century, obtained leave of King Ethelbert to build a Temple of Idols, where the king used to worship before his conversion, and made a *burying place* of it; but St. Cuthbert afterwards obtained leave to have *yards* made to the churches, proper for the reception of the dead.—Anglo Sax. *Æra*. vol. I. p. 69.

(111) Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves* all gaping wide,
Ev'ry one lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* path to glide.

Shakspear.

are desirous of tracing them backwards to their origin, lose themselves in antiquity. Vulgar prejudices have travelled down through a long succession of years, and the greatest part of them it is not improbable will be of perpetual observation; for the generality of men look back with superstitious veneration on the ages passed by; and authorities, that are grey with time, seldom fail of commanding those filial honours, claimed even by the appearance of hoary old age. Many of those, it must be confessed, are mutilated, and, as in the remains of ancient statuary, the parts of not a few of them have been awkwardly transposed, they preserve honour, the principal *traits* that distinguished them in their origin. The strongest proof of their remote antiquity is, that they have outlived the general knowledge of the very causes that gave rise to them. The *prime* origin of the superstitious notions of the people is absolutely unattainable; now lights have arisen, the English antique has become a general and fashionable study, and the labours of antiquaries have rendered the recesses of *Papal* and *Heathen* antiquities easier of access. The antiquities of the common people cannot be studied without acquiring some useful knowledge of mankind. By the process of philosophy, even wisdom may be extracted from the follies and superstitions of our forefathers.¹¹²

*The Origin and Antiquity of Parochial Perambulation.*¹¹³

Although the boundaries of the parish have been perambulated at divers times,¹¹⁴ yet as the origin of the custom may not be generally known to the parishioners, it is given here as a curious document, which may not be unacceptable to them.

Formerly it was, and is still observed in some country parishes, to go round the parish on one of the three days before Holy Thursday, or the day of the ascension of our Lord, with the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners. The origin of this

(112) See Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, 1725.

(113) See the *Antiquities of the Common People*.

(114) See p. 156, vol. I.

custom is as far back as the heathens: for from the days of *Numa Pompilius*¹¹⁵ they worshipped the God *Terminus*, whom they looked upon to be the guardian of *fields* and *land-marks*, and the keep-up of friendship and peace among them: upon this account the feast called *Terminalia* was dedicated to him: instead of which, it is a very ancient custom to surround the bounds of the parish every year; and instead of heathenish rites and sacrifices to an imaginary God, to offer praises and prayers to the true God, the God of the whole earth.

The custom was,—the people accompanied the bishop, or some of the clergy, into the *fields*, where *litanies* were made, and the mercy of God implored, that he would avert the evils of plague and pestilence, that he would send good and seasonable weather, and give them the fruits of the earth in due season.

The *litanies* or *rogations*¹¹⁶ which were then made use of, and gave the name to the time of rogation work were first observed by *Mamertus*, Bishop of Vienna, in the year 550.

On account of the frequent earthquakes¹¹⁷ that happened, and the incursions of wild beasts, the city was laid in ruins and depopulated. Not that *litanies* and *rogations* were not used before, but that before this time they were not affixed to the Sundays; and since that, they have been observed of the whole church at this season, except the church of Spain,¹¹⁸ who chose rather to have them after *Pentecost* than before it, because from *Easter-day*

(115) Refert *Plutarchus* in Problem 13. *Numam Pompiliū* cum finitimis agri terminis constituisse, et in ipsis finibus *Terminum* Deum, quasi finium præsidem amitiæque, ac pacis custodem posuisse. Festa ei dicata quæ *Terminalia* nuncupantur, quorum vice non quotannis, ex vetustissima consuetudine parochiarum terminos lustramus.—*Spel. Gloss. in verbo, Perambulat.*

(116) It is called *Rogation Week* because of that prayer and fasting that was then used, for to supplicate God for his blessing on the fruits of the earth. It is also in some places called *Cross Week*, because, in ancient times, when the priest went into the fields, the cross was carried before him. In the northern parts it is called *Gang Week*, from *to gang*, which in the north signifies *to go*.

(117) Dum civitas Viennensium crebro terræ moto subrueretur et bestiarum desolaretur incursu, sanctus Mamertus ejus civitatis episcopus, eas legitur pro malis, quæ præmissimus ordinasse. *Walifred Stral. C. 28 de Reb. Ecclesiast.*

(118) Hispani autem, propter hoc quod scriptum est, *non possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus*, infra quinquagessimam pachæ recusantes jejunare, litanios suos post pentecosten posuerunt. *Walifred. Stral. ibid.*

to the feast of *Pentecost* it was the custom of the church not to fast; for, as they themselves reasoned, *the children of the bride-chamber cannot fast so long as the bridegroom is with them*, and therefore they held their *Rogations* after *Pentecost*.

What now remains among us is the relic of this ancient and laudable custom, which was always observed in the old church of *England*, and has been in some measure since the reformation too.

In the canons of *Cuthbert*,¹¹⁹ Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which were made at *Cloves-hoo*, in the year 747, it was ordered¹²⁰ that *litanies*, that is *rogations*, should be observed of the clergy, and all the people with great reverence on these days, viz. the *seventh* of the *Kalends of May*, according to the rights of the *Church of Rome*, who termeth this the *greater Litany*, and also according to the custom of our forefathers, on the three days before the ascension with fasting, &c.

And in the injunctions made in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it is ordered "that the curate at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, for the increase and abundance of the fruits of the earth, with saying of the 106th Psalm, &c."

Agreeably to this, we read in the life of the pious *Hooker*,¹²¹ that he would by no "means omit the customary time of Procession, persuading all, both rich and poor, if they desired the preservation of love, and their *parish rights and liberties*, to accompany him in his perambulation—and most did so; in which perambulation, he would usually express more pleasant discourse than at other times, and would then always drop some loving and facetious observations to be remembered against the next year, especially by the boys and young people;—still inclining them

(119) Council Cloveshoviæ sub Cuthbert Arch: Cant: an: 747, cap. 16. Ut Litanias, i.e. Rogationes, a clero annique populo his ludiebus cum magna veverentia agantur, id est, septimo kalendarum, *Maiaarum* juxta ritum *Romanæ Ecclesiæ* quæ et litania major apud eam vocatur. Et item quæque secundum morem priorum nostrorum tertiæ dies ante ascensionem domini nostri in cælos, cum jejunio, &c. *Spel. Gloss.* 369.

(120) Injunct. 19. Eliz.

(121) Walt. in Vit. Hookeri.

and all his present parishioners, to meekness, mutual kindness, and love." The particular office ordered by the Church of England for *Rogation Sundays*, is exactly suited to the nature of the season: the three days following are appointed fasts, and one of the Homilies is composed particularly for the *Parochial Perambulation*.

The word *parochia*, or *parish*, anciently signified what we now call the *diocese* of a bishop. In the early ages of the Christian church, as kings founded cathedrals, so great men founded parochial churches for the conversion of themselves and dependants, the bounds of the parochial division being commonly the same with those of the founder's jurisdiction; some foundations of this kind were as early as *Justinian* the Emperor: *Bede* mentions them about 700.

Before the reign of *Edward the Confessor*, the parochial divisions in this kingdom were so far advanced, that every person might be traced to the parish to which he belonged. This appears by the canons in the time of *Edgar* and *Canute*. The distinction of parishes as they now stand, appears to have been settled before the Norman Conquest. In *Domesday book*, the parishes very nearly agree to the modern division.¹²²

Camden says, that this kingdom was first divided into parishes by *Honorius*, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636, and counts 2984 parishes.

The Lateran Council made some such division as this:—It compelled every man to pay tithes to the *parish priest*. Men before that time payed them to whom they pleased: since then, it has happened that few, if they could be excused from doing it, would care to pay them at all.

Blount says, that *Rogation* week (Saxon, *Gangdacas*, i. e. *days of perambulation*)¹²³ is always the next week but one before

(122) See Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. 1, p. 231.

(123) *Boemus Aubanes* says, that in Franconia, in his time, the following rites were used on this occasion, some of which are still retained at Oxford. Tribus illis diebus quibus Apostolico instituto, majores litiniæ passim per totum orbem peraguntur in plurimis Franciæ locis *multæ crucis* (sec enim dicunt parochianos Cætus, quibus tum sanctæ crucis Vexillum preferri solet) conveniunt. In sacrisque cædibus non simul et unam melodiam,

Whit-Sunday, and so called, because as Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of that week, Rogations and Litanies were used ; and fasting (or at least, *abstinence*) then enjoined by the Church to all persons, not only for a devout preparative to the feasts of Christ's Ascension, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost shortly after, but also to request and supplicate the blessing of God upon the fruits of the earth.

The Dutch call it *Cruss Week*, i. e. Cross Week—and so it is called in some parts of England, because of old (as still among the Roman Catholics) when the priests went in procession this week, the cross was carried before them.¹²⁴

In the Inns of Court, he adds, it is called *Grass Week*, because the commons of that week consist much of salads, hard eggs, and green sauce, upon some of the days. The feast of the old Romans called *Robigalia* and *Ambarvalia* (quod Victima arva ambiret) did in their heathen way somewhat resemble these institutions, and were kept in May, in honour of *Robigus*.

It was formerly among the enquiries of the archdeacons whether the practice was duly observed in the several parishes ; and *Herbert* mentions the pious and sociable uses of this custom.¹²⁵

sed singulæ singulam per choros separatim canunt, et puellæ et adolescentes mundiori, quique habitu amicti pondentibus sertis Caput coronati omnes et *scriptonibus salignis* instructi. Stant *sacrorum ædium sacerdotes* diligentur sargularum cantus attendentes, et quamcunque suavius cantare cognoscunt. Illi ex reteri more aliquot vini conchos dari adjudicant. p. 260.

(124) At Oxford, at the present time, the little crosses cut in the stones of buildings to denote the division of the parishes, are whited with chalk. Great numbers of boys, with pilled willow rods in their hands, accompany the *minister*, &c. in the procession.

On *Ascension-day*, the magistrates, river jury, &c. of the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, according to ancient custom, make their annual *procession by water* in their barges, visiting the bounds of their jurisdiction on the river, to prevent encroachments, &c. *Cheerful libations are offered on the occasion to the genius of our wealthy Flood*, which Milton calls *Coaly Tyne*.—

“ Tyne !—

The *sable stores*, on whose majestic sand,

More tribute yield than *Tagus golden sand*.”

In the painted hall at Greenwich Hospital, the genius of the *Tyne* is represented pouring forth his *Coal* in great abundance:—there is the *Severn* with her *Lampreys*:—and the *Humber*, with her *Pigs of Lead*:—which, with the *Thames* and the *Tyne*, compose the four *great rivers* of England.

(125) *Herbert's Country Parson*.

“ That every man might keep his own possessions;
 Our fathers used, in reverend processions,
 (With zealous prayers and with praiseful cheere)
 To walk their parish limits once a year,
 And well knowne marks (which sacrilegious hands
 Now cut or breake) so bord’red out their lands,
 That every one distinctly knew his owne,
 And many broils now rife were then unknowne.”¹²⁶

This formerly was done every year; it is now not performed so regularly as it was in old time, nor with the same solemnities; but in many places it is still kept. Indeed, it is much to be regretted that it should not be more constantly and carefully attended to, as a great deal of wrong, and many law suits and quarrels, were thereby prevented, as the poet has quaintly stated in the above lines.

THE VICARAGE.

WILLIAM, bishop of London, (supposed to have been William de Sancta Maria) endowed a vicarage at Tottenham,¹²⁷ reserving to the vicar all the *small tithes*, oblations, &c., and a pension of 20s. out of the treasury of the canons, and also two acres of land whereon he might build a house, the vicar rendering annually to the prior a pound of wax as a pension, and sustaining all the ac-

(126) Wither’s Emblems (1635).

(127) When a vicarage was endowed, the method pursued for allotting the vicar his portion, seems to have been this: An inquisition was made in the Chapter of the rural Dean, as to the value of the rectory; after which, with due consideration of the nature and size of the cure, the vicar’s quota was apportioned, so as to afford him a competent maintenance, and such as, in some larger parishes, might enable him to maintain a degree of hospitality. Beside this, he was to bear some part of the burthens incident to ecclesiastical livings. These, however, usually depended on the particular terms of the endowment, and seem to have varied in particular places. The endowments were always continued in the Bishop’s Registers till the Reformation, when his power to ordain the vicarages ceased. The frequent ordinations which occur in the 13th century, may be referred to the oppression of the religious, who, when churches were once appropriated to them, were very backward in making a proper provision for the officiating minister.—Woodburn’s *Eccl: Topog. Parish Bedford.*



Engraved from an original Drawing by H. Roberts for Roberts's History of Tottenham, 1866.

THE VICARAGE TOTTEHAM.

customed burthens of the parish church, of which the prior and canons continued proprietaries and patrons until their suppression.¹²⁸ The vicarage is rated at £14. per annum in the king's books :¹²⁹ there are about six acres of glebe belonging to it.

The custody of the hospital of St. Lawrence, Clayhanger, in Devonshire, was formerly annexed to the vicarage of Tottenham.¹³⁰

The vicarage house, which stands on the north side of the Moselle, in White Hart Lane, is about a quarter of a mile from the church, and nearly the same distance from the rectory or parsonage house. There were formerly belonging to the vicarage two acres of land at Wood Green, with a cottage upon it, which was then called the *Vicar's Sheep Cote*; but Mr. Roberts, the late vicar, soon after he was instituted to this vicarage, sold these two acres of land, &c. under the provisions of the Land Tax Redemption Acts to redeem the land tax assessed on the small tithes.

The vicar of Tottenham, by his endowment or prescription, is entitled to the tithes of the *agistment* of cattle fed as well on the *after pasture* as otherwise, and to the privy tithes of *calves, lambs, colts, wool, pigs, milk, tame fowls, garden peas and beans, roots, and all manner of fruit and garden stuff*, and all small tithes or some composition or other satisfaction, and likewise to Easter offerings, from the several parishioners, their wives, and families.¹³¹

(128) Newcourt's Repert. vol. i, p. 753.

(129) This is considered a very high rating. The vicarage of Tottenham is considered to be worth £800 per annum.

(130) See Tanner's Notit. Monastic, and an ancient valuation of the Diocese of Middlesex among the records at the Chapter House in St. Paul's Church-yard.

(131) 39 *Hen. Oct. Ann.* 1545. Nos Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. &c. Rex, fidei Defensor salutem in Domino. Concedimus & auctoritate confirmamus ad Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, & Canonicorum sustentationem, decimas omnes garbarum & Fœni de eadem parœchia : in usus proprios habeant & convertant, exceptis terris & pratis ad vicarium spectantibus, & minutis decimis totius parœchiæ.

From an old Record in the Muniment Room, Chapter House, St. Paul's. Vicarius Tothamiæ recepiat omnimodas minutas decimas dictæ parœchiæ ac oblationes & omnia alia, &c.

Ipsi vero Vicarii omnimodas minutas decimas & fructuum & obventionum prædictæ Ecclesiæ Totenhamiæ ad sui sustentationem habebunt, & omnia ipsius Ecclesiæ onera sustinebunt.

Tottenham, Tax' xiiij^{li}. (*Inquisitiones Nonarum.*)

Iidm r' comp' de xiiij^{li} recept' de ma^{ro} Iohē de Jakesle p ix. garbaz vellerū & agn^{oz} poch' de Totenhm vend' eidem ad taxam, De xv bon^{oz} mobi tiū aliquo & honu in eadem villa nichil, q^z non sunt in ead' poch' aliqui qui vivūt de mobilibz suis nec īncandisis, s^z de cultura agros, & stauro ovīu ppias suas.¹³¹

Which is translated thus :

The same render an accompt of £14. received of Master John de Jakesle, for the ninth of the garbs, fleeces, and lambs of the parish of Tottenham, sold to him at tax. Of the fifteenth of moveable goods of any men in the same vill, nothing, because then none who live in the said parish on their moveable goods nor merchandises, but of the culture of lands and the store of their own sheep.

The record *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, the authority by which they were taken, and the manner of taking them, appears in the statutes of the 13th and 14th Edw. III., and in the commissions and other records in the Exchequer.¹³²

At a parliament, 14th Edw. III. of England, and the 1st of his reign in France,¹³³ the following grant was made of a subsidy of the *ninth* and *fifteenth*, thus :

“ And for the grants, releases, and pardons, of the chattels of felons and fugitives, and in many other things underwritten, which the king hath granted to the prelates, earls, barons, and all the commons of the realm, for the ease of them perpetually to endure the said prelates, earls, barons, and all the commons of the realm, willingly, of one assent and good will, having regard to the will that the king their leige lord hath towards them, and to the great travailes that he hath made and sustained, as well in his wars of Scotland, as against the parts of France and other places, and to the good will which he hath to travail to keep his realm, and maintain his wars, and to purchase his rights : they have granted to him the *ninth lamb*, the *ninth fleece*, and the *ninth sheaf*, to

(131) *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 195, 5 Edw. III.

(132) *Ibid* in *Curia Scaccarii Temp. Reg. Edw. III.*

(133) *Stat. 1, c. 20.*

be taken by two years then next to come; and of cities and boroughs, the very *ninth* part of all their goods and chattels, to be taken and levied by lawful and reasonable tax, by the same two years, in aid of the good keeping of this realm, as well by sea, and of his wars as well against the parts of Scotland, the parts of France, Gascoyne, and elsewhere. And in right of merchants, foreign, which dwell not in the cities nor boroughs, and also of other people that dwell in forests and wastes, and all other that live not of their gain nor store, by the good advice of them which shall be appointed taxers, shall be set lawfully at the value to the *fifteenth*, without being unreasonably charged. And it is not the intent of the king, nor of other great men, nor the commons, that by this grant made to the king of *fifteens*, the poor boraile people, nor other that live of their bodily travail, shall be comprised within the tax of the said *fifteens*, but shall be discharged by the advice of them which be deputed taxers, and of the great men which be deputed surveyors."

In the same year,¹³⁴ the King "willed and granted to the said prelates, earls, barons, and canons, citizens, burgesses, and merchants, that the aforesaid grant should not another time be had in example, nor fall to their prejudice in time to come, nor that they be from henceforth charged or grieved to make any aid, or sustain charge, if it be not by the common assent of the prelates, earls, barons, and other great men, and commons of our said realm of England, and that in the parliament, and that all the profits arising of the said aid, shall be put and spent upon the maintenance and safeguard of our said realm of England, and our wars of Scotland, France, and Gascoigne, and in no places elsewhere during the said wars."

Certain conditions were expressed in a third statute,¹³⁵ whereupon the subsidy, granted in the 14th, were given. Assessors and venditors were thereupon appointed for every county in England to assess and sell the *ninth* and *fifteenth*, and these commissions were issued directed to the assessors and venditors named under the great seal by the King in council, The execution of

(134) By statute 2.

(135) 15 Edw. III.

the *first commission* was confined to a few parishes only within a county, and within the assessment and sale of the *ninth* of the religions was included.

A *second commission* was afterwards issued by the same authority, and directed (with a few exceptions) to the same persons, and this was also imperfectly executed : but it was done in a way different from the first, by assessing and selling the *ninth* of the articles to be levied according to the tax or valuation of churches completed in 1292, 20 *Edw. I.* called *Pope Nicholas' Taxation*. By which proceedings the assessors and venditors were to consider the *ninth* of corn, wool, and lambs in 1340 worth as much in a parish, as the *tenth* of corn, wool, and lambs, and other titheable commodities, and the glebe lands were, when the valuation was made of them in 1292 ; and within the assessment and sale by virtue of the *second commission* the *ninth* of the religious was included.

In the 14th *Edw. III.* the clergy, both of the provinces of Canterbury and York, granted to the King a *tenth* for two years (besides the former triennial and annual grants) of all their property ; and within this grant was intended and included the spiritualities and temporalities of abbeys, priories, and other religious houses and bodies. All the property within the valuation and tax of 1292, in the 20th of *Edw. I.* was subjected to the *tenth*, in this year granted for two years, and was afterwards collected agreeable to the tax book, or *Valor Beneficiorum*.

Notwithstanding this grant of a *tenth* by the clergy and religious, they were assessed and taxed to the *ninth* and both were collected ; this exaction produced from *Stratford*, the archbishop of Canterbury, a remonstrance addressed to King Edward, who afterwards (whenever the grievance was stated) issued a writ directed to his treasurer and barons of the exchequer, and therein commanded redress to be given.

From a review of the rolls of parliament, statutes, register books of monasteries and priories, writs of king *Edw. III.*, directed and sent to his treasurer and barons of the exchequer, and other proceedings of record in the exchequer, in the 15, 16, and subsequent years of *Edw. III.*—it is evident, that from the laity,

only the grant of the *ninth* and *fifteenth* was considered to proceed, and that from the religious the *ninth* was not to be collected, except from those who held by barony, and were summoned to parliament, when the grant of the *ninth* was made; and except also upon possessions acquired by the religious, after the 12th Edw. I; which otherwise would wholly escape taxation, not being included within the valuation, then made and called, as already mentioned *Pope Nicholas's valor*, which then, and till the reign of Hen. VIII, was used as the guide for taxing the clergy, and other religious bodies and men, and was constantly resorted to by the treasurer and barons to correct the accounts of collectors of a *tenth*, and to determine the liability of persons and property, and to what amount.

A *third commission* was afterwards issued and directed to the assessors and venditors on the 26th January, in the 15th of Edw. III, whereby they were instructed to levy the ninth of *corn, wool, and lambs*, in every parish, according to the value upon which churches were taxed (this means *Pope Nicholas's valor* and taxation) if the value of the *ninth* amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more where the true value of the *ninth* should be found to exceed the tax; but should the value of the *ninth* be less than the tax, they were directed to levy only the true value of the *ninth*, and to disregard the tax: and to gain correct information of these facts, they were directed to take *inquisitions* ¹³⁵ upon the oath of the parishioners in every parish.

It appears by these records that the parishioners of every parish found upon their oath the true value (sometimes separately) of the *ninth* of *corn, wool, and lambs*, then the amount of the ancient tax of the church was stated, and afterwards the causes of the *ninth*, not amounting to the tax or value of the church were assigned, and when the *ninth* did not exceed the tax, it was assigned for cause thereof, that within the valuation or tax of the church, there were other articles included besides *corn, wool, and lambs*, such as the *dos* or *glebe* of the church, *tithes of hay*, and other tithes. And if any abbey, priory, or other religious corpor-

(135) *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, in curia Scaccarii. Temp. Regis Edw. III.

ation, had property within any parish, the *ninth* arising from such property was found and returned.

There were in some counties and parishes local causes which reduced the *ninth* very much in the 14th Edw. III. ; many parishes in the northern counties were at the times exposed to an invading enemy, and totally or nearly laid waste, this kingdom being then at war with Scotland.

The sea also had been destructive to other parishes between the 20th Edw. I. and the 14th Edw. III., and in consequence, land which produced corn when the value and tax of *Pope Nicholas* was taken, was either lost or uncultivated in the 14th Edw. III.

In the counties much exposed to the severity of a cold winter, (particularly Bedfordshire,) parishes were said to have suffered in the 14th Edw. III. by the death of sheep and lambs.

In Buckinghamshire, the mildew in many parishes deteriorated and diminished the produce and price of corn: the poverty of the parishioners and inhabitants of many parishes was mentioned as a cause for much land being uncultivated and unproductive; there were other causes assigned, and all for the purpose of showing the great difference between the *ninth* in 1340 and the value and tax in 1292.

By the *Nonæ Rolls* it appears, that the *ninth* was first attempted to be sold for more than the tax of the churches, then for as much as the tax, and afterwards for the real and true value, whether more or less than the ancient tax.

The Survey of *Domesday*, taken in the reign of the Conqueror, and the Valor of *Pope Nicholas*, were copied into books; the former probably, and the latter certainly, was compiled from particular returns: some of those from which *Pope Nicholas's* Valor was compiled being now in the custody of the Remembrancer in the Exchequer. In like manner, some of the original inquisitions from whence the *Nonæ Rolls* were formed, and the inrolments themselves, are now in the Exchequer, though they do not appear to have been transcribed into books; and neither the book of *Pope Nicholas's* Valor nor the *Nonæ Rolls* are so ample in many instances, as the particular returns from whence they were respectively formed.

In the reign of Charles I., during the usurpation of Cromwell, and in the reign of Charles II., several of the inquisitions and extracts (containing the whole of one or more parishes) from the *Nonæ Rolls*, were at the instance of persons (as well laity as clergy) exemplified under the seal of the Exchequer, and are inrolled amongst the *Memoranda*, Middlesex, and occupy from page 195 to page 200.

Vicars of Tottenham.

Robert de Mordon.

Robert de Burton, p. m. Mordon, 2 id Maii, 1327.

Jordan de Bexley.

Nicholas de Sprotton,¹³⁶ 17 kl. Jun. 1331.

Walter de Aumere, 13 kal. Maii, 1334,

Robert de Tixhale.

John de Gwynyck, 5 id. Jan. 1363, p. res. Tixhale.

Robert Francis.¹³⁷

Roger Mareschal, 7 id. Nov. 1364, p. res. Francis.

William Bradford.

Walter Hunt,¹³⁸ died Aug. 1419.

William Nicholas,¹³⁹ alias Topp, 12 Mar. 1441. p. res. Bradford.

Tho. Devyll, 23 Aug. 1444, p. res. Topp.

John Flexmere, 12 Dec. 1446, p. res. Devyll.

Edw. Mariner,¹⁴⁰ cap. 2, Jun. 1474, p. res. Flexmere.

Rich. Dokylby,¹⁴¹ D.B. 4 April 1483, p. res. Mariner.

John Church, 6 Oct. 1483, p. res. Dokylby.

John Wygmore, 11 Mar. 1438, p. res. Church.

Tho. Kyrkham,¹⁴² pr. 17 Jan. 1484.

Henry Crispin, cap. 19 Maii 1492, p. res. Kyrkham.

Prior and Convent of Trinity Christ Church, London, Patrons.

(136) Rector of St. Bartholomew's, near the Royal Exchange, from 1337 to 1364.

(137) Robert Francis and Roger Mareschal were successively vicars of Hendon, by exchange in 1364.

(138) See his epitaph in the north aisle, p. 56.

(139) Vicar of Great Waltham, in Essex, from 1431 to 1439.

(140) Rector of Pitsey, in Essex, 1488—1498, and of Wennington, in the same county, 1482—1486.

(141) Richard Dokylby, D.B. and John Church were successively vicars of Denge, in Essex, by exchange, 1483.

(142) Rector of Great Braxted, 1437—1438, and of Trinity, Colchester, 1470—1.

John Jekyl, cap. p. res. Crispin.	{ John Laurence pro hac vice.
Galfr. Wharton, ¹⁴³ D. D. 21 Maii, 1525, p. m. Jeykyll.	{ William Redman and J. Haynes, pro hac vice.
John Archer, ¹⁴⁴ cap. 12 April 1526, p. res. Wharton.	{ Prior and Convent afore-said.
Geo. Robinson, clerk, April 1551, p. m. Archer.	{ John Cook, pro. hac vice.
Robert Joyner, clerk, 23 Maii 1561, p. m. ult. vicarii.	{ Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls.
Edw. Sympson, ¹⁴⁵ clerk, 20 Maii, 1575, p. m. Joyner.	{ Dean and Chapter afore-said.

Edward Sympson, a native of Tottenham, was educated in Trinity College, in Cambridge: having taken the degrees in divinity, he became chaplain to Sir Mogle Finch, and was by the Vicountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the rectory of Eastling, in Kent. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. He published his "Church History" in 1634, and another elaborate work, entitled "Chronicon Catholicum ab Exerdio Mundi," &c. Oxon. 1652, fol. Dr. Edward Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, in his license for the press, gives this character of it—"Egregiam et absolutissimum opus, summa industria, omnigena ereditione, magno judicio et multorum annorum rigiliis productum." He also wrote Notes on Horace, Persius, &c. Ob. 1652.¹⁴⁶

William Bedwell,¹⁴⁷ rector of St. Ethelburgh, was instituted to this vicarage by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1607; he was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton in his embassy to Venice, where

(143) Prebendary of Isledon, Rector of Fulham, 1423; Archdeacon of London, 1526—9; Vicar of Sabridgeworth, 1526; Vicar-general to Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of London, died about October 1529.

(144) Rector of St. Mary Abchurch, 1533—1553; Rector of St. Mary Woolchurch, till 1504.

(145) Jane, daughter of Edward Sympson, vicar of Tottenham, baptized 10th August, 1582.

(146) See Granger's Biog. His. England, vol. I, p. 2, class 4, p. 403.

(147) Lilly, the astrologer, in his curious "Life" relates that some time about 1632, he bought some astrological books out of the library of Mr. A. Bedwell, lately deceased, minister of Tottenham High Cross.—Gent. Mag. vol. 64, p. 614.

he is said to have assisted Petro Soave Polano, in composing and writing the History of Trent.¹⁴⁸ King James had such an opinion of his abilities, that he employed him in the translation of the Bible.¹⁴⁹ He published a history of this parish in the year 1631, to which was annexed an ancient poem called the Tournament of Tottenham.¹⁵⁰ He also published the Traveller's Calendar, showing how the months in various nations answer one another. He died in May, 1632, and was buried in the chancel of Tottenham.¹⁵¹

His successor, William Wimpew, A.M., was instituted 1st September, 1632, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; he was ejected in 1643, and having suffered great difficulties and distresses during a sequestration of seventeen years, recovered his benefice, and lived till the year 1665.¹⁵²

In 1650, William Bates¹⁵³ was minister of Tottenham.

Upon his relinquishing the cure, Thomas Sympson was put in by the Lord Protector, in 1655.¹⁵⁴ In 1662 (calling himself the preacher at Tottenham High Cross) he published a sermon. The book is entitled "The Most Desirable Object—The Desire of All Nations—The Desire of All Eyes, or a Protestant Picture of *Jesus Christ*, drawn out in scripture colours, both for the *Light* of Sinners, and for the *Delight* of Saints. By the Pencil of Thomas Sympson, M.A. and Minister of the Gospel of *Jesus Christ* at Tottenham High Cross, in the county of *Middlesex*, near the city of London. London: printed by W. Godbid, over against the Blew Anchor, in Little Britain, 1660."

This book has two dedications; the one "To such *proprietors* of *Houses* and *Lands*, or *either*, in the parish of *Tottenham High*

(148) Ashmole's Life of Lilly, p. 34.

(149) See his epitaph, p. 58.

(150) "Or, the Wooing, Winning, and Wedding of Tibbe, the Reve's Daughter." "This poem (says Warton in his History of English Poetry) is a burlesque on the parade and fopperies of chivalry."

(151) His mother Anne, widow, was buried Nov. 15, in the middle chancel, on the south side of the communion table.—Par. Reg.

(152) Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 400.

(153) Called in the Parliamentary Surveys, a pious able minister, approved by Sir Edward Barkham, and others, who had the sequestration.

(154) Proceedings of the Committees.—Lamb's MS. vol. 32, p. 64.

Cross, in the county of *Middlesex*, near the famous city of *London*, who are not inhabitants of the said parish ; more especially to the Right Honourable Hugh Hare Lord Colerane, in *Ireland*, and Lord of the manor of *Tottenham*, and of several manors in *Tottenham* ; and, to those persons of *honour*, *quality*, and *respect*, whose names are contained in the prefixed catalogue." And the other dedication is, " To all the *inhabitants* of *Tottenham High Cross*, in the county of *Middlesex*, near the city of *London*, whether *proprietors* or *tenants*, *householders* or *others* ; more especially, to those persons of *honour* and *quality*, (the author's honoured friends,) whose names are contained in the preceding catalogue, and written (I hope) in the *book of life*, Thomas Sympton, their present pastor, doth cordially wish (as, in duty, he is bound.)¹⁵⁴

Edward Spark, A.M., who succeeded Wimpew, was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls ; he was author of a book upon the fasts and feasts of the church, called "*Scintilla Altaris*," a few religious tracts, and some single discourses.¹⁵⁵ He was instituted January 23, 1665 ; was rector of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, ejected (his living being sequestered and plundered) ; and reinstated at the Restoration, and resigned it for St. James', Clerkenwell. He was vicar of Walthamstow from 1662 to 1665, and died in 1693.¹⁵⁶

Samuel Prat was instituted November 18, 1693, on the death of Mr. Spark. He was preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, and published some single sermons. He held it in 1700, and was morning preacher at the church in the Savoy.

(154) A copy of this curious little book, *which is scarce*, is in the possession of William Robinson, LL.D.

(155) Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. *Fasti*.

(156) Edward Spark, S.T.D. *re gia sacris*, was educated at the University of Cambridge. In the reign of Charles I. he was minister of St. Martin's Church, Ironmonger Lane, London, from which he was ejected in the civil war, and plundered of his goods. In 1660 he was restored to his benefice, and made chaplain to Charles II. This divine published a Sermon preached at a Funeral of Henry Chitting, Esq., *Chester Herald* ; a *Book of Devotions* ; and *Scintilla Altaris*, or a Pious Reflection on Primitive Devotion, as to the Feasts and Fasts of Christian Church Orthodoxy, revised.—See Granger's *Biog. Hist. England*, vol. ii. pt. 1. class 4. p. 203.

John Husbands, minor canon of St. Pauls, inducted 1714, died of an apoplexy, 6th February, 1737, buried the 11th.

Christopher Morrison was instituted March, 1738, and lies buried at the entrance of the little south door.

William Dowding, instituted 1750, was curate of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Thomas Comyn, A.M. instituted 1771, and died 1798, was buried in in the chancel. He was one of the chaplains of Chelsea hospital.

Thomas Roberts, A.M., instituted 1798. He was also rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Thomas Newcome, M.A, the present vicar, succeeded Thomas Roberts; he was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, 26th November, 1824, and inducted the Sunday following. He is also rector of Shenley, Herts.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Rev. Thomas Roberts died 5th of October, 1824, aged 73 years. Mr. Roberts, during a residence of twenty-six years amongst his parishioners, was universally respected; and after his decease, the inhabitants being desirous of testifying their esteem for him while living, and respect to his memory, on the 11th of October, 1824, a meeting of the parishioners was held "*to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for publicly testifying the regret of the inhabitants for the loss they had so recently and unexpectedly sustained:*"

When it was resolved—"that in order to pay a suitable respect to their late highly esteemed vicar, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, such parishioners as intended to join the funeral procession, from Tottenham to the parish of Saint George's, Middlesex, should assemble at the workhouse, at nine o'clock, precisely, on Wednesday morning next, and proceed with the body to the southern boundary of the parish on Stamford Hill; from thence, as many as thought proper might continue in the procession to the place of interment."

The procession left the vicarage house at half-past ten o'clock,

and arrived at St. George's church, Middx. at two o'clock, P. M. The funeral service was read by the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, M.A., the then curate of Tottenham.

The children of the several schools, and the poor men and women from the work-house, on arriving at the southern boundary of the parish at Stamford Hill, drew up on either side of the road, and stood uncovered whilst the corpse passed onward.

The following is a *programme* of the procession observed at the funeral, which proceeded from Tottenham to the parish church of St. George's, Middlesex, where he was buried in his family grave in the church-yard, on the right hand side, nearly opposite the west entrance to the church:—over the vault there is a flat stone with a suitable inscription.

The Beadle with the Mace.

Undertaker's Assistant, as Out-rider.

Two Mutes on Horseback.

Lid of Feathers, and Page on each side.

Two Mutes on Horseback.

Thirty-two Parishioners on Horseback, two and two, with crape hat-bands and cloaks, &c.

The Churchwardens with crape hat-bands, scarfs, and wands.

The Vestry Clerk with crape hat-band, &c.

* Fifty of the Free Grammar School Boys with crape on left arm, with their Master, two and two.

* The Blue School Charity Girls, forty, with their Mistress and Attendants, two and two.

* The Green School Charity Girls, thirty, with their Mistress and Attendants, two and two.

* About forty of the Paupers out of the Workhouse, with the Master.

* Thirty Parishioners on foot.

* The Parish Clerk and Sexton, crape hat-bands, &c.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by Six Horses with plumes of feathers, five bearers with silk hat-bands, on each side, with truncheons, &c.

* Those marked thus left the procession at the Turnpike Gate, Stamford Hill.

Two Mourning Coaches and Four, containing two Clergymen and part of the Family, crape hat-bands and scarfs, with coach pages, silk hat-bands, Undertaker's men behind, in crape hat-bands.

The Carriages of Mr. Sparks, Lady Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, and Mrs. Pratt, empty, the servants in crape hat-bands, &c.

The Churchwardens' Carriage, containing two Gentlemen.

Private Carriages, with Company.

John Holt, Esq.
 Richard Mountford, Esq.
 Henry Hare Townsend, Esq.
 William Wright, Esq.
 William Robinson, Esq.
 Lewis Andrew Delachaumette, Esq.
 William Hobson, Esq.
 Edward William Windus, Esq.
 William Howard, Esq.
 Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
 Cajaton Dias Santos, Esq.
 James Wallace, Esq.

Carriages, without Company.

Mrs. Buckworth.
 Miss Dermer.
 Mrs. Minnett.
 James Collins, Esq.
 Thomas Rhodes, Esq.
 Ralph Nicholson, Esq.
 Broadie Mc. Ghie, Esq.
 Charles Hibbert, Esq.

The funeral expenses were paid by the family; the churchwardens, the parishioners on horseback, and those on foot, defrayed their own expenses.—All other extras relating to the procession were defrayed by subscription.

Of the Endowment of a Vicarage.

The act of endowment of a vicarage by the Bishop might be made, either in the act of appropriation, or by a subsequent act and a separate instrument. In searching for endowments in the registries of the bishops, or the court of augmentations, neither the one nor the other should be neglected: for although a separate act or instrument of endowment may have been made in the act of appropriation,¹⁵⁸ if the body corporate be now in being to which the church is appropriated, as all the old cathedrals are; or if the impropriation were, at the dissolution of the monastery, given to any *cathedral* or *collegiate church* that now is, the most probable place to find the endowment of it is in the archives of that church: if not, perhaps it may be found in the Augmentation Office. But it is to be feared, that most of the endowments are now lost, at least to us, by being carried to Rome at the dissolution of monasteries.¹⁵⁹

Upon the making an appropriation, an annual pension was reserved to the bishop and his successors, commonly called an *indemnity*, and payable by the body to whom the appropriation was made. The ground of which reservation, in an ancient appropriation in the registry of the *Archbishop* of Canterbury, is expressed to be, for a recompence of the profits which the bishop would otherwise have received during the vacation of such churches.¹⁶⁰

When a vicar is *endowed* and comes in by institution and induction, he hath *curam animarum actualiter*, and is not removeable by the rector, who in this case hath only *curam animarum habitualiter*, and concurrent with the vicar.¹⁶¹ But where the vicar is not endowed, nor comes in by institution and induction, the rector hath *curam animarum actualiter*, and may remove the vicar at pleasure: and where a vicar is *endowed* it is always out of the *rectory* and by the act of the ordinary.¹⁶²

(158) Gibs. 719.

(159) Johns, 239.

(190) 2 Gibs. 719.

(161) Heath v. Pryn. 1 Ventr. 15.

(162) Smith v. Waller, 3 Salk, 378.

A vicarage by endowment becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage. As the vicar is endowed with separate revenues, and is now enabled by law to recover his temporal rights without the aid of the parson or patron; so hath he the whole cure of souls transferred to him by institution from the bishop.¹⁶³ In some places both the parson and the vicar receive institution from the bishop to the same church, as it is in the case of *sinecures*; the original of which was thus: The rector (with proper consent) had a power to entitle a vicar in his church to officiate under him; and this was often done, and by this means two persons were instituted to the same church, and both to the cure of souls, and both did actually officiate. So that the rectors of sinecures, by having been long excused from residence, are in the common opinion discharged from the cure of souls (which is the reason of that name); and however the cure of souls is said in the law books to be in their *habitualiter* only, yet, in strictness of law, and with regard to their original institution, the cure is in their *actualiter* as much as it is in the vicar.¹⁶⁴

By common law the vicar hath not the freehold of the church or church yard, nor could have a *juris utrum* for his glebe, nor be named tenant to the *præcipe* for it without the parson.¹⁶⁵ But now a vicar shall have a *juris utrum*, and recover in other suits as a parson may, and therefore shall have an assize.¹⁶⁶ He shall have aid of the parson, patron, and ordinary.¹⁶⁷ So he shall have the trees in the church yard, for he stands liable for repairs of the chancel.¹⁶⁸

There were no vicarages at common law, or, in other words, no tithes or profits of anykind, &c. *de jure* belong to the vicar, but by endowment or prescription, which cannot be presumed, but must be shown on the part of the vicar. For which reason, the payment of tithes to the parson, is *prima facie* a discharge against the vicar.¹⁶⁹

(163) Lord Raym. 587 S. C.

(164) Gibs. 719 (e)

(165) 2 Roll. 336 F.

(166) 14 Ed. 3 St. 1. c. 17.

(167) 2 Roll. 336 I. 48.

(168) 2 Roll. 337 I. 15.

(169) Gibs. 719 (i)

The first endowment of the vicars cannot be prescribed against by the parson; ¹⁷⁰ which original endowments therefore being of such authority as no time can destroy, and such causes between parson and vicar as relate to them, and depend on them being also cognizable in the Spiritual Court, it were much to be wished, says *Dr. Gibson*, “for the sake of the poor vicars, that diligent search were made after them in the ecclesiastical offices, and other repositories of records, in order to bring to light as many as can possibly be found; especially since it has been long adjudged, that if a vicar hath used, time out of mind, or for a long time, to take particular tithes or profits, he shall not lose them, because the original endowment is produced, and they are not there; but, inasmuch as every bishop had an indisputable right to augment vicarages as there was occasion, and thus, whether such right was reserved in the endowment or not, the law will presume that this addition was made by way of augmentation.”¹⁷¹

Vicars usually come into their livings unacquainted with the particulars of their legal incomes; most of which are small and may be quite insufficient, whence they are sometimes tempted to demand more than their dues: but oftener, *those who should pay them take advantage of the ignorance or doubtfulness of their minister concerning his rights, and refuse to acknowledge them.* If he submits to take what they are willing to allow him, he lives in *straits and contempt*; if he contests the matter, his parishioners become *prejudiced* against him for some time, if not for ever; and there is great danger that for want of being able to come at the proper evidences in the cause, it may be decided the wrong way. The principal of these evidences are *old endowments*: for a vicar may demand what his vicarage was endowed with, and he cannot claim more, unless immemorial usage gives ground for a just presumption, that there was a further endowment though not now extant. Therefore discoveries of endowments will tend, not only to the right determination of law suits, but to the prevention of them, by showing both parties to what they are entitled;

(170) It was so adjudged in *Pringle and Child*, T. 2 Jac. (k)

(171) *Gibs.* 720.

and thus will be of common benefit to the clergy, to impropiators, and to the laity.

The most likely place to find them in, are the registries of the bishop or dean of the diocese, or dean and chapter of the diocese. But partly by means of natural changes and confusions which have happened, partly through the unfaithfulness or negligence of officers, and partly through other accidents, many books belonging to these registries are lost from them, and not a few of them; and likewise the chartularies and ledger books of dissolved religious houses, in which they recorded amongst other things, the endowments of their vicarages, are now in various libraries and repositories, public and private.

A list of these endowments, with references to the manuscripts in which they are contained, would be a very useful directory to multitudes of persons, who else would never know where to seek for them; and even in cases where no endowments are to be found, preventing a fruitless search, will be doing some good. Many of these endowments are to be found in the registers of *Canterbury*, in the *Lambeth*, *Cotton.*, *Harleian*, and other libraries, or in printed books.

The loss of the original endowment is supplied by prescription; that is, if the vicar has enjoyed this or that particular tithe by constant usage, the law will presume that he was legally endowed with it; by the same reason it presumes that tithes might be added, by way of augmentation, which were not in the original endowments.¹⁷²

Curates of Tottenham.

The word *curate* is understood to signify a *clerk* not instituted to the cure of souls, but exercising the spiritual office in a parish under the rector or vicar—of such curates there are two kinds: first, temporary, who are employed under the spiritual rector or vicar, either as assistant to him in the same church, or else in a

chapel of ease in the same parish belonging to the mother church. The bishop appoints to every curate such salary as is specified in the statute;¹⁷³ and all contracts between incumbents and their curates, in fraud or derogation of the statute, and all contracts whereby any curate shall in any manner undertake or bind himself to accept or be content with any salary less than that stated in his license, shall be void at law. He should reside in the parish where he is to serve, especially in livings that are able to support a resident curate; and where that cannot be done, that they do at least reside so near that they may conveniently perform all their duties both in the church and parish; and such curates cannot be removed *without reasonable cause*.¹⁷⁴

The following curates have officiated in this parish from the year 1706:

Edward Butterfield was curate in 1706.

Charles Billington, in 1731.

James Davies, A.M. curate for many years: died in 1748.

John Sampson, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was curate from 1811 to 1821. He resigned the cure on being presented to the rectory of Halsted, Kent.

George Hodgson Thompson, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, succeeded. John Eschelaz, M.A., of Oxford, was also appointed assistant curate. Mr. Thompson resigned the curacy on being appointed by the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the vicar, to be the minister at Trinity Chapel, Tottenham Green.

Lawrence Gwynne, M.A., succeeded to the curacy on the resignation of Mr. Thompson.

James Lloyd Wallace, M.A., assistant curate in 1828.

Henry William Gleed Armstrong, M.A., was appointed curate, in 1831, on the resignation of Mr. Gwynne.

Edward Vaux, M.A., was appointed curate in 1833, on the resignation of Mr. Armstrong.

Henry Peter Dunster, B.A., assistant curate.

John Saumarez Winter, M.A., was appointed to the curacy in the present year (1840.)

Lecturers of Tottenham.

In London, cities, and other places, lecturers are appointed as *assistants to the incumbents* of churches. They are generally chosen by *the vestry or chief inhabitants*, and are usually the *afternoon preachers*. In case where there is no fixed lecturer or ancient salary,¹⁷⁵ but the lectureship is to be supported only by *voluntary* contributions, and there is no custom concerning such election, the ordinary is the proper judge whether or no any lecturer in such place ought to be admitted;¹⁷⁶ and it appears by one of the canons, that no person shall be suffered to be lecturer or reader in divinity in any parish church, chapel, or other place within this realm, except he be *licensed* either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese, &c.¹⁷⁷

At a vestry held in September, 1696,¹⁷⁸ Mr. Pratt, the vicar, having *at the request of the parishioners* consented that they should choose whom they pleased for a *lecturer*, and Mr. Wilson, late the lecturer of St. Ethelburgh, being proposed, he was unanimously chosen.

At a vestry held 29th March, 1702,¹⁷⁹ it was ordered by the parishioners that, Dr. Pratt, the vicar, having at the request of the parishioners consented that they might choose whom they pleased to be lecturer of the parish, Mr. Gregory being proposed, he was unanimously chosen. It appears that the vicar consented to the wishes of the inhabitants as regarded the appointment of a lecturer, by which he reserved his right to the appointment; and this right has been ever since generally, if not always, adhered to by the succeeding vicars.

At a vestry held 30th of July, 1706,¹⁸⁰ the Rev. William Gregory having given notice of his intention to resign the lecture-

(175) Formerly the salary to the lecturer of this parish was £10., and afterwards £20. per annum.

(176) The case of St. Anns, Westminster, T. T. 16 Geo. 2, Str. 1192, 1 Wilson 11 (h) 2 Earl Rep. 462.

(177) Canon. 36, 13 & 14 Car. 2, s. 4.

(178) Vestry Minute Book A. No. 1, p. 52; the pages between 48 and 52 are wanting.

(179) Ibid. p. 122.

(180) Vestry Minute Book 1706, p. 140.

ship, at Michaelmas next, the parishioners resolved to appoint another to succeed him; and they unanimously chose and appointed the Rev. Edward Butterfield, the then curate, to be lecturer.

At a vestry held 8th of September, 1695,¹⁸¹ Mr. Pratt, the vicar, *at the request of the parishioners consented that they should choose whom they pleased for a lecturer*, and Mr. Thomas Forbes, late lecturer of St. Michael, Queenhithe, being proposed, he was unanimously chosen. In all the above cases the lecturer's stipend was paid by the parishioners.

In some dioceses the bishop enjoins two full services on Sundays—in that case, where there is a lecturer, the *lecture* is distinct from the afternoon service; and there is no doubt that the incumbent of the parish has the right of appointing the lecturer, but the question is—*who is to remunerate him?* Where there is no fixed stipend, it has been considered that, if the incumbent appoints, he should pay the stipend; but if the parishioners appoint, whether it be by the consent of the incumbent, or not, they should pay a remunerating sum for services performed.

There is no evening lecture at the parish church; the sermon in the afternoon being considered the *lecture*: for a long series of years it has been the custom for the incumbent to appoint the curate to be the lecturer: there is no fixed stipend; the remuneration to the lecturer depends entirely upon the will and pleasure of the parishioners to give what they please. The collection for the lecturer has varied from £20. to £120.¹⁸² Some years ago, when the late Rev. Thomas Comyn was vicar, the stipend was £20. per annum; the Rev. Thomas Hardy, afterwards D.D., and rector of Louthborough, was at that time the curate and lecturer.

(181) Vestry Minute Book A. No. 1. p. 70.

(182) This was the largest sum ever collected in this parish for the lecturer—the Rev. John Sampson, B.D. the vicar, was lecturer at this time.

Parish Clerks.

In every parish the minister has a parish clerk under him, who is one of the lowest officers of the church. These officers were formerly clerks in orders; and their business was, according to their original institution, to assist the minister in officiating at the altar, and in the celebration of other divine affairs: but, since the reformation, when the duties of the minister became less multifarious, their business consists chiefly in responses to the minister, singing psalms, &c., and the office is now generally executed by a layman, except in a few parishes where the parish clerk is still a clergyman in holy orders. These officers are nominated by the incumbent,¹⁸³ unless there is a custom that they should be chosen by the parishioners, churchwardens, or vestry. When appointed by the minister, the nomination must be signified to the parishioners, on the Sunday next following, either before or after the conclusion of divine service. They must be twenty years of age at least, able to read and write, and have a competent knowledge of psalmody, in order that they may lead the parishioners in that part of their devotion. They are generally licensed to their office by the ordinary; and as they are held, by the common law, as persons having freeholds in their office, they generally hold them for life. They are entitled to a salary, and have certain fees with the parson, on christenings, marriages, burials, &c.

The following is a list of the clerks who have officiated in this parish, from the year 1600:

Anthony Dale, *schoolmaster* and parish clerk.

William Wimpew, clerk of the parish, buried January 11, 1687.

Thomas Brown, 1697; when the vestry room was built at the charge of Henry Lord Colerane.

John Brown, chosen by John Husbands, vicar, Sunday, October 4, 1719.

George Thompson, clerk and *master of the Grammar School*, buried November 21, 1739.

(183) Canon 91.

Thomas Huggon, *master of the Free Grammar School* at Tottenham, nominated parish clerk by Mr. Dowd-
ing, vicar, May 19, 1760.

Richard Morgan, nominated by the Rev. Thomas Comyn,
the then vicar, 1790. He died October, 1828.

Henry Wilson, nominated by the Rev. Thomas New-
come, the present vicar, 1828; relinquished the office
December 14, 1837.

George Filsell, the present parish clerk, nominated by
the Rev. Thomas Newcome, 1838.

*Of the Small Tithes.*¹⁸⁴

In the year 1813, there were 3659 acres in the parish subject to small or vicarial tithe, which were then estimated at *two shillings per acre*, and produced £365. 18s. 6d.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Plough Inn, on the 22nd of June, 1823, it was resolved that the vicarial tithe should be assessed and collected as follows :

	PER ACRE.		
For Pasture land, fed or mown	0	2	0
Potatoes	0	12	0
Market gardens and nursery grounds	0	12	0
Cabbages	0	12	0
Turnips	0	8	0
Small Seeds	0	5	0

There were then 3221 acres of land subject
as above, viz. 650 acres of fed land, and
with 2571 acres, making together all the

upland or enclosed pasture, at 2s. per acre	302	2	0
125 acres of potatoes at 12s. per acre	75	0	0
21 acres of turnips at 8s. per acre	8	8	0
6 acres of cabbages at 12s. per acre	3	12	0
48 acres of Garden and Nursery Grounds, at 12s. per acre	28	16	0
	<hr/>		
	417	18	0

(184) See page 93 ante.

In the year 1824-5, the vicarial tithe amounted to £360. *exclusive of Easter offerings, and other dues and fees.*

The Rev. Thomas Roberts, the late vicar, entered into an agreement with Mr. Nathaniel Mathew and others on the behalf of themselves and the inhabitants, to receive £300. per annum *clear* of all deductions, as a compensation for *small tithes; exclusive of Easter offerings.*

In August, 1837, a meeting of the land owners and others was convened for the purpose of entering into an agreement for the general commutation of the tithes within the parish, pursuant to the provisions of the several statutes "*For the commutation of Tithes in England and Wales,*" which meeting was numerously attended by parties who were interested in the matter; and after considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to confer with the vicar, and to arrange, if possible, the amount of the rent-charge to be paid in lieu of the vicarial tithe. Several meetings took place between the committee and the agents of the vicar, but without coming to any decisive arrangement.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Whybro, one of the agents for the vicar, and collector of the vicarial tithe, that the sums received for tithe compositions for seven years, was as follow:—185

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1829	997	12	9
1830	980	0	3
1831	918	6	9
1832	962	3	3
1833	927	13	9
1834	886	16	9
1835	779	16	0
	6452	9	6

(185) See a pamphlet published by Mr. Joseph Fletcher in January, 1838, addressed "*To the Land Owners and Lessees of Land, and other Inhabitants, subject to Tithe, in the Parish of Tottenham.*" This pamphlet contains a correspondence between Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Dean, Mr. Whybro, the Rev. Thomas Newcome, and others, respecting the Commutation of Tithes.

The average receipts for the seven years was £921. 15s. 9d.; and it also appeared that the vicar had, within the seven years, to Christmas, 1835, received				6547	8	9
From which deduct the costs of a <i>law suit</i> ¹⁸⁶ between the vicar and Messrs. Curtoys and Mathew, respecting the tithe payable for grinding corn for hire at their mill ¹⁸⁷				82	0	0
				<hr/>		
				6465	8	9
				<hr/>		
For premises unoccupied, which will be chargeable with rent charge upon the apportionment upon an average could not be less than per annum ..				20	0	0
For gardens, not charged but which will be charged under the apportionment not less than 200 in number at 3s. each				30	0	0
For tithe in kind, taken of Algar, Butt, Bailey, Chalkley, and Mr. T. Rhodes and others, could not be less, upon an average, than per annum				20	0	0
For the workhouse field, now in gardens, remitted by the vicar, but which beforetime paid per annum				2	2	0
For the tithe of the Lammas land, 377 acres, upon which tithes will be charged: in apportioning of them the vicar is entitled to charge 2s. per acre for agistment, or				37	14	0

(186) These costs allude only to the extra costs: the costs of the suit were paid by the defendant.

(187) See page 123 post.

For green crops, cut and carted off by Mr. James Rhodes and others, for which composition was formerly paid but lately resisted, upon an average of years cannot be estimated at less than.....	50	0	0
For agistment of stock upon lands that has paid hay tithe to the rector, now in dispute upon an average	100	0	0

It was further stated by Mr. Dean that if the meeting did not agree to a commutation, *the vicar would make the several additional charges* as follow:—

On premises not occupied, which were averaged to produce per annum	20	0	0
On 200 gardens not heretofore assessed, an average annual total of	30	0	0
For tithe in kind, not included in the statement of income, per annum	20	0	0
For the workhouse gardens, heretofore exempted	2	2	0
For lammas Land, 2s. per acre annually	37	14	0
For green crops, carted off	50	0	0
And for agistment tithe, now in dispute, per annum.....	100	0	0

It was proposed by Mr. Dean that the vicar should merge all claims, provided he was secured the payment of *an annual income of £975*.

Mr. Whybro then proceeded to explain the several items in the foregoing account, as to the actual annual receipt of the compositions in lieu of tithe, and the ground of the claims to be made hereafter ; but this was not satisfaction done, and the result of the meeting was, that a committee should be appointed to confer with the vicar, in order to arrange the amount of the rent-charge to be paid in lieu of the vicarial tithe ; the meeting then adjourned.

Several meetings have been held since, but without coming to any decisive arrangement, and the matter still remains unsettled.

It appears that the estimated value of the vicarial tithe is between £800. and £900. per annum. The vicar is assessed to the poor for the vicarial tithes at £650.¹⁸⁹

From the year 1829 to the year 1835, an aggregate account was given to the committee as is already stated. At a meeting of the committee held on the 5th October, 1837, the vicar was requested, *through his agents*, to furnish the account in detail, distinguishing the monies received *from each person during each year*; but this request was not complied with. It is probable, therefore, that the collections of the compositions for the vicarial tithe since the year 1829 was much less than in the preceding years.

In consequence of this refusal, the purpose for which the committee was appointed, failed; and the matter now can only be settled by the interference of the commissioners under the compulsory clause under the statute *for the General Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales*.¹⁹⁰

As to the Tithe of Grass, Clover, and Vetches, cut green; and Peas and Beans, grown as Vegetables, &c.

According to the endowment¹⁹¹ of the vicarage of Tottenham, the vicar is endowed with *all small tithes*.

Some of the farmers are in the habit of cutting *grass, clover, and vetches* in a green state, from day to day, in small quantities, and giving it to their cattle, or selling it to other persons, to be consumed in their cow-houses and stables. The lay impropiator claims tithe of the above articles, and also the tithe of *peas and beans* grown as vegetables in market gardens. There is no custom as to the payment one way or the other; the question, therefore, is—*whether the above mentioned articles are subject to great or small tithes?*

(189) See note 185, page 115, ante.

(190) See 6 & 7 Will. IV.; and note 185, page 115, ante.

(191) See page 106, ante.

It appears from a reported case,¹⁹² that the tithe of *artificial grasses cut green* is in the nature of *agistment tithe*; and, if so, it is presumed that they would be *small tithe*. But without usage, the vicar cannot claim tithe of *peas and beans grown as vegetables* in market gardens, nor tithe of *vetches cut after the pulse is formed*.¹⁹³ And as to the tithe of grass and clover cut and used green *before the pulse is formed*, there may be some doubt; yet the case above referred to¹⁹⁴ appears to favour the notion of their being *small tithe*. In another case,¹⁹⁵ it seems they were considered *great tithe*, of the nature of *tithe of hay or grass*.

This point was before the House of Lords on appeal;¹⁹⁶ and there was also an appeal to the same House, in another case,¹⁹⁷ but which was not heard, owing to the death of the defendant.

There have been several suits before the Court of Chancery on this point; and in a case¹⁹⁸ before the Master of the Rolls, which was dismissed by the Vice Chancellor, his honour considered the tithe of clover, vetches, &c. cut green, as *not in the nature of tithe of hay*, but rather *of the nature of small tithes*. But this cannot be considered as decided, as he rested on the judgment and decree of the Court of Exchequer in the case of *Lewis and Young*, and upon the circumstance that the appeal against that decree had not been prosecuted with effect.

It therefore still remains doubtful whether the vicar of Tottenham can substantiate a claim to the tithe of *grass, clover, and vetches, cut green and used before the pulse is formed*.

The Taxation of the Vicarage of Walthamstowe and Tottenham.

To all the sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom these presents may come: William, by the grace of God, Bishop of

(192) *Lewis v. Young*, 13 Price, 394.

(193) *Sinns v. Bennett*, 3 Gwillen. 874. *Dawes v. Burn*, *Barnwell and Cres.* 751.

(194) *Lewis v. Young*.

(195) *Langdon v. Hack*.

(196) May 24th, 1827.

(197) *Lewis and Young*.

(198) *Lewis v. Bridgman and Mallett*.

London, wishing eternal health in the Lord ; and that those deeds which were executed by Gilbert, of pious memory, formerly Bishop of London, our predecessor, in favour of the church and canons of the Holy Trinity in London, may be more thoroughly and effectually confirmed, We (following the example of our predecessors) by episcopal authority, grant to the aforesaid churches and canons, as a pious gift, for their own use, the churches of *Tottenham* and *Walthamstowe*, which our predecessor aforesaid conceded and confirmed to us ;—and also the church of *St. Bothe*, without *Algate*, by episcopal authority, confirm to their use as a gift of piety. And we will and ordain that they receive and have from the said churches of *Tottenham* and *Walthamstowe*, all the tenths of sheaves, as well as of standing corn, and of grass, and also, lands, possessions, fines and services, whatsoever belonging to the same, (save and except the perpetual small tithes belonging to the vicarage) confirmed by us and our heirs in the following manner: The vicar of *Tottenham*, in the name of his vicarage, shall receive and have *all small tithes, tenths, oblations, and obventions of the altar*. And moreover, he shall receive yearly (on account of the monks) twenty shillings, and two acres of land, out of which shall be paid, as a tribute to the church of the Holy Trinity, one pound of wax annually. The vicar of *Walthamstowe*, in the name of his vicarage, shall receive and have all the small tithes, tenths, oblations, and obventions of the altar, &c., and as a tribute he shall pay two pounds of wax to the church of the Holy Trinity, annually ; moreover, each vicar shall sustain all the incumbent, customary, and due burthens of the church ; moreover, we grant to the church of *St. Bothe*, and the canons thereto belonging, for their own use, save and except a fair allowance in support of the chapel of the same for the time being.

That this deed may be ratified and confirmed, the following witnesses have affixed their hands and seals: *Rannulph De Besoz Arm: William De Purle Arm: and others.*

When Mr. Husbands was vicar there was a long dispute between him and his parishioners about the payment of the vicarial tithes; and so much rancour and animosity continued between them that at length he filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer against Mr. Harwood. After much opposition on the part of the parishioners, and several hearings before the court, the vicar finally obtained a decree in his favour, which settled the right of the vicar to the *small or vicarial tithes*.

The following are some of the particulars of a suit between him and Ralph Harwood, who at that period occupied the mansion house and grounds then called Mount Pleasant (now *Downhills*.)

IN THE EXCHEQUER, 274.

Termii Hillar: anno nono, R. Rs. Georgii Lune 28^{vi} die Januarij, 1722.

John Husbands, in Hilary Term in the 7th year of George the First, (1720) exhibited his bill against Ralph Harwood.

Stating that in 1714, he was instituted and inducted in the vicarage of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and was entitled to "*all tithes and profits* as his predecessors enjoyed; that by *endowment* or *prescription* he and his predecessors ought to enjoy the tithes of *agistment* of cattle fed within the said vicarage and its titheable places, as well on the *after-pasture* as otherwise, and to the privy tithes of *calves, lambs, colts, wool, pigs, milk, tame fowls, garden peas and beans, herbs, roots, and all manner of fruit and garden stuff*; and all small tithes or some composition or other satisfaction in lieu thereof; and likewise Easter offerings from the several parishioners, their *wives*, and *families*."

After hearing what was insisted on both sides, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed, "that the defendant do go to an account with the plaintiff before the Deputy Remembrancer of this Court for all vicarial tithes and Easter offerings arising and payable within the parish of Tottenham High Cross, and if *any difficulty* shall arise in taking the said account, the said Deputy Remembrancer is to report the same specially to the court," &c.

*Ad huc Termio Sic anno decimo R. Rs. Georgii Martis 7^{me},
die Julij. 1724.*

Reciting the above order, and that the Deputy Remembrancer made his report, dated 18th June, 1724, and thereby certified that there was due from the defendant—as executor of his father, the said Ralph Harwood, deceased—for vicarial tithes and Easter offerings arising and payable within the the parish of Tottenham, viz.—for the tithe of milk of twenty-five milch cows, £7. 10s. 0d., for the tithe of twenty calves, at five shillings each; for the tithe of fruit and garden stuff of defendant's garden at Mount Pleasant (being 4 acres) and his orchard at Stamford Hill (being one acre), two shillings for the tithe of goslings, and eggs, one shilling; for the agistment of thirty dry cows fed and depastured upon the *unmowed lands* and grounds, at the rate of three shillings a cow, £4. 10s.; for Easter offerings for that year, one shilling and sixpence, amounting to the sum of £12. 14s. 6d.; and also, that there was due for tithes for the year 1720, the sum of £12. 14s. 6d.; which sums, being added together, made the sum of £25. 9s. 0d. And the cause, being continued in the paper of causes, came on to be heard at Serjeants' Inn Hall; when upon reading the said decree of 28th January, 1722, and the Deputy Remembrancer's report of the 18th June last, and the defendant's exceptions taken to the said report, and upon hearing of counsel on both sides, it is this day ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the defendant's exceptions taken to the said report, be and are hereby overruled, and that the defendant, Ralph Harwood, do forthwith satisfy and pay to the plaintiff, or his assignee, the said sum of £25. 9s. 0d. together with costs.

Soon after the present vicar was instituted and inducted into the vicarage, several disputes also arose between him and the parishioners relative to the small tithes; in consequence of which he

instituted several suits in the Court of Exchequer, but most of them were settled; and he also instituted a suit in the Court of Chancery against Mr. Nathaniel Mathew, the proprietor of the corn mill, which was heard before the Vice-Chancellor on Friday, the 4th day of May, in the second year of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, (1832.)

Upon the hearing of this cause, it was decreed that the plaintiff was entitled to the tithe of the profits of the water corn mill, in the pleadings mentioned, so far as it had been employed *in grinding corn and grain for hire*; and it was ordered and decreed that it be referred to the master of this court in rotation¹⁹⁸ to take an account of such tithe; and to that end, it was ordered that he should take account of the quantity of corn and grain ground for hire in the said mill from the 27th day of November, 1824, to the time the defendant ceased to be the occupier thereof; and also an account of the sum of money, or other remuneration or toll received by the said defendant, in respect of the corn and grain so ground for hire. And it was ordered that the said master do set a yearly value in the nature of a rent upon the said water corn mill in respect to its use in grinding for hire, and allow the defendant such rent. And it was ordered that the master should make an allowance to the defendant in respect of servants' wages, repairs, and other incidental expenses, having regard to the relative proportion of the grinding of corn and grain therein for hire, and the other purposes to which the said mill had been applied during the before mentioned period. And it was ordered that the said master should charge the defendant with one-tenth part of the amount received by him for such grinding for hire as aforesaid, after deducting from such amount such sum of money as should be by him allowed to the defendant in respect of the rent and the other matters aforesaid. And for the better taking the said account, the parties were to produce before the said mas-

(198) 28 July, 1832, Mr. Cross was the master in rotation to whom this cause was referred—G. R. Roussell, Sitting Master.

ter upon oath—all deeds, books, papers, and writings, in their custody or power, relating thereto, and were to be examined upon interrogatories, as the said master should direct. And it was ordered that the master tax the plaintiff his costs of this suit to that time. And it was ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff what he should be taxed for such costs. And this court reserved the consideration of all further directions, and of the subsequent costs, until after the said master should have made his report. And any of the parties were at liberty to apply to the court as there might be occasion.

F. B. B. Ent^d. J. D.

[*The parties did not apply to the court for further directions, Mr. Mathew having agreed to pay all the costs of suit, and the annual sum of £10. as a compensation for, and in lieu of tithe for grinding corn for hire.*]

*The Free Gift of the Vicarages of Tottenham and Walthamstowe.*¹⁹⁹

To all the sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom these presents may come, William, by the grace of God, Bishop of London, wishing eternal health in the Lord, and that those deeds which were executed by Gilbert of pious memory, formerly Bishop of London, our predecessor, in favour of the church and canons of the Holy Trinity in London, may be more thoroughly and effectually confirmed, we (following the example of our predecessors) by episcopal authority grant to the aforesaid church and canons, as a pious gift, for their own use, the churches of *Tottenham* and *Walthamstow*, which our predecessors conceded and confirmed to us, and also the church of *St. Bothe*,²⁰⁰ without *Aldgate*. And

(199) Extracted from the Registry of the Consistory Court of London.

(200) Botolph.

we will and ordain that they receive and have from the said churches of *Tottenham* and *Walthamstow*, all the tenths of sheaves of corn as well as of standing corn, and of grass, and also lands, possessions, fines, and services whatsoever belonging to the same ; save and except the perpetual small tithes belonging to the vicarage confirmed by us and our successors, in the manner following ; viz. The vicar of *Tottenham*, in the name of his vicarage, shall receive and have the small tithes, tenths, oblations and obventions of the altar, &c. ;—and moreover (on account of the monks) he shall receive yearly twenty shillings and two acres of land, out of which shall be paid, as a tribute to the church of the Holy Trinity, one pound of wax annually. [The vicar of *Walthamstowe* aforesaid in the name of his vicarage, shall receive and have all the small tithes, tenths, oblations, and obventions of the altar ; and as a tribute, he shall pay two pounds of wax to the church of the Holy Trinity, annually ; moreover, each vicar shall sustain all the incumbent, customary, and due burthens of the church ; moreover, the said canons shall receive (as an allowance of Richard, of pious memory, formerly bishop of London) from the church of *Nutley*, one mark, and even to our time the said mark has been allowed and confirmed to them ; and, for their better support, they shall receive another mark beyond that they formerly received. Thus, in the same manner, the Lord may receive from them a mark.]

That this deed may be confirmed and perpetually established, the present witnesses affix their hands and seals, &c.

THE COMMUNION PLATE.

Previous to the year 1727, and until the 7th of August, 1818, the communion plate consisted of two silver gilt dishes, two silver gilt flagons, a silver gilt chalice, and silver gilt paten, which were given to the parish church of *Tottenham* by the several persons whose names hereunder appear as the donors.

On one silver dish :

“ Ex dono Janæ dominæ de Barkham de
Tottenham High Cross viduæ.”

Arms.—Barry of 7, a chevron impaling a bordure, engrailed on a pale 3 crosses quartering a chevron charged with 3 helmets.

On another dish:

“ Mr. George Wanley’s fine for upper churchwarden, and all other offices in the parish of Tottenham High Cross, 1727.”

In the centre his cypher.

On a flagon, silver gilt:

The gift of
Sarah, late Duchess Dowager of Somerset,
to the parish church
of Tottenham High Cross,
in the county of Middlesex, A.D. 1694.

This said flagon,
weighing 61 oz. 1 dwt.
was, by order of the vestry,
in 1756,
exchanged for this:
Weight at bottom, 46 oz. 10 dr.

Another flagon had the same inscription, except the weight, which was 45 oz. 16 dwt. and which was exchanged for an old one which weighed 63 oz. 1 dwt.

The chalice, silver gilt, had the same inscription ; the weight was 22 oz. 8 dwt.

The paten had this inscription :

“ The gift of Sarah late Duchess of Somerset deceased, to the parish church of Tottenham High Cross in the county of Middlesex, anno dni. 1694.”

On the night of the 7th August, 1818, the church was broken into, and all the above mentioned communion plate stolen from the iron chest, the lid of which was broken in pieces. The plate had been for many years kept at Bruce Castle, and afterwards at the house of Mr. Holbrook, adjoining the church yard ; but for

the last ten years previously to the robbery, it had been deposited in the chest in the vestry room.

There was also in the chest a wainscot box, which contained six silver plated plates, with silver edges, which were given to the parish by the late William Row, Esq., of Page Green, to be used when contributions were to be collected at the doors of the church after charity sermons; these, though comparatively of little value to the burglars, were also taken away.

— The loss of the communion plate was soon made up by the following gentlemen :

Robert Harry Sparks, Esq., gave one chalice.

Lewis Andrew De la Chaumette, Esq., one silver chalice, gilt inside, and engraved.

James Budgen, Esq., gave one silver plate.

Cajeton Dias Santos, Esq., gave one silver plate.

James Hanks, Esq., gave one silver paten.

Mr. Mountford replaced the four silver plated plates, and gave two in addition, for the purpose of collecting the charitable donations : These now constitute the present communion plate.

OF RINGING THE CHURCH BELLS.

THE subject of bells has been already mentioned,²⁰¹ but as there have been some doubts as to the right of the minister and churchwardens individually to order or refuse the ringing of the church bells ; and the subject having recently engaged some attention in the counties of Devon and Somerset, the following opinions of Dr. Lushington upon cases laid before him are referred to for the information of those whom it may concern :²⁰²

(201) See page 32, ante.

(202) Although the parishioners are bound to provide bells with ropes at their own expense, yet the churchwardens are not to suffer them to be rung superstitiously upon holidays or other times abrogated by the Common Prayer without good cause, to be allowed by the minister and by themselves. Bells and salaries to the ringers, for which no provision is made by any special law, must be referred to the general power of the churchwardens, with the consent of the *major part of the parishioners*, and under the sanction and direction of the ordinary.

CASE I.²⁰²—"I am of opinion that all the church bells are subject to the same regulations. The bells ought not to be rung without the *joint consent* of the minister and the churchwardens. The minister *alone*, has not authority to order them to be rung; neither have the churchwardens, alone. If the minister refuse his consent, they ought not to be rung; but I am of opinion that the minister and *one* churchwarden would, in ordinary cases, be considered sufficient authority for ringing. In strictness, the previous consent of the minister and both churchwardens is necessary.

The minister cannot lawfully direct the ringing of bells until the consent of the churchwardens has been obtained; nor the churchwardens, until the minister's permission has been granted.

(Signed) "STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"Doctors Commons."

CASE II.²⁰³—"That the consent of the minister, whether incumbent or *curate*, is necessary to authorize the ringing of the bells in the church, and that the consent of either, or both the churchwardens, without the minister's consent is not sufficient; the consent of the minister to the ringing of the bells must always be had. If the two churchwardens differ, the consent of the minister and *one* of the churchwardens would be sufficient; but the consent of the minister against both the churchwardens would not justify the ringing, nor would the consent of both the churchwardens against the minister authorize it.

"The minister has authority to limit the time of ringing, and the ringers are bound to obey him; and no person has a right, without the consent of the minister (*whether incumbent or curate*,) to place flags or garlands, or any thing else, either in or upon the church, or in the church yard.

(Signed) "STEPHEN LUSHINGTON."

(202) The parish of Dawlish, Devon.

(203) The parish of Charlton, Mackrell, Somersetshire.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

[ON TOTTENHAM GREEN.]

THIS chapel was built under the provisions of the several acts of parliament "*For promoting the building, repairing, or otherwise providing Churches or Chapels ; Houses for the residences of the Ministers ; and Church-yards in England and Ireland,*" and to be used as a chapel of ease to the mother church : as regards the architectural appearance, it may be considered to rank among the best structures in the pointed-arch style.

Trinity Chapel ²⁰⁴ is situated on the west side of the high road on the north side of Tottenham Green, a short distance from the High Cross, and at no great distance from the Seven Sisters.

(204) In all probability this chapel in the course a few years will be erected into a district church ; but the parish is not at this time sufficiently populous to warrant such a division.

The commissioners for building, repairing, &c. churches may, under the provisions of 58 Geo. III, c. 45, s. 16, divide any parish into two or more distinct parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes, with the consent of the bishop and patron ; but no such division can take effect till after the death or resignation or other avoidance of the present incumbent : and where any parish or extra parochial place is so divided, the commissioners may, with such consents, apportion the respective proportions of glebe land, tithes, moduses, or other endowments or emoluments which should be assigned to each division, without regard to the proportions to be assigned to local situations—59 Geo. III, c. 134, s. 8.

The commissioners may, with the consent of the bishop, in the division of any parish, and of the relative proportion of the glebe, apportion the permanent charges affecting the same or the existing incumbent, to be thereafter borne by each division, or by the spiritual person serving the same—58 Geo. III, c. 45, s. 16—59 Geo. III, c. 134, s. 8-9.

Such appointments of glebes and ecclesiastical profits, and all permanent and other charges made under either of the acts of the 58 Geo. III, c. 45, or the 59 Geo. III, c. 134, and also the description of boundaries assigned to chapels under the 59 Geo. III, c. 134, in which no marriages are allowed, and all tables of fees under the last mentioned act, shall be registered in the registry of the diocese, and not enrolled in chantery—Ibid. s. 18.

Tithes, or other ecclesiastical dues soever, belonging to the incumbent of the parish, shall after its division belong to, and be recoverable by, the incumbents of the other churches of such divisions—38 Geo. III, c. 45, s. 17.

During the incumbency of the existing incumbent, every new church intended as a division of a parish, and to become eventually a distinct parish, shall remain a chapel of ease, and shall be served by a curate nominated by the incumbent, licensed by the bishop, and paid as directed by sec. 2, 58 Geo. III, c. 45, (s. 18.)

The Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, many years curate of Tottenham, was nominated minister of this chapel, by the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the vicar of Tottenham church, and licensed by the bishop²⁰⁵ in 1830.

The chapel, which is built with brick, was erected under the direction of Mr. Savage,²⁰⁶ the architect, who has displayed good taste in keeping, with some exceptions, to one style in his building. There is a nave, or body, with side aisles, which at their extremity fall short of the central part of the building, making a small chancel at one extremity, and a space for vestibules at that which is opposite.

The building being in accordance with the usual ecclesiastical arrangement, the principal front is furthest from the road. This portion of the building may be described as consisting of a centre guarded at the angles by octagonal buttresses, and two side aisles, which recede behind the line of the principal elevation. The central portion contains the entrance, a simple pointed arch of good proportions, above which is a lancet window of three lights; the elevation is finished by a gable, having in the tympanum a circle filled with wheel tracery, consisting of eight radiating mullions, ending in the arches. On each side is a quatrefoil, and on the apex of the gable a simple elegant cross. The angular buttresses are carried up to the spring of the gable in several stories, with loop-hole lights at intervals; the portion which is clear of the building is pierced with eight lancet lights, and finished with a spire ribbed at the angles. The side aisles have each a lancet window of two lights, and are finished with an inclining parapet. At the exterior angle on each side, a pinnacle is introduced at

New parishes, and ecclesiastical districts of parishes, and extra parochial places, shall be marked out by described bounds, which shall be enrolled in chancery and registered in the registry of the diocese—58 Geo. III, c. 45, s. 22.

The acts which relate to the building, &c. additional churches or chapels in populous parishes are—43 Geo. III, c. 108—57 Geo. III, c. 115—52 Geo. III, c. 161—58 Geo. III, c. 40—59 Geo. III, c. 134—3 Geo. IV. c. 72 & 103—7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 72—and 2 W. IV, c. 61.

(205) Under s. 2, 58 Geo. III, c. 45.

(206) There is a print of this chapel, drawn by Mr. Savage, and engraved by Schnebelle; the view is taken from the west entrance.

variance with the general style of the building, and of a period when lancet architecture had entirely disappeared. The pinnacle is square and crocketed at the angles ; the shaft finished with an embattled cornice ; in its form, therefore, it differs from the other spires, which are octagonal, and being a copy of the pinnacles of *Wykehams* works at *Winchester*, belongs to the reign of Richard II, the present church being in imitation of the architecture of the time of Henry III. The flanks are divided by pilasters-formed buttresses into seven divisions : the two nearest the ends of the aisles have arched door-ways and lancet lights above, and the others have lancet windows of two lights, in the style of the west end. The buttresses end under the parapet, below which is a block cornice, composed of portions of a continuous series of hollows and rounds. The clerestory has five lancet windows of three lights each, and is also finished with a parapet. The east end agrees with the western, already described, except in regard to the entrance, which is not used here, and in having a clock in lieu of the wheel tracery of the opposite side. The piers which divide the several lancet windows, are worked in brick, and there is but little stone used in the building. The ornaments are simple and sparingly applied, and want, perhaps, the entire boldness of works of the 13th century ; but taken as a whole, the building, from the neatness and harmony of its portions, and the chasteness of the decorations which it possesses, has an exceedingly pleasing appearance. The roof is not sufficiently acute or lofty for the style of the church ; this has a bad effect, the more so as the gables rise to a greater height. The parapet is graduated at the eastern end to conceal the clock, and this takes off from the bad effect on that side, but the western gable in particular has, in consequence of the lowness of the roof, an awkward and incomplete appearance.

The enclosure in which the church stands is surrounded with a brick wall, finished with a coping.

The interior of the chapel is marked by the same simplicity which characterizes the outside. The nave and aisles are divided by five pointed arches, which spring from piers, to each of which are attached four small columns, two being carried up above

the windows, for the purpose of sustaining the trusses of the roof. The arch is not sufficiently acute, and the columns are too slender for the time, being, in fact, imitations of the architecture of a much later period; but the effect is not bad. The roof is sustained on oaken trusses, the space between the rafters and the beams filled in with upright divisions, with trefoil arched heads—another portion of *Tudor* architecture; it is also plastered between the timbers, which is a senseless modern invention, and would have been far better had it been entirely of wood. The trusses rest, as before observed, on the capitals of the interior columns of the principal piers, and the other timbers on a bold cornice, applied as a finish to the walls, the timbers passing through the upper moulding. The side aisles have similarly formed trusses, which consist of one-half of the principal truss; they rest on corbels on the side of the wall, and on the other on the columns. The roof is partly plastered, as in the centre. A gallery crosses the west end of the church, which is approached by two staircases, in a lobby formed at the west end.²⁰⁷ The altar screen, occupying the dado of the eastern window, is composed of eight trefoil arches, sustained on pillars; in the four central ones are the usual inscriptions. The pulpit and reading desk are alike in design, but differ in height; they are situated on either side of the centre aisle, and are octagonal and not remarkable for elegance of form.

The font is octagonal; it consists of a pedestal sustaining a basin, with a quatrefoil on each side the panelling, after the *Tudor* fashion. On the south side of the altar is a marble monument to the memory of Mary, wife of Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq., who died January 23, 1830. There is another tablet placed against the north wall to the memory of Eliza, the wife of Mr. Charles Shadbolt, Jun., of Stamford Hill, who died in the year 1838.

In addition to the principal entrance, the doors in the flanks of

(207) This gallery was built by voluntary subscription, aided by a grant from "His Majesty's Commissioners for Building and promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels."

the building communicate with small porches, except at the south-east angle, where there is a vestry room.

The chapel is calculated to contain eight hundred sittings, about three hundred and fifty of which are free.

The first stone was laid in May, 1828, and it was consecrated on the 26th of May, 1830, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The contract amounted to £4893. 11s. 6d.

In the year 1838 an organ was erected in the west gallery, the cost of which was about £350., including its erection and the alteration of the gallery. The chapel is warmed by the patent warming apparatus, the expense of which, with ventilation, &c., was £150. The inclosure of the ground cost about £100.

In the year 1831 the clock was fixed in the eastern front; it was made by Messrs. Moore & Co., at the cost of about £130.²⁰⁸

The rent of the sittings varies from 5s., 10s., 15s., to 21s.; the rental of which is about £330. The clerk has a salary of £20. a year, which is paid out of the pew rents.

The original subscriptions for the building amounted to £2,500.; of which, £2,000. was paid to His Majesty's Commissioners for building churches; the remainder being reserved for fitting up the chapel for divine service, and to meet extra charges. All the

(208) "*Sabinianus*, consecrated Bishop of Rome, *An. Christi* 605, commanded clocks and dials to be set up in churches to distinguish the hours of the day; but certainly they were not known in *England* in that age; for in the time of King *Alfred*, who began his reign in 871, and died in the year 900, the use neither of sun dials nor clocks were then known here; for 'tis reported that that King invented six tapers to stand by him for his daily use, of seventy-two pennyweight each in wax, every taper containing in length twelve inches, twelve pennyweight, and of equal proportion in breadth, marked by twelve inches, every three inches thereof to burn an hour, and the whole taper four; so that all the six tapers, lighted one after the other, gave a light for the whole four and twenty hours; by which contrivance he divided every day and night into six parts, and every part into twelve smaller divisions or particles, whereby he could distinguish and know the time of the day and night, But when the wind, through windows or doors of the chapel, or the chinks in his walls or the cloth of his tents, wasted these tapers, that they burnt at no certainty, he invented lanthorns of cowhorns cut into thin plates, which defended the tapers from the wind, that it could not waste them; then the time that every taper burnt was certain, by which he could easily distinguish the hours of every day and night. But *Anaximenes* of *Miletum*, a scholar of *Anaximander*, was the first that found out the reason of the shadow, and the Gnomon called a sun dial of *Lacedemonia*, which was the original of dials.—*Vita Alfredi* lib. 3, nu. 78. *Pliny* lib. 2, cap. 76. *Stow's Annals*, fol. 56.

other expenses of the clock, organ, warming apparatus, outward inclosure, &c., were paid by voluntary subscriptions. The commissioners built the dwarf wall at their own charge.

The expenses attending the building this chapel, fittings up, and other incidental charges, amounted in the whole to the sum of £5871. 19s. 1d. The Rev. Thomas Newcome, vicar of the parish, gave the communion plate and gas fittings. The Rev. George Hodgson Thompson gave the books. The late Edward William Windus, Esq., gave the cloth for the communion table. Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq. gave the carpets, &c. Mr. Thomas Ashwell gave the table for the vestry room.

The tuning and repairs of the organ, as well as the salary to the organist, are paid by voluntary subscription.

There are two full services at this chapel every Sunday, and the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson gives a *gratuitous lecture* in the evening, which is numerously attended.

Upwards of two hundred children regularly attend the chapel, viz.

The girls of the Green Coat School	40
A portion of the boys of the Free Grammar School and Boys' Sunday School, about	100
Trinity Chapel Sunday School, boys and girls, about	100
	<hr/>
	240

A day school has lately been established in Tottenham Hale for young children of both sexes, in connexion with the church, which might be very considerably extended if a suitable *room or building* could be procured.

The schools generally in connexion with the church throughout the parish consist of about four hundred children, and they might be greatly increased.

The site upon which this chapel stands was the *gratuitous* grant of the late Sir William Curtis, then the lord of the manor of Tottenham, who conveyed the same to the commissioners for building churches, &c. The churchwardens were paid £5. as a compensation to the parishioners for the loss of herbage.

Copy of the Deed of Conveyance, by the late Sir William Curtis, of the Site of Trinity Chapel, to the Commissioners for building new Churches.

I, Sir William Curtis, of Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, baronet, lord of the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruces, Daubines, and Mockings, in the county of Middlesex, under the authority, and for the purposes, of an act passed in the fifty-eighth year of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes," and of another act passed in the fifty-ninth year of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to amend and render more effectual an act passed in the last session of parliament, for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes," and of another act passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to amend and render more effectual two acts passed in the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth years of his late Majesty, for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes," do hereby—in consideration of the sum of five pounds paid to the churchwardens of the parish of Tottenham High Cross, in the said county of Middlesex, as a compensation for right of common on the piece of land hereby intended to be conveyed, to be by such churchwardens applied pursuant to the directions contained in the said recited acts—give, grant, convey, and release to his Majesty's commissioners for building new churches, all that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement an acre and one perch, now part of Tottenham Green, in the said county of Middlesex, and part of the waste of the said manors, or one of them, bounded on the east by the high turnpike road from London to Ware, on the south and west by Tottenham Green aforesaid, and on the north by a road leading from the said high turnpike road from London to Ware to West Green in the parish of Tottenham aforesaid: and which piece of ground contains on the east side thereof, next the said high turnpike road, one hundred and seventy-six feet of assize; on the south side thereof, next Tottenham Green aforesaid, three hundred and ninety-three feet of assize; on the west side thereof,

next Tottenham Green aforesaid, twenty-eight feet of assize ; on the north side thereof, towards the said road to West Green, three hundred and twenty feet of assize ; and at the north-east angle thereof, forming the segment of a circle, seventy feet of assize ; as the said piece of ground is more particularly described in the plan drawn in the margin (*of the original deed of grant*) : and all my right, title, and interest to and in the same, and every part thereof, to hold to the said commisioners for building new churches, and their successors, for the purposes of the said several acts, and to be devoted, when consecrated, to ecclesiastical purposes for ever, by virtue of and according to the true intent and meaning of the said several recited acts. In witness whereof, I, the said Sir William Curtis, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

WM: CURTIS.

L. S.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of—

THOMAS LAWRENCE,

Servant to Sir William Curtis.

RICHARD OWEN,

Servant to Sir William Curtis.

Articles to be enquired of at the visitation of the Bishop of London, and exhibited to the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Sidesmen of every parish within the diocese of London.

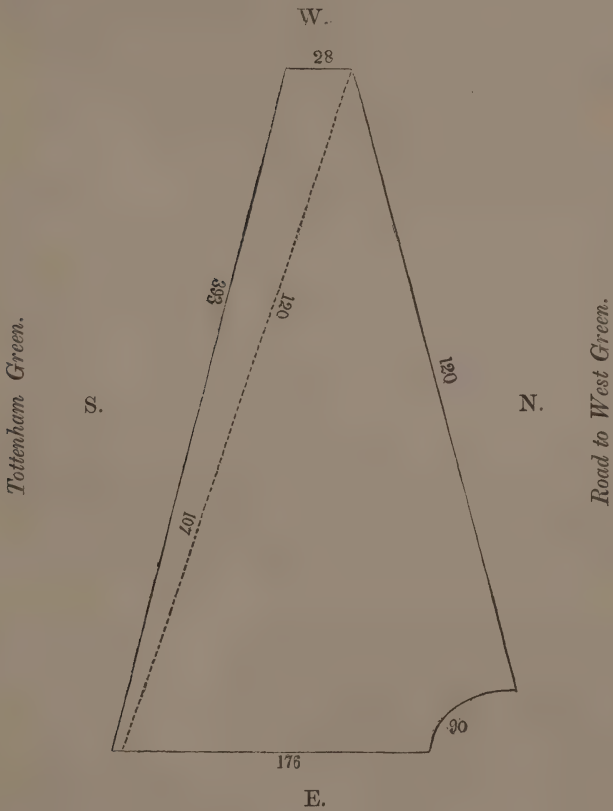
TITLE I.

[Concerning Churches, Chapels, and things appertaining thereto.]

I. Is your parish church or chapel, with the chancel, and the tower or steeple, in good repair ?

THE PLAN OF THE GROUND AT TOTTENHAM GREEN,

GIVEN BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM CURTIS,
TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.



The London Turnpike Road to Ware.

II. Have you a font for baptism? Have you a decent communion table and carpet, with a fair linen cloth to cover it at the time of administration of the holy sacrament? Have you a *paten*, *chalice*, and *flagon*, for the bread and wine, and a decent basin to receive the alms and oblations of the communicants? ²⁰⁹ And are these kept wholly for these sacred uses, and never employed to any other?

III. Have you in your church or chapel a large bible of the last translation; a book of common prayer,—both of them fair and whole; the book of homilies set forth by authority; the thirty-nine articles of the *Church of England*; and a printed table hung up of the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited?

IV. Is there a convenient seat or pew for your minister to read divine service in; with a decent pulpit for his preaching the word of God; and a fitting surplice and hood for his use when he officiates?

V. Is there a parchment book for the registering of christenings and burials, and for the entering of marriages and publication of banns, according to the late act of parliament? Is the said register duly kept, and a transcript of it duly returned every year into the bishop's registry? Have you a book for the entry of the churchwardens' accounts? And are those accounts duly entered therein? Have you a proper book for setting down briefs when they are read, and the money gathered thereupon? Have you a paper book wherein every stranger that preaches sets down his name?

VI. Is your church or chapel kept free from all profane uses? Have any charities or benefactions been left to your parish, or towards the repairing and maintaining your church, or to any other pious and charitable uses; and, are they duly applied? Are your church rates regularly made, confirmed, and gathered, as often as it is needful for the repairs of the church, and for other things thereto belonging?

(209) For the Communion Plate, see page 125 ante.

TITLE II.

[Concerning Church Yards, and the Houses, Glebes, Tithes, and other Dues belonging to the Church.]

I. Is your church yard well fenced, and decently kept, without encroachments upon it ?

II. Is the house of your parson, vicar, or curate, with the out-houses, in good repair, without any encroachments upon them ?

III. Have you a true terrier of all the glebe lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, and tenements, belonging to your parsonage or vicarage ; as also a note of such tithes, pensions, compositions, and augmentations, or other yearly profits, within or without your parish or chapelry, as belong thereunto ? Is one copy of such terrier or note in your minister's hands, and another in the bishop's registry ; and for the entering of marriages and publication of banns according to the late act of parliament ?

TITLE III.

[Concerning the Clergy.]

I. Is your minister a person of a sober, unblameable, and exemplary life ?

II. Is he resident upon his benefice ; or, if not, hath he a curate constantly residing, licensed by the bishop ? Doth he dwell in the parsonage or vicarage house ?

III. Doth he read the whole service of the church, as prescribed by the book of common prayer, audibly, distinctly, and devoutly, without omission or alteration ? Doth he observe the days of humiliation and thanksgiving, appointed by authority ; reading the prayers appointed for those days, as likewise all other occasional prayers, which authority appoints to be read ? Doth he preach constantly every Lord's day, and on such other days on which a sermon is appointed, unless hindered by sickness, or other reasonable impediment ? Doth he, in his prayer before sermon, give the King and the royal family their proper titles ?

IV. Doth he administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper so often, that every parishioner may receive, at least, three times a year, of which Easter to be one?

V. Doth he diligently catechise the youth of your parish in the church upon Sundays and holy days, and prepare them to be confirmed by the bishop?

VI. Doth he administer the sacrament of baptism publicly in your church or chapel, unless where there is great cause and necessity for doing it privately;

VII. Is he careful in visiting the sick, and preparing them for their departure out of this life?

VIII. Doth he marry persons without license, or without having banns first published, or at uncanonical hours, or in any other place save the church, not having special license to that purpose; or such as, being under age, have not the consent of their parents or guardians?

TITLE IV.

[Concerning the Parishioners.]

I. Are there any in your parish who have given just cause to believe them guilty of fornication, adultery, or incest?

II. Are there any common swearers and drunkards?

III. Are there any who commonly absent themselves from your church or chapel, on the Lord's day, without resorting to any other place of religious worship; or who being present, behave themselves irreverently and disorderly there?

IV. Are there any who follow their callings or ordinary labour on the Lord's day; any that keep open shop; or any public houses that, on that day, receive and entertain company to tipple and spend their time idly?

V. Have any gifts or legacies been left to your church or chapel, or to the poor, or to any other pious and charitable uses, which have been embezzled or concealed?

TITLE V.

[Concerning Churchwardens and Sidesmen.]

I. Are your churchwardens chosen every year, in Easter week, by the minister and parishioners? or one by the minister, and the other by the parishioners?

II. Have the last churchwardens given a just account to the minister and parishioners, and delivered up whatsoever money or other things that do belong to the church or parish?

III. Have you a parish clerk of twenty years of age, or upwards, a person of good life and sober conversation, and well qualified for the decent and laudable discharge of his office?

IV. Doth he, or your sexton, do their duty in keeping the church clean and decent, in tolling and ringing the bells, and attending divine service, marriages, and christenings?

TITLE VI.

[Concerning Apparitors and other Officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts.]

I. Hath any apparitor or other officer in these courts exacted excessive fees?

II. Have any of them suppressed or delayed the prosecution of persons duly presented by the minister, churchwardens, or chapelwardens?

TITLE VII.

[Concerning Hospitals, Almshouses, Schools, and Schoolmasters.]

I. Is there any hospital, almshouse, or free school, founded in your parish? ²¹⁰

II. Are the revenues thereof rightly employed?

III. Doth any one within your parish keep a public or private school for instructing youth? Is he duly licensed? Is he a per-

son of regular life? Doth he duly attend the business of his station? Doth he teach his scholars the catechism of the Church of England, and bring them orderly to your church or chapel, and see that they behave themselves quietly and reverently there?

Note I. The minister of every parish may join in presentment with the churchwardens and sidesmen; and if they fail to present, the ministers themselves (who have the highest obligations to endeavour the suppressing of impiety and disorder) may and ought to do it.

II. If you know of any monument or vault that is erected in your church, or church yard, without the approbation and license of the ordinary, you are required to present them to the court.

III. You are farther to understand, that according to your office, you are to provide, against every communion appointed in your church or chapel, a sufficient quantity of fine white bread and good wine, according to the number of communicants, at the charge of the parish.

IV. The ministers and churchwardens are required to take a true terrier of all the glebe lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, and tenements, belonging to their respective parsonages, or vicarages, and to lay up the same in the bishop's registry, pursuant to the canons in 1603.

OFFICERS OF THE PARISH.

THE officers of the parish consist of two churchwardens, one chosen by the vicar, who is called the vicar's warden, the other by the inhabitants; four overseers; an assistant overseer, who is also the relieving officer appointed by the guardians of the union, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners; a collector of the poor rates, who is appointed by the guardians; two surveyors of the highways; ²¹¹ a surgeon and apothecary, also appointed by

(211) The office of surveyor of the highways in the parish is now performed by a "Board of Surveyors," under the provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 50, s. 18.

the guardians ; one vestry clerk, under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners ; one sexton ; two aleconners ; four constables (one for each ward) ; one beadle ; two common drivers ; and an engineer.

CHURCHWARDENS.

THE churchwardens were anciently styled *churchreeves*, that is, guardians of the church ; they are officers instituted to superintend the ceremonies of public worship, *to keep in repair and protect the edifice of the church*, together with the various utensils, goods, and ornaments belonging to it, and to form, propose, and carry into effect all parochial regulations, and to suppress profaneness and immorality, and to become, as occasion may require, the legal representatives of the parish at large. They are temporal officers of the parish in ecclesiastical affairs ; and by the common law they are vested with a temporal right in their offices, and a special property in the goods belonging to the church.

In personal actions they are the medium by which the parish is enabled to sue for the recovery of its rights or the maintenance of its authority.²¹²

This office, which is of great antiquity, having its origin in the common law,²¹³ was originally confined to such matters only as concerned the church, considered materially as an edifice, building, or place of public worship, and to the care of the ecclesiastical property of the parish, over which they exercise a discretionary power for specific purposes.

The duty of inquiring into, and suppressing all profaneness and immorality within the precincts of the parish was originally entrusted to two persons, annually chosen by the parishioners as assistants to the churchwardens, who, from their power of inquiring into offences detrimental to the interests of morality and religion,

(212) See Prideaux's Directions to Churchwardens, p. 1, &c. 1 Black. Com. 394 note to William's edition.

(213) Rastall's Ent. 691.

and of presenting to the next provisional council, or episcopal synod, such offenders as were presentable by the ecclesiastical laws of the land, were called *questmen* or *synodmen*, which last appellation has been converted by vulgar use and misapprehension, into the term *sidesmen*; but the great part of the duty of the conciliary officers, who are now almost unknown in church government, has devolved on the churchwardens; the sphere of whose duty has since the establishment of overseers of the poor been considerably enlarged, and divided into various channels by divers acts of parliament passed from time to time.²¹⁴

The Election of Churchwardens; and who are liable to serve the Office, and who are exempt from serving it.

Generally all persons of good character, and of sufficient substance, or ability to support the office with respectability and effect, or carrying on trade or business within a parish are liable to be elected to the office, and obliged to discharge its duties and powers in a legal and effectual manner. But, until the passing of the recent statutes in behalf of *dissenters* and persons professing the *Roman catholic* religion, only persons professing an adherence to, and belief in, the articles of the Church of England as established by law, were eligible; to remedy this imperfection, the statute, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, was passed by the legislature, by which persons professing the faith and religious tenets above mentioned, are eligible to serve all parish offices, on conforming to the provisions and taking the oaths.

But there are various grounds on which particular persons are exempt from serving the office, such as peers of the realm,²¹⁵ persons in holy orders,²¹⁶ members of parliament and persons in the king's service,²¹⁷ practising barristers and attorneys, clerks of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Ex-

(214) Paroch. Antiq. 649.

(215) Gibbs Cod. 215.

(216) Ibid.

(217) Lev. 287, 1 Hagg. Consist. Rep. 376.

cheqner.²¹⁸ But these exemptions do not extend to those offices which may be exercised by deputy, as recorder, or such like. Physicians who are president fellows or commons of the College of Physicians, practising in London and its suburbs;²¹⁹ Surgeons, free of the Corporation of Surgeons;²²⁰ apothecaries, practising within the city of London, and seven miles thereof, and free of the Apothecaries' Company,²²¹ and all other apothecaries, in any other part of the realm, who have been regularly apprenticed according to the provisions of the statutes;²²² all teachers and preachers of dissenting congregations,²²³ if they have qualified themselves according to the said statute;²²³ and persons dissenting from the established church, and scrupling to take the necessary oaths, provided they furnish a sufficient deputy, to be approved of by the ordinary, and be of the parish; Roman catholic ministers, on taking the oath prescribed by the statute;²²⁴ persons who have prosecuted any felon to conviction;²²⁵ and all other parochial officers within the parish or ward where the felony was committed.

But, as before the passing of the statute,²²⁶ certificates granted under previous statutes²²⁷ were assignable over once, provided the persons to whom they were made or granted had not claimed any benefit under them, and consequently the assignee of such certificates were entitled to the same exemptions as the original grantees were; by the second section of that act, such certificates are no longer assignable, and consequently the assignee of them is not entitled to any benefit under such transfer. But such certificates will not exempt a person from serving a ward-office for a township within, but not co-extensive with, the parish where the

(218) Com. Dig. tit. Attorney B. 16. 2 Roll. Abridg. 272.

(219) 5 Hen. 8, c. 16; 32 Hen. 8. c. 49.

(220) 18 Geo. 2, c. 15; 6 Will. 4, c. 4.

(221) 5 Eliz. c. 4; 55 Geo. 3, c. 133.

(222) Toleration Act, 1 Will. 3, c. 18.

(223) *Kenward v. Knowles*; Willes' Rep. 463; 1 Will. 3, c. 48, s. 7.

(224) 10 Geo. 4, c. 7.

(225) 10 & 11 Will. 3, c. 33.

(226) 56 Geo. 3, c. 7.

(227) 10 & 11 Will. 3.

felony was committed, and for which the certificate was granted.²²⁸

Registered seamen, although not actually in service;²²⁹ and serjeants, corporals, drummers, and private men in the militia;²³⁰ or in the local militia;²³¹ or yeomanry,²³² personally serving in such force, are exempt from the time of their enrollment until their discharge: and all officers in the army, navy, and marines on full pay, are entitled to a like exemption;²³³ justices of the peace;²³⁴ aldermen of London, and magistrates of all corporations;²³⁵ all absentees, that is, persons living out of the parish, although they occupy lands within it;²³⁶ but this exemption does not extend to a partner in a house of trade, from the circumstance of his not actually residing in the parish:²³⁷ no ale-house keeper can be appointed constable,²³⁸ and all such persons; high constables are also exempt during their office;²³⁹ visitors and deputy visitors of workhouses of united parishes or townships in incorporated districts, or of any parish or township which has adopted the act:²⁴⁰ revenue officers,²⁴¹ coal meters,²⁴² are also exempted; so are various descriptions of persons who are disqualified by policy as well as express provision from holding the office of churchwarden, such as aliens, papists, Jews, minors, and persons convicted of felony; the matriculated servants of Oxford and Cambridge are exempt.²⁴³ The King may, by writ of privilege,

(228) *Moseley v. Stonehouse*, 1 Hagg. Consist. 20. p. 379.

(229) 7 and 8 W. 3, c. 21.

(230) 26 Geo. 3, c. 10, and 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 174.

(231) 152 Geo. 3, c. 38, s. 197.

(232) 57 Geo. 3, c. 46.

(233) 1 Bott. P. L. 9.

(234) *Rex. v. Gayer*, 1 Burr, 245.

(235) 2 Hawk. Pl. Cr. 100, *Rex. v. Pateman*, 2 Tum. rep. 779, *R. v. Great Yarmouth*, 6 Barnes and Cress, 646 Re All Saints, 143 Derby, 13 East.

(236) *Gibs. Cod.* 215.

(237) *Stephenson v. Langton*, 1 Hagg. Consist. Rep. 379.

(238) The duty of Holt C. J. 6 mod. rep. 41.

(239) 2 Jon, 46.

(240) 22 Geo. 3, c. 83, and 49 Geo. 3, c. 124, s. 5.

(241) 8 Tam. Rep. 375.

(242) *Raymond v. St. Botolph*, 2 Chitty's Rep. 196.

(243) See 1. Hagg. Consist. Rep. 20.

grant an exemption from serving this and all other offices, provided the exemption is not extended so far as to prevent the existence of the offices in any particular place, and that the grant of exemption is absolutely necessary for the public service.²⁴⁴

The Time and Mode of Election, and who are able to Elect.

Churchwardens are chosen every year in *Easter* week (or *within one month after*), on the day which the minister should appoint, and give public notice of in the church on the Sunday preceding, unless where there was an immemorial custom for another day ;²⁴⁵ and this appointment, in pursuance of the canon law, may be considered as declaratory of the provisions of the statute :²⁴⁶ and by custom the appointment of one churchwarden is good.²⁴⁷

The customary mode of choosing churchwardens is, for those in office to return two persons to succeed them ; but this mode is not exclusive of other methods, and though customary is not absolutely necessary.²⁴⁸ The regular mode of proceeding is by poll ; but this mode was doubted by Sir John Nicholl in a recent case, who expressed a doubt whether a poll, though demanded, must be granted.²⁴⁹

The time which the poll for the election of these officers must be kept open depends on custom : but where there is no custom to determine the election at a certain time, then a resolution by a majority of the electors that it shall conclude at a given time, reasonable with respect to the numbers that may have to poll, and the distances they may have to travel, and of sufficient notoriety as will govern and be binding on the parishioners.²⁵⁰

(244) *Rex v. Routledge*, Doug. 531. *Rex v. Clarke*, 1 Term. Rep. 686.

(245) Canon 89, anno 1603, see 43 Eliz. c. 2.

(246) *Ibid.*

(247) *Rex v. Hinkley*, 12 East. 361.

(248) *Anthony v. Seger*, 1 Hagg. Ecc. Rep. 10.

(249) *Palmer v. Raffey*, 2 Ard. Rep. 145.

(250) *Rex v. the Commissary of Winchester*, 7 East. Rep. 573.

Who are the electors.—By the canons²⁵¹ of the church in general the churchwardens are chosen by the joint consent of the minister and the parishioners; but by custom, that is *time whereof the memory of living man is not to the contrary, nor that high legal memory reaching to the first year of Richard I, (anno 1189) or in legal phraseology, time which is beyond the memory of man*; the minister may choose *one* and the parishioners, or, if there is a custom to that effect, the old churchwardens *the other*; or the parishioners or a select vestry may elect both, without the interference of the minister, as is the case in most, if not all, parishes in the city of *London*; ²⁵² and in some places the lord of the manor has the right of appointment.

Where the minister (under which title the curate is comprehended²⁵³) and parishioners and other persons entitled to a joint choice cannot agree, then the ordinary of the diocese may admit the presentee of whichever party he thinks proper.²⁵⁴

Where, from any particular or accidental circumstances, the custom of a parish cannot take effect, the election shall be according to the direction of the canons.²⁵⁵ And in all newly erected parishes in London under the statute *Anne*,²⁵⁶ the canon respecting the mode of electing churchwardens must govern the election, unless the act of parliament by which they are elected provides that the parishioners shall choose both.²⁵⁷

By custom, or statute, (as is the case under the 59 Geo. III²⁵⁸) the churchwardens may also be chosen in a special and select vestry, or a particular number of the parishioners; ²⁵⁹ and by the 58 Geo. III,²⁶⁰ two churchwardens of each church or chapel built or appropriated under the provisions of that act, one to be chosen,

(251) Canons 89 and 90.

(252) 1 Roll. Abridg. 339.

(253) 2 Stran. 1246.

(254) Can. 90, 1 Stran. 145.

(255) Canons 89 and 90, 1 Stran. 145.

(256) 9 Anne, c. 22.

(257) Gibs. Cod. 215.

(258) 59 Geo. 3, c. 134.

(259) Hard. 378.

(260) 58 Geo. 3, c. 45.

at the usual period of appointing parish officers in every year, by the incumbent of the church or chapel for the time being, and the other by the inhabitant householders residing in the district to which the church or chapel belongs ; or if any extra parochial place, by such inhabitant householders as would be entitled to vote in the election of churchwardens, if such extra parochial place had been a parish.

Where the parson or vicar, who has, by custom, a right to choose one churchwarden, is under sentence of deprivation, the right of choosing both churchwardens devolves on the parishioners.²⁶¹ But in order to entitle the parishioners to elect both churchwardens, in the absence of such incapacity on the part of the minister, they must show a custom or common right for the purpose, otherwise the curate has a joint choice.²⁶²

In the election of churchwardens by the parishioners, the majority of those who meet at the vestry, in pursuance of a written notice given for that purpose, shall bind the rest of the parish.²⁶³ And, even though no written notice of the election should have been given, yet, if it has been held at a known place and time, the election will be valid.

Swearing into office.—After the churchwardens are duly elected, the first thing required of him or them is to take the oath of office before he or they can legally enter upon the discharge of his or their office ; and for this purpose they must attend the next visitation held after their election, either by the bishop or the archdeacon, or other ordinary, within whose jurisdiction the parish shall be. For until they are thus sworn they can do no legal act as churchwardens, nor have any authority to make or levy a rate, or take any method to reimburse themselves for any money which they may have expended on account of the church, or any debt they may have contracted on that account ; but whatever acts they may do of this nature while they remain unsworn, are all to their own wrong, and if the parish should refuse to pay or

(261) Carth. 118.

(262) 2 Stran. 1246.

(263) Lanc. 21.

indemnify them, they have no remedy at law to enforce such payment or indemnification. And it is the same should a churchwarden continue in office on a re-election without being sworn afresh: the statute²⁶⁴ positively forbids any churchwarden to continue in his office above one whole year except chosen again in like manner; ²⁶⁵ but the old churchwardens always continue in office till their successors are sworn.²⁶⁶

The legality and the validity of choosing these officers is to be decided like all other customs of the realm, by the Court of Common Law, and not by the Spiritual Court.²⁶⁷

Where two sets of churchwardens presented themselves to be sworn, the Court of King's Bench held that the ordinary was bound to swear both, and had no right to call in question the validity of the appointment of either.²⁶⁸

As to *the duties of churchwardens*, it is only necessary to observe here that they are extensive and various; but in general, they may be considered two-fold—*first*, to present whatever is presentable by the ecclesiastical law; and *secondly*, to keep in repair the edifice of the church and the various articles appertaining to it. These duties are imposed on them either by the common or canon law; from the nature of their office they are considered the guardians of the church, or by the statute law, considered as officers of the parish.²⁶⁹

The churchwardens are a corporation, by custom, to sue and be sued for the goods of the church; and they may purchase goods, but not lands (except in London, by custom); they may also purchase goods for the use of the parish, and take money or things (by legacy, gift, &c.) for the benefit of the church. They may dispose of the goods of the church, *with the consent of the parishioners*, but they have no right to or interest in the freehold and inheritance of the church (except in London, by custom),

(264) 27 Hen. 8, c. 25.

(265) Prideaux's Direct. 45 Can. 89.

(266) Canon 118.

(267) Rex. v. Simpson, 1 stran. 610.

(268) R. v. Harris, 3 Burr. 1420.

(269) Canons 119, 116, 117, Prideaux's Direct. p. 2. 2 Vent. 42.

which alone belongs to the parson or incumbent: if they waste the goods of the church, their successors in office may have an action against them, or call them to account, though the parishioners cannot sustain an action against the churchwardens for wasting the goods of the church, yet they may oblige the new churchwardens to prosecute the former.

The churchwardens have a certain special property in the *organ, bells, parish books, Bible, the communion plate, and all ornaments and other things belonging to the church*, of which they have the custody on behalf of the parishioners, whose property they really are; for the taking away or any damage done to them they may bring an action at law; and they have also the charge of all *title deeds, records, books, and papers whatsoever* belonging to the parish.

They are to take care of the church, and they have the ordering of the bells and seats, to provide all books and ornaments belonging to the church, and to keep in their custody and under their charge all the goods of the church; to provide bread and wine for the communion, and see that there is a decent *communion table, with a table cloth and carpet, a flagon, plate, and bowl, either of silver, gold, or pewter*, for the service of the church when the communion is administered; and they are to make levies and raise money for the repairs of the church, &c., as after mentioned.

*Of the Church Rate.*²⁷⁰

The body of the church, the belfry, and all public and common chapels within or adjoining to the church, are, by the laws and customs of England, to be re-edified, maintained, and repaired, at the charge of the parishioners and landholders within the parish.

Anciently, the bishops had a third part of the tithes and offering; in some places, a moiety; and in others, a fourth part; and in consideration thereof, they were bound to the repair of the whole church: but upon a release of the interest to the rectors, they were

acquitted of the repairs of the churches, and had only *two shillings* for the honour of the bishop's chair, in lieu thereof, called *cathedraicum*, which duty it seems was never paid in England; and the reason might be, because the bishops here were never charged with the repairs of the churches, and had, therefore, no share in the offerings; but this remains questionable.

The churchwardens are to raise the money for the repair of the church, and are to make the repairs; and for the raising the money to that purpose, they are to make their levies in the following manner:

The *Sunday* before the churchwardens design to make a levy, they are to give public notice in the parish church, immediately after common prayer, of the *time and place* designed for making the intended levy: and then, at the place and time appointed, they and the parishioners there met are to consider what sum of money will be necessary to be raised for such repairs as shall be then needful; and after they, or the major part of such parishioners, have agreed what sum is necessary to be raised, then they, or the major part of them, are to proceed and make an equal levy upon all the parishioners and landholders within the parish; and if any of the parishioners refuse to pay their rates, (*being demanded by the churchwardens,*) they are to be recovered in the Ecclesiastical Court, and not elsewhere.²⁷¹

And if the parishioners, when they meet together at such time and place aforesaid, *refuse or neglect to join* in making such assessment, or *refuse to meet*, the churchwardens it is said *may proceed alone*.²⁷²

Should the churchwardens neglect to make the repairs when duly admonished, within the time limited by the ordinary or by the visitor, they will be liable to ecclesiastical censure, to compel them to do it; and the law never compels any body to do a thing they have not means to effect. And the parishioners in such case are likewise punishable by the ecclesiastical judge for their neglect in this matter. Some are of opinion that the church-

(271) Circumspecte Agatis 13 Edw. 1. (A. D.) Reg. Orig. 44 b. Briton 1, s. 1, c. 4.

(272) Cap. Archidiaconatus, verb. subpœna.

wardens *cannot proceed alone*, but must compel the parishioners to do it by ecclesiastical censures; this also remains questionable.²⁷³

Seats in the church are to be built and repaired at the general charge of the parishioners, unless any particular person be chargeable to do the same by prescription.

Regularly, the repair of the chancel, both by the canon law and custom of England, is to be made by the rector or parson, which he is compellable to do by ecclesiastical censure, suspension, and sequestration. 'The impropiators are chargeable with the repair of the chancels, and may be compelled by ecclesiastical censures to repair them.'²⁷⁴

It is clear, that both by the common law, statutes, rubrics, and canons, every parish is legally bound to sustain in sufficient repair, its church, and to furnish all things requisite for the performance of divine worship; it is expressly declared by the 5 Edward 6, and 13 and 14 Car. 2, that the bread and wine for the communion shall be furnished at the *expense of the parish*, and it is so asserted in the rubrics and canons, which have the force of the statutes; these statutes therefore remaining *unrepealed*, *the obligation is express and clear*.

In a recent case,²⁷⁵ before the Court of Queen's Bench, it was decided that *the churchwardens alone, without the consent of the parishioners*, called together for the express purpose, *could not make and levy a church rate*: by that decision it appears that the parish was released from the obligation of repairing the edifice of the church and providing all things necessary for the celebration of divine worship; but the Superior Court does not interfere, by mandamus or otherwise, when relief can be obtained in any other way.

(273) 1 Mod. Rep. 37, 194, 236. 1 Ventris. 367.

(274) P. 29, car. 2, rot. 372. *Waliom v. Awbry*. See 1 Burn's Eccl. Law, 352, as to the obligation of lay-impropiators to repair the chancel.

(275) The Braintree church-rate case.—*Veley and Joslin, v. Burder*, before the Consistory Court, 15 November, 1837. See the judgment on Demurrer by Lord Denman, Court of Queen's Bench, 1st May, 1840. It is recommended that churchwardens generally do read this case, as it affects their power in respect to the *making and levying a church rate*. Gibson's Codex, 220, *Rogers v. Davenant*, where North C. J. lays it down that "the *Spiritual Court* may excommunicate *every inhabitant* if the church is left unrepaired, *but they can impose no tax*."

It is not possible so to interpret the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, as to suppose that it can annul the force of the said statutes, rubrics, and canons, on the one hand, or that, being in force, there can be no means of giving effect to their provisions : this would indeed be an outrage on the constitution of the country, inasmuch as it would form a wrong without a remedy.

It was the unanimous opinions of *Lord Tenterden, Ch. J. K. B. Sir N. Tindal, Ch. J. C. P., Lord Wynford, Sir William Alexander, Ch. B., Sir J. Nichol, Sir H. Jenner, Sir Stephen Lushington, Sir C. Robinson, Sir Codrington Carrington, Mr. Cutler Ferguson, and Lord Brougham*, that "it is the duty of the churchwardens to take care that the body of the church is duly repaired, and all things necessary for the decent performance of divine worship provided, and the law imposes on the parishioners the burden of raising by church rates, the funds required to defray the expense,"—to this extent all authorities concur.

It cannot be supposed that the decree of the court, in the *Braintree case* was meant to oppose or set at nought such high and unanimous authority; it does not interfere with it at all; and it is just as clear as it ever was before the decree on the said case, that parishes are under the same obligations as ever, and that every individual member of a vestry refusing to sanction a rate, duly asked for and required, for the necessary expenses of the church is guilty of a violation of the law, for which he may be proceeded against by *monitions*, and *articles in the Ecclesiastical Court* : such a course has certain objections arising from *popular opinions*; but, as the remedy cannot otherwise be sought, the *odium* of such a proceeding is relieved by the *necessity*, and cannot give offence to any candid and unbiased mind. It is considered by some eminent lawyers of the present day, that the decision of the court of Queen's Bench was wrong, and that it would, in all probability, be set aside on writ of error.

There are numerous other duties which necessarily devolve upon the churchwardens on their entering into office, under the directions and provisions of numerous statutes, and particularly as to

the making and levying the church rate, by far too numerous to be inserted here.²⁷⁶

Bells and salaries to the ringers, organs, clocks, chimes, pulpit cloths, king's arms, hearse cloths, rushes or mats, vestry furniture, and such like articles, for which no provision is made by any special law, must be referred to the general power of the churchwardens, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners, and under the direction of the ordinary.

But the consent of the parishioners is not necessary to the ordinary's ordering an organ (provided by subscription) to be erected in a church, but the parishioners, without their consents, cannot be charged with the expense of erecting, or repairing, or adding new ornaments.

The consent of the parishioners is not indispensably necessary, unless to charge the parish with any expense for the support of the ornaments after they have been put up. But if there is no charge incurred, the approbation of the majority of the parishioners is not necessary, nor is the disapprobation binding on the ordinary.

In a recent case a faculty was decreed for accepting and erecting an organ offered to St. John's Church at Margate, without a clause against future expenses being charged to the parish, which like many others was rich and populous.

OVERSEERS.

THE overseers of the poor are public officers appointed under the authority of the statute of Elizabeth,²⁷⁸ which directs (sect. 1) that the churchwardens of any parish, and four, three, or two substantial householders as shall be thought sufficient, having respect to the population and extent of the parish, are to be nomi-

(276) Those who wish to be informed on that subject, are referred to Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. I., p. 378; and Sir Simon Degge's Parson's Counsellor, by Ellis.—Edition 1820.

(278) 43 Eliz. c. 2.

nated yearly under the hands and seals of two or more justices of the peace of the same county, and if the justices neglect or refuse to make the appointment, the Court of King's Bench will compel them; the statutes are to be considered as a command to the justices to make the appointment within the time—the appointment after the time is valid, and the persons appointed continue in office until the next Easter.²⁷⁹

As the magistrate's discretionary power is limited as to the number of the overseers, the statute authorising them to appoint four, three, or two persons to the office, they cannot appoint more than four, nor less than two²⁸⁰ besides the churchwardens, who are overseers by virtue of their office, and they are authorised to act as such without the necessity of a formal appointment; and if the magistrates appoint only two persons, one of whom is the churchwarden, the appointment is void as to him, and if there is no other appointment made to supply the deficiency, the other cannot act.²⁸¹

The inhabitants in vestry assembled may elect an assistant overseer or overseers at a salary, either with or without surety, and any two justices are required to appoint the person or persons so nominated.²⁸² The election of overseers of the poor belongs to the justices *out of the list* returned to them in special sessions, which list is only recommendatory to the justices, but the selection and appointment are entirely discretionary in them. The names of the persons nominated are usually placed at the top of the list, or otherwise distinguished, and unless there is sufficient cause shown, the magistrates generally sanction the choice of the parishioners by appointing the persons whose names stand first on the list. The list is made merely to assist the magistrates in their choice, and is not directory; they are not bound to sanction the nomination of any person named in the list, except in the case of assistant overseer or overseers, nominated under the 59

(279) *Rex v. Sparrow*, 1 Bott., P. L. 125.

(280) 1 Burr. 446, 2 East, 186.

(281) *Rex v. All Saints, Derby*, 13 East Rep. 143.

(282) 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, s. 6, 7, 35.

Geo. III,²⁸³ but they may appoint any person living in the parish and not disqualified from serving the office.

If persons are improperly appointed, or can claim exemption from serving the office, they may refuse to take the same, and may appeal against the appointment to the next general quarter sessions, and to this right of appeal every parishioner who considers himself aggrieved by the appointment is entitled as well as the party himself.²⁸⁴ Overseers duly appointed, and having notice of their appointment, refusing or neglecting to take upon themselves the office, may be compelled by indictment at the sessions for a misdemeanor.²⁸⁵

Who are liable to serve and who are exempt.

All persons of whatever age or sex²⁸⁶ are in the *first instance* liable to serve, unless they can show some legal exemption—they must be *substantial* householders,²⁸⁷ resident in the parish,²⁸⁸ and they must be described in the order of appointment.²⁸⁹ The word *substantial* is merely a term relative to the state of the parish; a labourer or farmer's servant may be appointed if there is no other fit person to serve the office. A *woman* may be appointed to the office if there should not be a sufficient number of men qualified.²⁹⁰

And as to persons exempt from serving the office of overseer of the poor, the exemptions are similar to those of churchwardens.²⁹¹

The appointment was formerly, by the statute 43 Elizabeth, directed to be made in Easter week, or within one month after; but now, by a recent statute,²⁹² the appointment is to be made on

(283) 59 Geo. 3, c. 12.

(284) 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 6; 17 Geo. 2, c. 38; Rex v. Forrest, 3 Term Rep. 40.

(285) Rex v. Pardy, 1 Bott. P. L. 337

(286) 2 Tem. Rep. 395.

(287) 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 1.

(288) Rex v. Murrell, 1 Sess. Ca. 189.

(289) Rex v. Sherringbrook, 2 Ld. Raym. 1394.

(290) Ibid.

(291) See p. 144-5.

(292) 54 Geo. 3, c. 19.

the *25th March*, yearly, or within fourteen days after; but if none be appointed within that time, an appointment made afterwards is valid.²⁹³

Every overseer who continues to be resident in the parish, and solvent, remaining in office until the time limited for the appointment of the overseers for the next year,²⁹⁴ but no longer, even though no successors be appointed, nor does the authority of the churchwardens, *as overseers*, continue beyond the expiration of the overseers' term, although the churchwardens continue in office beyond the overseers' regular year.²⁹⁵

The duties of overseers are pointed out by a variety of statute, commencing with the 43 Elizabeth, c. 2, which is the ground work, and contains the principles of the whole system of the poor laws; other statutes which have been passed since, being for the greater part in modification or extension of that statute.

If an overseer dies or becomes insolvent, or is removed from his office during his year of office, another person may be appointed by the justices in his place.²⁹⁶

VESTRY CLERK.

THE vestry clerk is an officer chosen by the inhabitants assembled in vestry; and as the appointment is altogether dependent on the will of the inhabitants, it may be revoked at the next or any subsequent vestry.²⁹⁷ His business is to attend at all parish meetings, to minute down, to draw up and copy all orders and other acts of the vestry; and he is to give copies thereof to the parishioners when required: and for this purpose he has the custody of all books and papers relating to the parish, and of assess-

(293) *Rex v. Sparrow*, 1 Bott. P. L. 34.

(294) 1 Bott. P. L. 25; 1 Nolan, P. L. 50.

(295) 8 East Rep. 333.

(296) 17 Geo. 2, c. 38, s. 2.

(297) 5 Tem. Rep. 714.

ments for the relief of the poor, for which he is entitled to be paid by the party requiring them, unless the parish officers order otherwise.²⁹⁸

But he is not compellable to produce or permit copies of documents to be taken from the parish chest in his custody for any other than parochial purposes.²⁹⁹ And he is the proper officer to prepare the church and poor rate, under the direction of the churchwardens and overseers. He is also to take the examinations of the poor as to their legal settlement; but in some large parishes, an officer is expressly appointed for the purpose at a fixed salary: in other parishes, the duty is left to overseers of the poor, and it is advisable where the overseers can afford sufficient time for the purpose to superintend the business of settling the poor, by which they will render great and essential benefit to their parish.

Since the passing of the poor laws amendment act,³⁰⁰ the office of vestry clerk in those parishes which are included in a union, is rendered *obsolete*; that officer now is no longer recognized unless the appointment is sanctioned by the *poor law commissioners* (except in parishes which are regulated under local acts of parliament), and there is now no way of remunerating such an officer unless he is appointed by the poor law commissioners *as a paid officer* of the union, under the said act.³⁰¹

SEXTON.

THIS officer, who is appointed by the minister of the parish (in some places by the minister and parishioners, and in some by the parishioners only), is to keep the church and pews cleanly swept and sufficiently aired; to prepare the graves and open vaults for the burial of the dead; to provide, under the direction of the churchwardens, water for baptism, &c., and to attend the church

(298) 59 Geo. 3, c. 69, s. 6.

(299) 4 Barna. and Ald. Rep. 301.

(300) 4 and 5 W. 4, c. 76.

(301) Previous to the passing of this Act, the vestry clerk's salary was a tax upon and paid out of the poor rate. In some instances it is now, though illegally, paid by the churchwardens out of *the church rate*.

during divine service, in order to open the pew doors to the parishioners, and to place strangers in seats, when there is room, to keep out all idle and disorderly persons, and dogs, and generally to prevent disturbances.

This officer is considered to have *a freehold in his office*, and consequently a vote for knights of the shire, and he is irremovable unless for just cause. His salary and fees are either according to the custom of the parish, or as settled by the parishioners assembled in vestry.

BEADLE.

THIS officer is also chosen by the parishioners in vestry, and his business is to give notice to the parishioners when and where a vestry is appointed by the churchwardens and overseers; to attend on the vestry when met, and to execute all the orders of the parishioners made in vestry. And it is also his duty to assist the churchwardens, overseers, and constables in the execution of their respective duties when commanded, and generally to do and execute all the orders and business of the vestry and the parish. His appointment being only during pleasure, he may be dismissed for misconduct at any time by the parishioners in vestry assembled.

CONSTABLES.

THE office of constable is one of the most ancient offices of the realm for the preservation of the public peace. The constables are chosen at the *Court Leet*, or if there is no Court Leet, then at the *Tourn*, sometimes by the suitors, and sometimes by the lord or his steward; but where there is neither *Court Leet* nor *Tourn* held for the manor, or where the appointment is not made at such court, then the parishioners in vestry choose them. After their appointment, their names are returned to the magistrates of the di-

vision or place in *petty sessions* assembled, either by the steward of the manor or by the vestry clerk, as the case may be, in order to besworn into office. The magistrates so assembled, on the neglect or default of the leets or parishes making such appointments, may nominate and swear constables for the protection of the inhabitants, in their persons and property, and generally for the preservation of the public peace.

Before any person can be legally appointed and execute the duties of the office, he must be an actual resident in the parish or place for which he is appointed, and qualified to execute the office; ³⁰¹ he should be able to read and write, and a discreet and apt person.

One of the principal duties of constables is to prevent felonies, assaults, affrays, and breaches of the peace; and for this purpose, they may apprehend the offenders and convey them with all diligence before a magistrate; or, if the time of apprehending is unseasonable for that purpose, they may confine them until the magistrate's usual hour of receiving such charges.

Where there is an obstruction offered to constables in the execution of this part of their duty, they may demand in the king's name, any persons, either by-standers or their neighbours, to assist them in the execution of their lawful power, and such persons are compellable to assist them; in default of which, they will be guilty of a *misdemeanor*, and liable to fine and imprisonment on indictment, at the sessions or in the Court of King's Bench.

There are various other duties which constables are to perform: such as executing the warrants and precepts of the magistrates; obeying the summonses and precepts of the high constables; laying informations; billeting soldiers; returning lists of various kinds; attending the assizes and sessions, &c.

In the moderate and discreet execution of the duties which devolve upon them in the due execution of these and their other multifarious duties, they are protected, and entitled in many instances to certain fees for their trouble and loss of time.³⁰²

(301) *Rex v. Adlard*, 4 barn: and Cress 472.

(302) See *Shaw's Pocket Manual*, for the use of Constables, published by Sherwood and Co. Paternoster Row, 1830.

In parishes and places within the Metropolis Police districts, all summonses, warrants, and other processes, in all criminal proceedings are to be executed by the police constables,³⁰⁴ so that parish constables within those districts have little to do, except only what concerns the business of their respective parishes.

ALECONNERS.

THE office of aleconner is of very ancient date, and of greater consequence than is generally considered. In most manors it is the custom for the lord to appoint these officers at the leet; but where the lord neglects to appoint, the parishioners in vestry are empowered to appoint them. These officers are authorized to search for, destroy, seize, and take away unwholesome provisions, false balances, short weights, and measures; to enter mills and bakehouses, to search for and seize (if any should be found) all adulterated meal, flour, and bread; and also, brewhouses, and examine the quality of beer, ale, &c., and the materials of which they are made; and they are authorized to search carts, &c., coming into the parish from London, with peas, potatoes, &c., having short weights, balances, and measures. But this officer is now in a great measure superseded by the appointment of Inspectors of Weights and Measures by the Court of Quarter Sessions, under the provisions of a recent statute.³⁰⁵

MASTER AND MISTRESS OF THE WORKHOUSE.

IN parishes not within a *union*, the poor in the workhouse are managed by a master and mistress, who are appointed by the parishioners in vestry, as was the case in this parish before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; but in this parish, as well as others within a union, these officers are appointed by the guardians, under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, with an adequate salary.

(104) 5 and 6 W. 4, c. 63

(105) 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 11.

SURGEON AND APOTHECARY.

THE same observation applies to the appointment of the surgeon and apothecary. The compensation to the medical officer depends upon the extent of the parish, and the number of poor persons he has to attend to.

SURVEYORS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

THERE is a board of surveyors of the highways appointed for this parish, consisting of eleven parishioners, who are nominated yearly by the inhabitants assembled in vestry; and they may also appoint an assistant surveyor or surveyors, at a salary, if they think fit.

ANCIENT PEDIGREES.

IN the visitation of Middlesex, by William Ryley, Esq., *Lancaster*, and Henry Dethick, *Rouge Croix*, marshalls and deputies to Sir Edward Bysshe, knight, king at arms, in the year 1663, there are the following pedigrees of three ancient families, then resident in Tottenham, viz. *Bothby*, *Parker*, and *Mayo*.

BOTHBY (OR BOTHEYBY) OF TOTTENHAM.

Arms.—*Arg: on a Canton Sable a Lion's Leg erased in pale, Or.*

Thomas Bothby, of Friday Hill, in the parish of Chinkford, Essex. = Ann, daughter of — Grafton, (query—the widow of Grafton.)

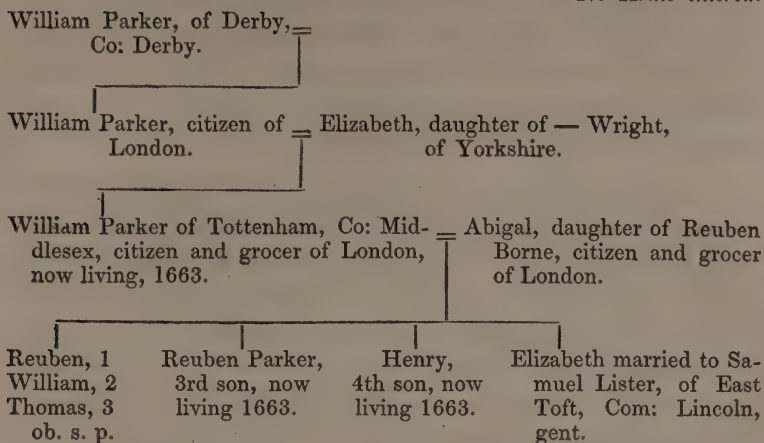
Walter Bothby, of Tottenham, com. Middlesex. = Katherine, eldest daughter of George Witham, merchant of London.

Frances, 2 Mary, 3 Hannah, 4 Martha, 5	Rebecca, 1 eldest daughter.	John Joliffe, merchant of London.	Isaac Bothby, eldest son, aged 17 at the time of this visitation.				
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Rebecca, 1 Elizabeth, 2 Ann, 3</td> <td>Thomas.</td> <td>John.</td> <td>George.</td> </tr> </table>				Rebecca, 1 Elizabeth, 2 Ann, 3	Thomas.	John.	George.
Rebecca, 1 Elizabeth, 2 Ann, 3	Thomas.	John.	George.				

WALTER BOTHBY.

PARKER,¹⁰⁶ OF TOTTENHAM.

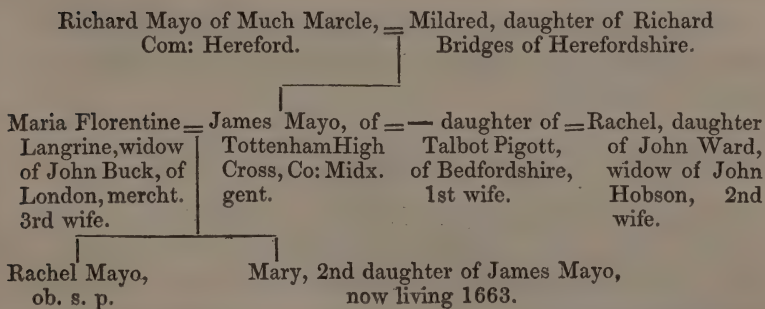
No Arms entered.



WILLIAM PARKER.

MAYO, OF TOTTENHAM.

*Arms.—Sable, a Chevron between Three Roses, Argent, a Chief, Or.
Respited to London.*



JAMES MAYO.

(106) There is a family of the name of *Parker* now in Tottenham, who are in very indigent circumstances, probably descendants of the above.

PARISH REGISTERS.

THE parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials begin uniformly from November 7th, 1558 ; but there are chasms of a few years in that and the succeeding century. They are very imperfect about the time of the civil wars. The first book commences with the following inscription :—

“ Vivat regina Elizabetha, Tottenham, in Co. Midd. All-hallows is the name of the parish church of Tottenham High Cross. “A register of all suche christenynges and weddings and burials, as have been within the parishe of Tottenham, in the countie of Middlesex, since the beginnyng of the reigne of our moste gracious soveraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, quene, defender of the faith, &c. written in this booke of parchement, in the one-and-fortieth yeare of her grace’s raigne, according to express commandement for that purpose sett forth. Written ann. dom. 1599. Per Antonium Dalum ecclesiæ parochialis de Tottenham in comitatu Middlesex prædicto Æditum sive Æditum. A.D.”

On the opposite page is this entry :

“ Thomas Holmes, one of the churchwardens when this register was new written, was christened September 3, 1557, 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary.”

At the head of the page is this entry :

In the name of God, Amen. “ Elizabeth oure moste gracious and sovereign lady, second daughter of King Henry the eighth, to great comforte of England, was proclaimed quene the 17th of November ann. dom. 1558. Not longe after she came from Hatfelde in Hartfordshire, unto the Charterhouse of London, and from thence to the Tower, where she remayned untill preparacion was made for her coronation. The 14th of January then next followyng, the quene’s maiestie passed through the cittie of London to her palace at Westmyenster ; the nexte day followyng, being

the 15th of the said month of Januarie, she was crowned by Dr. Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlile."

"Occasional meditations by William Wimpew, vicar, seeinge these two leaves only vacant between the christenings and burials."

At the end of this register are the burial fees for this parish.³⁰³

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Vicar for executing his office	v	
Breaking ground for foreigners, man, woman, or child	lxxx	
Clark for a parishioner	viii	
for a foreigner	xvi	
Churchwarden for breaking ground in the south and north chancels	x	
for a foreigner	xx	
Vicar's fee	x	
for a foreigner	xx	
Clerk's	viii	
for a foreigner	xvi	
Church yard : a parishioner	ii	
for a foreigner	iv	
First Bell		vii
Second		xvi
Third		xx
Great	ii	
for a foreigner	iiii	
Every parishioner for whom the bell tolls . .		ii
foreigner		xii
Churchwardens for body of the church . . .	vi	viii
for a foreigner	xiii	iiii
Vicar		iiii
for a foreigner		viii
Clerk		iiii
for a foreigner		viii
Vicar and the churchwardens	xl	

A.D. 1577. The vestry resolved that every parishioner, rich or poor, should at Easter pay quarterage for the church and providing bread and wine at the communion, seven-pence, and every person having one or more houses to pay the same for every empty house, and to the clerk's wages such sum or sums according to ancient collection.

Gressel Barnadiston, son of Sir Thomas Barnadiston, Knt. bap. April 1st, 1593.

Thomas Grene, son of John Grene, servant to Sir Thomas Barnadiston, Knt., bap. 1st March, 1593.

Anthony, son of Thomas Fisher, one of the Queen's trumpeters, bap. Dec. 22, 1594.

Edward Only, son of Edward Only, gent., dwelling in Tottenham Manor House, bap. May 3, 1600.

Benjamin, son of Oliver Damer, gent. dwelling in Pennington's House, bap. Oct. 30, 1600.

The death of Queen Elizabeth, the accession and death of James I, and the accession of Charles I, are recorded in the register with great minuteness. After mentioning the accession of King James, it is remarked, that "not longe after he came from the kingdome of Skotland into the kingdome of England, first to Berwicke, from thence to Durham, then to Yorke, and so came to Tibolls in Hertfordshire, the 3d day of May, 1603; the 7th day of May he rid through the marshes to Stamford Hill, where the Lord Maior of London and all his brethren met him with a nombor of citizens in velvet coates and gold chains, and so conducted him the most royally to the Charterhouse, accompanied with the most part of the nobilitie of England and Skotland."

The second register written by *Gawayn Whittingham*, parish clerk, begins 1625, and ends 1676.

The third begins 1676, in which are the following entries of briefs:

For the Polish Ministers, October 16, 1681 16s.
French Protestants.

Fire at Badley, Devonshire, 1681—2.

Stafford.

Captives at Algiers, 1682.

Fire in the Maze, Southwark.

Columpton, Devonshire, Joseph Hewling, curate.

New Windsor, Berkshire.

Presteyn, Radnorshire.

St. Alban's Church.

Ruine by water, at Brainford, Middlesex, 1683.

Fire at Ensham, Oxfordshire.

Stoke by Clare.

Wapping

Preston Candemer, Hants.

St. Katherine's, Middlesex.

Channel Row, Westminster.

*Late hard weather in the bills of mortality,—by order
of the king and the bishop of London. 1683.4.*

Fire at Newmarket

Rebuilding Portsmouth Church.

Fire at St. Aliveras, Staffordshire

For Cawston, Norfolk

Stowerton, Northamptonshire.

Beaminster

Market Deeping.

Kirk Sourton, Cumberland.

French Protestants, by Chr. Wragg, curate, £32. 7s. 2d.
paid at the visitation, June 19, 1686.

Egnsbury church, Huntingdonshire.

Chelton and Letchlade, Gloucestershire.

Barnston, Cheshire.

The following are other remarkable entries :

Mr. Roland Ingram of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Mrs. Ann Gorst of Tottenham, daughter of Mr. James Noel of the said parish, were married in the parish church of Tottenham, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1659, by Mr. Thomas Sympson, vicar of Tottenham,

their intention of marriage having been first published in the said parish church on 3 *Lord's days*, 13, 20, 27, of November afore-said, *no exception being made* against the said marriage on any of the said times of publishing.

"I publisht *an intention of marriage*," is the phrase used by the vicar, from 1654 to 1659.

A confirmation was held in this church, Sunday, September 5, 1703, by the Bishop of London (*Henry Compton*.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Husbands was buried April, 1754, in my middle chancel, of whose executor, Mr. Poston, I demanded and received £4. 10s.—viz. £4. *for the breaking up the ground in my said middle chancel*, and 10s. *for performing the service* on the occasion, and this from a full conviction that the register of this parish gave me an undoubted right to demand and receive said fees.³⁰⁷

"Our most noble and vertuous prince Kinge Charles I, kinge of England of that name, and second sonne of Kinge James, now kinge of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, was proclaimed kinge of England, the 27th day of March, 1625; whom God longe preserve."

— Crane, daughter of Thomas Crane, gent., dwellynge in Duckette House, was registered at Hornsey Church, *cum licentia*, September 10th, 1583.

Sir Richard Goddard's death is entered in 1604, *though he neither died nor was buried in Tottenham*, but because he had lived some time in the parsonage, and had been a benefactor to the parish by giving a *clock* to the church.

Edward Terrill, a fool or innocent, who was brought up in Mr. George Kempe's house, at Tottenham parsonage, and at other places where the said Mr. Kempe, dwelt, for many years, was buried upon Wednesday the 13th day of Januarie, 1607-8. The ground in the churchyard so hard frozen that it could hardilie be pearced with a mattock or pickaxe. *Note—The Thames frozen over.*³⁰⁸

(307) See pp. 33, 36, 37, ante. This charge appears by the list of fees, p. 165, to be for foreigners only. Mr. Dowding was then vicar.

Thomas Deodate, doctor of physick, was buried in the chancell, in the church side of Mr. Cockburn's servants' pew, May 8, 1727.

Mrs. Constantia Portinan was burried in Lord Colerane's vault, June 2, 1727.

Mrs. Ann Morelli was buried August 28th, 1720.

Mrs. De Lay, a French gentlewoman, buried September 9th, 1720.

Mrs. Rebecca Moffat was buried November 16th, 1720, who had a funeral sermon.

Mr. Stephen Jennings, buried August 16th, 1722.

Stephen Jennings, Esq., buried November 13th, 1724.

Sir Thomas Ambrose, Knt., deceased in this parish, but carried to Aldgate, and was buried February 27th, 1725.

(308) This frost (called The Great Frost) began the week before Christmas, and lasted till the latter end of January. The Thames was first frozen over near London Bridge. It acquired such a firmness and consistency, that the greatest number flocked upon it without dread or danger: it became the road-way between London and Westminster, and between Southwark and London. "Thirst you for beere, ale, usquibath, or for victuals? there you buy it, because you may tell on another day how you dined upon the Thames. Are you cold with going over? You shall, ere you come to the midst of the river, spie some ready with pannes of coals to warm your fingers. If you want fruit after you have dined, there stand costermongers to serve you at your call. There were games of nine-holes and pidgeon holes in great abundance. Among other things, that will in times to follow look to be remembered, this is one—that there were two barbers' shops in the fashion of booths, with signes, and other properties of that trade belonged to them, fixed on the yce; to which many numbers of people resorted, and (albeit they wanted no shaving) yet would they here be trimmed, because another day they might report that they lost their hair between the Bank-side and London. Both these shoppes were still so full that the workmen thought every day had been Saturday, never had they more barbarous doings for the time—there was both olde polling and cold polling."

"Had not the provident fathers in this citie (carefully, charitably, and out of good and godly zeal) dispersed alms to the poore in severall partes and places about the outer boundes of the cittie where poverție most inhabiteth) by stowing them beforehand with sea coale, and other firing at a reasonable rate, the unconscionable and unmerciful raising of the prices of fewell by chandlers, woodmongers, &c. (who now meant to lay the poore on the rack) would have been the death of many a wretched creature thro' the want of succour*." During this frost there was a great lottery for plate in London†.—*Lyson's Environs*, vol. iii, p. 543.

* A very scarce pamphlet (in black letter) relating to this frost, was, in the year 1790, in the possession of Mr. Brindley, of the Stamp Office; and the honorable Mr. Nassau has another copy, in his extensive library.

† Of which a very curious account is given in the same pamphlet, to which a wood-cut is prefixed representing booths, &c. on the Thames.

Christopher Beard, the Lord Colerane's man, was buried March 17th, 1725.

Ann Maxwell, wife of the Rev. Francis Kelly Maxwell, buried November 5th, 1760.

Dame Maria Woodhouse, of Tottenham Rectory, buried May 27th, 1609. She was the daughter of John Corbett, Esq., and relict of Sir Robert Woodhouse, Knight, of Norfolk. She married to her second husband, George Kempe, of Tottenham Parsonage.

Honor, daughter of Sir Walter Ashton, baptized July 17th, 1610. He was afterwards created Lord Aston, of Forfar in Scotland.

Singular Duel.—Memorandum.—"That upon Thursdaie, being the 8th of November, there was a meeting of the neighbours to warme Mr. John Syms, his house, the signe of the Swanne at High Cross, among whom came John Nelham and John Whiston, whoe having some grudge or quarrell between them, diner being done, they two did use som private speches within themselves; taking leave of the company, went to their houses, either of them taking his pickstafe in their handes, mett in a field behinde Mr. Edward Barkham's house,³⁰⁹ commonly caull'd or knowne by the name of *Baldwin's*,³¹⁰ theare they two fought till John Nelham receyed a wound by John Whiston in his throate, fell down dead, and never spake word after; so the coroner, upon the Saturdie next sate upon him; was burried the same daie being the 10th of November, 1610."

Hugh Broughton,³¹¹ preacher, died the 5th day of August, out of Mr. William Bennett's house, and was transported to London,

(309) They fought in the room with foils, but becoming warm, they took off the buttons and adjourned to Baldwin's. An old painting of this duel is in the possession of the author.

(310) The field behind Mr. Richard Mountford's house, on Tottenham Green, is called Baldwin's, and was the scene of this fight.

(311) Hugh Broughton, who was a youth of agreeable and promising aspect, was travelling on foot on the northern road, when he was accosted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who asked him whither he was going: he told him to Oxford, in order to be a scholar. The apostolic Gilpin was so pleased with his appearance and the quickness of his replies, that he took him with him to his own house, placed him in the school which

and buried in the parish church of St. Antholin, in the month of August, 1612. Hugh Broughton, the celebrated divine whose death is here recorded, was born in 1559, at Oldbury in the county of Salop, and received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew in that university. So highly were his abilities rated, that the church of Rome offered him a cardinal's hat, if he would change his religion.³¹² His works theological, controversial, and critical, were published after his death in four volumes folio. He is styled in the title-page, "The great Albionian divine, renowned in many nations for his rare skill in Salems' and Athens' tongues, and for his familiar acquaintance with all Rabinical learning.

Families of Heybourne and Melton.—Margaret Richardson, mother of Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, buried February 22nd, 1612-13.—Anne, wife of Sir Ferdinando, July 11th, 1615.—Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, Knight, and Elizabeth, daughter of Francis More, Esq., of Sussex, married April 4th, 1616.—Ferdinando, son of Sir Ferdinando and Elizabeth, baptized October 1st, 1617.—Sir Ferdinando Heybourne buried July 2nd, 1618.—John Melton, Esq., of Sussex, and Dame Elizabeth Heybourne,

he had founded, superintended his education, and at length sent him to Christ's College, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for biblical learning; and his writings in that kind, particularly his "Consent of Time," shew him to have been an uncommon genius, but his descending to disputes about the colour of Aaron's ephod, and other things equally frivolous, denote him a mean one. He was sometime at the head of a conventicle in England, and afterwards belonged to a congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam. He was a vehement preacher, and had a very strong propensity to wrangling both at home and abroad, but was, however, esteemed a tolerable writer in controversy. He has been justly censured by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin* for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to supplant in the rectory of Houghton, in the spring. His fame was upon the decline when he returned to England; and his character became at length so despicable, that he was publicly ridiculed upon the stage.† Fuller conjectured that he died about the year 1600, but his death really happened, according to Mons. Bayle, in 1612.—See Granger's Biog. Hist. England, vol. I, pt. 1, class 4, p. 257, octavo edition.

(312) Biograph. Brit. new edit.

* See the Life of Bernard Gilpin.

† See the Alchymist of Ben Johnson, act. 2, sc. 3, and act 4, sc. 5—The Fox Act 2, sc. 2.

widow, married January 20th, 1623-4.—Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton and Lady Heybourne, baptized March 21st, 1625.—John and Francis, sons of Sir John Melton and Dame Elizabeth, baptized September 27th, 1627.—Lady Elizabeth Heybourne buried the same day,—John, son of Sir John Melton, buried January 27th, 1627-8.—Christopher Heybourne, Esq., September 20th, 1630.—Sir John Melton, Knight, keeper of the great seal for His Majesty in the north parts, buried December 19th, 1640.

Family of Aldrych.—Robert —, servant to the Lord Digby, buried June 17th, 1614.—Thomas Wollaston, of London, Esq., and Sabina, daughter of Sir George Aldrych, Knt., married April 23rd, 1618.—The Lady Mincea, wife of Sir George Aldrych, buried June 25th, 1621.—Sir George, June 26th, 1626.

Family of Paget, or Pagitt.—Bridget, wife of Thomas Paget, Gent., buried October 17th, 1626.—James Paget, one of the barons of His Majesty's Exchequer, September 10th, 1638.—Justinian Paget, who was afterwards Sir Justinian Paget, of Hadley, (was *custos brevium* in the Court of King's Bench,) and Dorcas Wilcox, married July 7th, 1636.—James, son of Justinian Paget, Esq., by Dorcas, baptized July 7th, 1637.—Mrs. Rachel Paget, of Hadley, buried September 24th, 1657.

*Family of Cæsar.*³¹³—Edward, son of Charles Cæsar, Knt. and LL.D., by Dame Jane (who was daughter of Sir Edward Barkham), baptized October 10th, 1634.—Charles, February 22rd, 1635-6.—Hugh, February 27th, 1638-9. Sir Charles Cæsar was master of the rolls, which high office had been enjoyed by his father, Sir Julius Cæsar, the venerable civilian, who was born at or near Tottenham, where he resided in the year 1593. He was the son of Julius Cæsar, otherwise Cæsar Dalmare, a Venetian, who was physician to Queen Elizabeth.³¹⁴

Family of Garrard.—Justinian Isam (Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.,) of Lamport in Northamptonshire, and Jane, daughter of

(313) Wilkinson, print seller, Fenchurch Street, had, some years ago, an account of this family, with all their portraits, well executed.

(314) Harl. MS. British Museum, No. 1551.

Sir John Garrat (Garrard of Lamer now extinct) of Hertfordshire, Knt. and Bart., married November 10th, 1634.—Margaret Garret, gentlewoman, daughter of Sir John, and grandchild of the Lady Barkham, buried February 16th, 1646-7.

Samuel Sondes, (grandfather of the first Lord Sondys) of Worcestershire, and Mary, daughter of Mrs. Mary Barker, widow (of Dr. Hugh Barker, dean of the arches), married July 12th, 1636.

Family of the Irby.—Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Irby (grandfather to the first Lord Boston) by Dame Margaret (daughter of Sir Edward Barkham) baptized January 27th, 1636-7; buried May 17th, 1637.—Jane, baptized May 4th, 1638; buried January 31st, 1639-40.—Another Margaret buried July 16, 1640.—Dame Margaret Irbie, November 28th, 1640.

Henry Sacheverell, Esq. and Anne, daughter of Sir John Cooke, Knt. and principal secretary of state, (appointed in 1632, and displaced in 1639) married November 20th, 1638.—Sir John Cooke lived at Tottenham, in the house which had been the residence of the Hynninghams, then the property of Mr. Gerard Gore, and called the Black House, opposite the end of White Hart Lane.

Family of Walpole.—Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Walpole of Houghton in Norfolk, buried June 23rd, 1642.—Jeanne Walpole, March 30th, 1643.—Abigail, daughter of Abraham Reynardson, late alderman of London, by Helen his wife, baptized March 23rd, 1649-50.—Sir Abraham Reynardson died at his house at Tottenham, October 4th, 1661.—Richard Onslow (third son of Sir Richard Onslow) and Abigail Reynardson, married August 18th, 1670: (he had no issue by this marriage).—Eleanor, daughter of Abraham Reynardson, buried September 1st, 1651.—Lady Tomasine Swinnerton died August 9th, 1650, buried in Aldermanbury (relict of the famous Sir John Swinnerton, lord mayor of London, whose grand-daughter, Tomasine, married William Dyer,³¹⁵ Esq. of Tottenham, created a baronet in 1678.—

(315) William Dyer,* Esq., was the younger brother of a family of that name at Heytesbury, in Wiltshire.† He was bred to the law, and was of the Inner Temple,

Richard, son of Sir Thomas Halton, Bart. and Elizabeth his lady, buried July 19, 1686.—Alexander, September 11, 1689.

Family of Smithson.—Hester, daughter of Hugh Smithson and Madame Hester (daughter of Michael Godfrey, Esq.) baptized

London, though he had a good paternal estate, which he increased by his industry. But the greatest accession to his fortune was his marrying Thomasine,† sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Swinnerton, of Stanway Hall, in Essex, Esq. third son and heir of the famous Sir John Swinnerton, Knt., lord mayor of London, a younger branch of the ancient and noble family of the Swinnertons, of Shropshire, formerly peers of this realm; this match brought above £30,000. into the family. He was advanced to the dignity of baronet 30 Car. II., and died January 27th, 1680, leaving behind him the character of a learned and religious gentleman, and was interred at Newnham, in Hertfordshire, where he had a seat. He had four sons and three daughters; of which, only four survived him, viz. two sons—Sir John Swinnerton, and William; and two daughters—Joanna, the wife of Thomas Griffiths, of Denbighshire, Esq., and Sarah, the wife of John Hook, of Gaunt's House in Dorsetshire, Esq., barrister at law. His lady who survived him, was afterwards (8th August, 1683,) the wife of John Hopwood, of Stanway Hall, Esq. (descended from the ancient family of Hopwood, of Hopwood, in Lancashire). She was a very religious and charitable lady, and died 13th August, 1697, being, according to her desire, buried at Newnham church, near the body of her first husband, where there are monuments erected for them both.§

William Dyer, second son of Sir William above named, had the estate at Newnham left him by his father, where he built a noble seat, and was high sheriff of that county the latter end of the reign of King William. He married, first, Mary,|| daughter of — Howard, Esq. with whom he had a considerable fortune, but had only one child by her, which did not long survive her. He married to his second wife, Anne,¶ youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Hooke, of Tangier Park House in Hants., Bart., and one of the three co-heiresses to her brother Sir Hale Hooke; by her he had three sons and two daughters.

But Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., eldest son and heir of Sir William above named, who succeeded his father, lived at Newton Hall, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Johnson, of Gray's Inn, Esq., by whom he had five sons: first, John Swinnerton, who died unmarried; second, Sir Swinnerton; third, Sir John Swinnerton; fourth, William; fifth, Thomas. And also, four daughters; first, Elizabeth; second, Joanna; third, Anne; and fourth, Mary. He died May 17th, 1701, aged 44, and lies buried in the church of Great Dunmow, under a marble monument.

Sir Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. (his elder brother John dying before his father, unmarried) succeeded to the title and estate. He was a Gentleman Commoner of Bennett College, Cambridge, and married Anne, fourth daughter of Edward Belitha, of

* Created Baronet 1678 (Betham Baronetage, vol. III, p. 33.

† Ex inf. William Holman, de Halstead, com. Essex, Gen. 1741.

‡ Ibid.

§ Chauncey's Hertf. p. 521.

|| Ex inf. William Holman, de Halstead, com. Essex, Gen. 1741.

¶ Ibid.

March 9, 1692-3.—Sir Hugh Smithson, grandfather of this Hugh, died at Tottenham High Cross in 1670.—His second son, Anthony, was of Armine, in Yorkshire, and of Tottenham, married Susannah, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart. by whom he had an only son, Hugh, here mentioned, representative for the county of Middlesex in five parliaments.—Anne Mary, buried October 5, 1694.—Susannah, baptized January 7th, 1694-5.—Anthony, baptized January 10, 1696-7; buried April 4, 1722.—Hester Ann, baptized October 16th, 1698.—Hugh, buried July 20th, 1704.—Michael Godfrey Smithson, Esq. April 8th, 1717.—The Honourable Constantia Smithson (daughter of Lord Colerane), April 28th, 1726.—Hugh Smithson, Esq. September 12th, 1740. Mr. Smithson having survived all his children, bequeathed his estates to his cousin, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. afterwards

Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, Esq., by whom he had only one daughter, Anne, wife of Paul Whitehead, gent. His lady died 21st of August, 1714, aged 33, and lies buried on the south side of the chancel of Dunmow church.**

Sir Swinnerton married 2dly December, 1727, a sister and heiress of John Kempe, of Spain's Hall, in Finchinfield, Essex, by whom he had no issue. He died at Bath, October, 1730; and Sir Swinnerton at Kensington, March 4, 1735-6, and was succeeded by his next brother.

Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Jones, by whom he had two sons, Sir John Swinnerton, the late baronet, and Thomas, a clerk in the Treasury, who married —, daughter of — Grant, by whom he had three children, and died in 1800; and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Sir John Swinnerton Dyer died in September, 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. who was colonel in the army, captain of a company in the Guards, and groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, married — daughter of — Vicary, by whom he had one son, Thomas Richard Swinnerton, his successor, and one daughter, Eleanor. June, 1801, Sir John Swinnerton Dyer was succeeded by his only son.††

Sir Thomas Richard Swinnerton Dyer, the present Baronet.

Arms.—Or. a chief indented Gu. Crest out of a ducal coronet or. a goat's head, Sa, armed of the first.

** Le Neve's Mon. Aug. vol. IV. p. 217.

†† Sir John, in a fit of insanity, shot himself. He had become melancholy after the death of his only brother, about a year before, whom he affectionately loved. His melancholy increased by the absence of his son, who went out aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the expedition to Egypt. He was disappointed of letters, which he had for some time impatiently expected, and which did not arrive till two days after this melancholy event. Sir John was formerly colonel in the Guards. His character as a master, father, brother, and friend, was truly excellent and exemplary.—Mon. Mag. Jan. 1, 1801.

Duke of Northumberland.³¹⁶ The house belonging to the Smithsons in Tottenham was formerly the residence of the Hynninghams, called the Black House.³¹⁷

Benjamin, son of Benjamin Whichcote³¹⁸ (*query* whether this is not the Benjamin Whichcote said in *Knuber's Baronage*, vol. II, p. 5, to have died unmarried), and Anne, baptized May 12, 1695.

John, son of William Baxter, schoolmaster, and Sarah, his wife, baptized December 23rd, 1697.

The Family of Hare Lord Colerane.—The Right Honourable Lady Lucy Colerane, buried February 9th, 1681-2.—Mr. Hugh Hare, brother to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, buried June 19th, 1683.—Katherine (daughter of John Holt, Esq.), widow of Hugh Hare, May 4th, 1704.—Edward Hare, infant, August 26th, 1689.—Madam Lydia (daughter of Matthew Carlton, Esq. of Edmonton), wife of Hugh Hare, Esq. May 22nd, 1704.—Hugh Hare, Esq. March 1st, 1706-7, (father of the last Lord Colerane).—The Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, buried July 15th, 1708.—The Right Honourable Lady Dowager Colerane (daughter of Sir Henry Lacy, Bart. of Broxbourne), aged 90, buried January 19th, 1731-2.—The Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane died August 10th, buried 24th, 1749; the last Lord Colerane of this family.—Honourable Hugh Hare, buried June 14th, 1720.—Honourable Madam Constantia, December 30th, 1721.

(316) Created in 1766.—See Collins's Peerage for further account.

(317) See page 97, vol. I.

(318) Benjamin Whichcote, S.S.T.T., when he was about thirty-five years of age, was made provost of King's College, at Cambridge, of which he was a prudent and vigilant governor. He was afterwards successively minister of Blackfriars and Saint Lawrence Jewry, in London, where he was universally beloved and respected as a parish priest. He was a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper: his notions of religion were like his charity—exalted and diffusive, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He was much disgusted with the dryness and foolishness of preaching that prevailed in his time, and encouraged the young students of his college to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome. He was, indeed, himself an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety. Mr. Baxter numbers him the "best and ablest of the conformists;"* and another author speaks of

* Life of Baxter Grangeri Bio. Hist. England, pt. 3, p. 19.

October 22nd, 1711—Robert Smith was touched for the evil³¹⁸ by her most gracious Majesty, Queen Anne.

Sir Thomas Ambrose died in this parish, carried to Aldgate to be buried, February 27th, 1725-6.—Lady Ambrose carried away December 22nd, 1728.—Sir George Rivers, Bart. buried August 9, 1734.

Family of Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.—Mary Beauchamp Proctor, buried July 21st, 1755.—William, son of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. May 2nd, 1759.—Jane Lady Beauchamp Proctor, aged 37, buried May 20th, 1761.

On the last leaf of this book and register of burials is the following entry:

“Mr. Samuel Prat did take possession of the parish church of All-Hallows, Tottenham High Cross, in the countie of Middlesex, and the vicarage house, with all the appointments belonging to the aforesaid church and vicarage, and accordingly entered on the same as vicar on Thursday, being the three and twentieth day of Nov. 1693.”

“*Richard Gackton, Parish Clerk.*”

Chillingworth, Endworth, and Whichcote, as “Men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning.” † He died at the house of Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ College, May 1683, in the 74th year of his age. He was a considerable benefactor to the University of Cambridge.§

(318) We are indebted to Edward the Confessor (the last of our Saxon kings) who died anno 1067, for the *miracle*, which has since descended to our sovereigns, of curing the disease styled *The King's Evil*, the origin of which happened as follows: “A young married woman having the misfortune to be barren, and troubled at the same time with the distemper since called the King's Evil, was, after all human means had been tried in vain, admonished in a vision to go to the king, by whose merits she should be cured, upon his washing, touching, and signing with a cross, the parts affected. The woman runs to the court the next morning, overjoyed, and tells the king the whole matter, who thereupon disdains not to wash, touch, and cross her putrified sores, which immediately breaking, and corruption and worms bursting out, the parts were in a few days healed without the least scar remaining; and moreover, her barrenness was removed, and she became the joyful mother of children. As there is no evident reason why the Kings of England should have this privilege above any other Christian prince, so, if Heaven had

† The ingenious author of a dialogue on the uses of foreign travel, addressed to Lord Mixenworth, 1764, 8vo. 178.

§ Granger's Biog. Hist. England, class 4, p. 199.

THE COMPARATIVE STATE OF THE POPULATION OF TOTTENHAM.

THE baptisms in Tottenham, from the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1839.

The parish register begins in the year 1558 (*1st of Elizabeth*).

From the year 1559 to 1568, there were 138 baptisms and 166 burials (*nine years*).

From 1600 to 1610, there were 654 baptisms and 816 burials (*ten years*).

In the year 1603, there were 79 burials; *forty-four persons are said to have died of the plague*.

In 1625, there were 54 burials.

From 1700 to 1710, there were 345 baptisms and 459 burials (*ten years*).

From 1730 to 1739, there were 37 baptisms and 70 burials (*nine years*).

From 1780 to 1784, there were 71 baptisms and 88 burials (*four years*).

From 1784 to 1789, there were 69 baptisms and 74 burials (*five years*).

From 1790 to 1794, there were 81 baptisms and 83 burials (*four years*).

From 1795 to 1804, the average of baptisms was 98, and burials 86 per annum (*for ten years*).

From 1805 to 1814, the average of baptisms was 118, and burials 90 per annum (*for ten years*).

granted such a power to our kings, one would think they should have it in such a degree as to render it visible to all, and that the cure should immediately follow the touch; whereas multitudes are not cured at all, and those that are pretended to be so, not till a considerable time after they have been touched.

Laurentius, physician to Henry 4th, will have it, that this miracle was particularly appropriated to the crown of France; but *Dr. Tucker* is even with him, for he makes the Kings of France to do it by virtue of their alliance to the royal family of England; and Mr. Collier, who says that it is the height of scepticism not to believe this *miracle*; affirms that Louis the Godly was the first king of France that touched for the evil, 200 years after our Edward.*

* Collier's Eccl. Hist. extracted from some curious MSS. of the antiquity of Middx. (1762) in the possession of John Britton, Esq.; and see the Abridgement of Rapin's History of England, ed. 1747, p. 63, vol. I.

From the year 1815 to 1817, the average of baptisms was 140, and burials 102 per annum (*for three years*).

In 1818, there were 133 baptisms and 164 burials.

1819, 134 baptisms and 87 burials.

1820, 132 baptisms and 77 burials.

1821, 158 baptisms and 99 burials.

1822, 160 baptisms and 92 burials.

1823, 157 baptisms and 93 burials.

1824, 149 baptisms and 90 burials.

1825, 134 baptisms and 96 burials.

1826, 179 baptisms and 98 burials.

1827, 191 baptisms and 84 burials.

1828, 196 baptisms and 125 burials.

1829, 179 baptisms and 82 burials.

1830, 176 baptisms and 74 burials.

1831, 159 baptisms and 95 burials.

1832, 162 baptisms and 78 burials.

1833, 157 baptisms and 124 burials.

1834, 179 baptisms and 94 burials.

1835, 158 baptisms and 160 burials.

1836, 166 baptisms and 113 burials.

1837, 166 baptisms and 93 burials.

1838, 177 baptisms and 98 burials.

1839, 170 baptisms and 125 burials.

There have been many more burials in the parish than are above set forth; a great part of the inhabitants consisting of quakers and other dissenters, who bury their dead in the grounds attached to their respective meeting houses.

The Registers from the year 1558 to 1812.

The following old register books of baptisms, burials, and marriages, earlier than the new ones, (which commence in the year 1813, according to the statute 52nd Geo. III, c. 145) are preserved in the iron safe in the vestry room, viz.

BOOK		A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
No. I.	Bap.	1558	1566	1569	1624
	Bur.	1558	1565	1772	1619
	Mar.	1558	1565	1572	1624
No. II.	Bap.	1625	1678		
	Bur.	1620	1676		
	Mar.	1625	1679	<i>(No entries 1661—1625)</i>	
No. III.	Bap.	1676	1725		
	Bur.	1676	1677	1679	1719
	Mar.	1676	1691	1692	1753
No. IV.	Bap.	1725	1787		
	Bur.	1719	1787		
No. V.	Bap.	1787	1811		
No. VI.	Bap.	1812			
	Bur.	1787	1812		
No. VII. XI.	Mar.	1754	1812		
VIII., VIIII., and X. are wanting.					

The census' taken in the year 1801, 1811, and 1821, show the increase of the population of the parish; that is to say—

In the year 1801, there were 647 houses, 781 families, 1678 males, 1944 females, total 3622 persons.

In 1811, there were 831 houses, 2150 males, 3621 females; total, 4771 persons.

In 1821, there were 976 inhabited houses, occupied by 1165 families; houses then building, 7; houses unoccupied, 27. There were 492 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 649 employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft, and 671 persons not included in the above classes. There were 2578 males, and 3234 females, making a total of 5812 persons.

The Population, according to the Census taken in 1831.

	HIGH CROSS WARD.	LOWER WARD.	MIDDLE WARD.	WOOD GREEN WARD.	TOTAL.
Inhabited houses	355	288	532	123	1298
Families	386	292	608	142	1448
Houses building .....	..	..	13	22	35
Houses uninhabited	56	22	28	31	137
Persons chiefly employed in agriculture	79	31	12	55	177
Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft	166	84	80	44	374
All other persons not em- ployed in the two pre- ceding.	141	177	516	43	877
Males, 20 years of age ..	434	329	637	190	1590
Occupiers employing la- bourers	3	6	8	11	28
Occupiers not employing labourers.	2	..	4	1	7
Labourers employed in agriculture	74	29	64	65	232
Labourers employed in manufacture, or in ma- nufacturing machinery ..	..	..	3	..	3
Persons employed in re- tail trade.	175	83	252	88	598
Capitalists, bankers, pro- fessional, and other ed- ucated persons	83	84	92	29	288
Labourers employed in labour, not agricultural	47	100	140	115	402
Other males, 20 years of age (except servants)..	32	40	49	14	135
Male servants, aged 20..	18	37	25	17	97
Male servants, under 20 years of age					88
Female servants					594

The population considerably increased between the years 1811 and 1821 ; which may be attributed partly to vaccination and the encouragement afforded to improvident marriages by the then provisions of the poor laws ; and since that period the population has been considerably augmented by the introduction of numerous families from distant counties, who are employed in the *Caoutchouc* and *Crape Manufactories* which have been recently established in this parish.

The increase may be thus accounted for : the number of houses in the parish is computed at upwards of 1,400, viz.

High Cross Ward	358
Middle Ward	488
Lower Ward	402
Wood Green Ward.....	155
<hr/>	
Total number of houses	1403

Calculating the average number of inhabitants in each house at six, will give the population at 8,400 ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ is *generally* taken as the average, which would reduce the total to 7,700. This however will be correctly ascertained when the next census is taken, which will be in all probability during the next year.

In the year 1825, the number of men in the parish liable to be ballotted into the militia was 477, and the *quota* to be drawn was 17.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

E. STRANGEWAYS, aged 99, was buried 1772. Stephen Potts, aged 98, buried 1778. Thomas Hackett, aged 90, buried 1785. Randall Trunley, aged 99, buried 1786. Susannah Richardson, aged 99, buried 1787. Mary Collins, aged 90, 1790. Nathaniel M'Ghee, aged 90, 1793. William Hoxhart, aged 90, buried 1798. Catherine Sitton, aged 97, buried same year. George Billett,

aged 92, buried 1799. John Egerton, aged 100, buried 1800. Ann Spicer, aged 95, buried same year. Hannah Green, aged 95, buried 1803. Ann Maddox, aged 90, buried 1804. Percy Hill, aged 93, buried 1804. Dianna Lilley, aged 91, buried 1806. Mary Johnston, aged 90, buried 1808. Martha Hayes, aged 101, buried 1813. Alexander Ogilvy, aged 100, buried same year. Nicholas Dufresne, Baron-de Ranac, aged 92, buried 1814. Ann Burrows, aged 90, buried 1815.

Since which, several have died at advanced ages, and buried at Tottenham—viz. eight, at the age of 90 ; four, at the age of 91 ; two at the age of 92 ; four, at the age of 93 ; one at the age of 94 ; two at the age of 97 ; two at the age of 98 ; and two at the age of 99.

In the year 1837, Elizabeth Burroughs, aged 90 ; John Chalkley, aged 97. 1839, James Pownall, aged 96 ; Elizabeth Rockwell, aged 90.

Independently of the above persons who have died at advanced ages, there are a great many names of persons entered in the register of burials, who died progressively from 80 to 90.

THE RENTAL OF THE PARISH OF TOTTENHAM.

THE rental of the parish, according to the return made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, in the following years, was—

ANNO.	RENTAL. £.	QUOTA PAID TO THE COUNTY RATE.
1818	36,607	248 18 10
1819	29,746	305 1 0
1820	69,788	247 17 8
1821	36,647	248 4 8
1822	30,509	409 14 7
1823	38,250	238 11 8
1824	37,532	276 13 2
1825	38,024	313 15 10
1826	37,264	354 17 10
1827	30,488	277 0 2

ANNO.	RENTAL. £.	QUOTA PAID TO THE COUNTY RATE.
1828	37,000	267 12 8
1829	37,000	423 19 2
1830	36,500	576 0 10
1831	37,776	382 17 4
1832	37,576	589 8 4
1833	29,780	553 9 2
1834	28,992	366 4 6
1835	29,604	371 18 2
1836	30,824	350 13 11
1837	31,336	353 15 5
1838	36,800	408 15 6
1839	37,132	576 0 9

In the year 1839, the rental of the whole county of Middlesex, was £5,764,248.; and a rate of a penny in the pound on that sum produced £24,017. 14s. 0d. The largest quota paid to the county rate for this parish since the year 1818, was £576. 0s. 10d. in the year 1830.

THE POOR RATES.

THE order of the Poor Law Commissioners for the formation of the Edmonton Union is dated 7th January 1837, and was acted upon on or about the 25th of March following. The parishes included in this Union are seven, (of which this parish is one,) viz. *Edmonton, Tottenham, Hornsey, Enfield, Hampstead, Waltham Abbey, and Cheshunt.*

The average expense of the poor for the three preceding years was ascertained, under the provisions of the Poor Laws Amendment Act, sect. 28, to be £4,097.

	£.	s.	d.
1838. The first poor rate for this year, made the 13th March, was at 1s. in the pound, which realized the sum of. .	1881	5	10
The second ditto, made 17th November, at 9d. in the pound	1383	10	10½
	£3264	16	8½

1839. The first poor rate for this year was made 16th May, at 9d. in the pound, which realized	1391	13	3½
The second rate was made 12th December, at 1s. in the pound	1958	12	9
	<u>£3350</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0½</u>

Three-pence in the pound of this last rate was appropriated to the purpose of the Metropolis Police, then extended to this parish, being half-a-year's quota.

THE EDMONTON UNION.

(AS FAR AS IT RESPECTS TOTTENHAM PARISH.)

IN pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth and fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, entitled, "*An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales*," the Poor Law Commissioners³¹⁹ ordered and declared, that the parishes, townships, and places mentioned in the margin³²⁰ of the order, should on the 3rd day of February next be, and should thenceforth remain, *united* for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, by the name of the "*Edmonton Union*," and should contribute and be assessed to a common fund for purchasing, building, hiring, providing, altering, or enlarging any workhouse, or other place of reception and relief of the poor of such parishes, and places; or for the purchase of any lands or tenements, under, and by virtue of the provisions of the said act, of, or for such Union; and for the future upholding and maintaining of such workhouses, or places aforesaid, and for the payment or allowance of the officers of such Union, and the providing of uten-

(319) By their order, dated 7th January, 1837.

(320) Edmonton—Tottenham—Hornsey, including Highgate—Enfield—Hampstead—all in the county of Middlesex; Waltham Abbey, in the county of Essex; and Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford.

sils and materials, for setting the poor on work therein, and for any other expense to be incurred for the common use or benefit, over the common account of such parishes and places in the proportion of the several sums respectively set opposite to the names of each parish and place in the margin of the order, such sums having been ascertained, by the majority of the said Poor Law Commissioners, to be the annual average expense incurred by each such parish and place for the relief of the poor belonging thereto, for the three years ending the 25th day of March next preceding the said inquiry: that is to say—

	£.
In the county of Middlesex {	1. Edmonton 4386
	2. <i>Tottenham</i> 4097
	3. Hornsey, including Highgate 1725
	4. Enfield 3788
	5. Hampstead 3422
In the county of Essex. . .	6. Waltham Abbey .. 2506
In the county of Hertford .	7. Cheshunt 2887

The Total Money to be raised for the relief of the Poor
within the Edmonton Union³²¹ £22821

And the said Poor Law Commissioners further ordered and declared that a board of Guardians should be constituted and chosen annually, according to the provisions of the Poor Laws Amendment Act: and the number of guardians should be thirty-eight; of which number there should be *five* for the parish of Tottenham, who should continue in office for one whole year—and the same guardians may be elected for any ensuing year. The order also directs what shall be the qualification of the guardians; the manner of their election; the qualification of the voters for guardians, and scale of votes.

(321) See the order of the Poor Law Commissioners, 7th January, 1837.

The union commenced in March 1837, and the poor were soon afterwards removed from the work-house. The occupation of the Tottenham workhouse by the guardians expired at Midsummer-day, 1837, and the property being vested in trustees for charitable purposes unconnected with the poor rate, the Poor Law Commissioners had no authority to make any order concerning it, and they made none. The poor who were removed from Tottenham workhouse were distributed between the workhouses of *Edmonton*, *Hampstead*, and *Enfield*, which houses were retained for the use of the union until a *union workhouse* should be erected for their reception, the building of which commenced June 23, 1840, on the south side of Silver Street, in the parish of Edmonton; the contract for which was £9182. 10s. 0d.

The amount of the contract for building the		
Union Workhouse, with the privilege of digging		
clay and making bricks on the land	9182	10 0
Purchase of the land	750	0 0
Paid to the lord of the manor for		
enfranchisement, consideration for		
enfranchisement, steward's fees,		
&c. &c.	75	0 0
For enfranchisement deed	33	10 0
Expense of conveyance	23	17 6
Mr. R. B. Smith, as a compensation		
for his interest in the land as te-		
nant.....		
30	0	0
Mr. R. B. Smith, for the same, in a		
piece of land exchanged with Mr.		
Beale		
10	0	0
Interest on purchase money to the		
day of settling.....		
10	10	0
	<hr/>	942 17 6
Total.....	£10,115	7 6
		<hr/>

Mr. RICHARD LAMPRELL, of *Sherborne Lane*, was the contractor.

Extract from the Quarterly Abstract, showing the number of Paupers relieved, the amount of Money expended, and the Balances due to and from the Parish of Tottenham, for the Quarter ending the 24th of June, 1837.

In-door—Adult Males	36		
Ditto Females	30		
Children	29		
Out-door—Adult Males	72		
Ditto Females	133		
Children	100		
	<hr/>		
Total	400		
		£.	s. d.
Amount of Relief advanced by way of loan	0	5	0
Proportion of maintenance in the House	116	0	8½
Out-Relief	231	2	3¾
Proportion of Establishment Charges	163	13	3
	<hr/>		
Total	511	1	3¼
Balance due to the Parish ..	107	15	11¼

The like, showing the number of Paupers relieved, the amount of Money expended, and the Balances due to and from the Parish, for the quarter ending the 29th of September, 1837.

In-door.—Adult Males	36		
Ditto Females	26		
Children	24		
Out-door.—Adult Males	62		
Ditto Females	126		
Children	100		
	<hr/>		
Total	374		
		£.	s. d.
Proportion of maintenance in the House	127	18	1
Out-Relief	260	1	6
Proportion of Establishment Charges	200	15	10¼
	<hr/>		
Total	588	15	5¼
Balance due to the Parish ..	224	11	6

A Summary Account of the Expenditure of the Poor Rate for the Parish of Tottenham, from March 25th, to September 29th, 1837.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expended by the Board of Guardians for the quarter ending the 24th of June, 1837	511	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Ditto by the Overseers	142	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				653	18	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Expended by the Board of Guardians for the quarter ending the 29th of September, 1837	588	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Ditto by the Overseers	158	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				747	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total amount expended for the half-year ending September 29th, 1837£1400 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Account of the Overseers of the Parish of Tottenham, from March 25th, 1837, to March 25th, 1838; including the amount of the Poors Rate received, and the money paid to the Treasurer of the Edmonton Union; and also to the Treasurer of the County, on account of the County Rate; and other Expenditure on account of the Parish.

CR.

1838.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from the late Overseers	240	4	5
Ditto from the late Overseer of the Lower Ward, as recovered under a distress warrant from the magistrates	72	5	11
Rate, made the 11th of April, 1837, at one shilling in the pound :—			
High Cross Ward	456	3	6
Empty Houses & excused .	17	11	3
	438	12	3
Middle Ward	370	6	6
Empty Houses & excused .	24	9	0
	345	17	6
Lower Ward	398	1	6
Empty Houses & excused .	21	17	6
	376	4	6
Wood Green Ward	384	15	0
Empty Houses & excused .	12	18	0
	371	17	0
Total amount collected	1532	11	3

	£.	s.	d.
Rate, made the 17th day of November, 1837, at eight-pence in the pound:—			
<i>High Cross Ward</i>	346	12	4
Arrears	13	7	8
Empty, &c.	10	15	5
	<u>24</u>	3	2
		322	9 2
<i>Middle Ward</i>	301	15	2
Arrears	2	19	0
Empty, &c.	19	2	0
	<u>22</u>	17	0
		278	18 2
<i>Lower Ward</i>	317	1	0
Arrears	9	4	0
Empty, &c.	12	15	8
	<u>21</u>	19	8
		295	1 4
<i>Wood Green Ward</i>	301	17	6
Arrears	46	5	0
Empty, &c.	3	18	5
	<u>50</u>	3	5
		251	14 1
Total amount collected		1148	2 9
Collected of Rate made 13th March, 1838, at one shilling in the pound	139	18	0
Sale of Furniture, Fixtures, &c. of the late Workhouse	193	15	0
From the Edmonton Union, for the use of the late Workhouse	10	0	0
In repayment for the Maintenance of Paupers under order of removal	2	10	6
For Maintenance of Lunatic (<i>B. Desanges</i>)	15	3	4
For Funeral of M. Powell	1	11	11
For Maintenance of A Skinner	1	8	6
Shillings paid by Claimants to vote	2	2	0
Rent of Cottage Gardens ³²²	22	17	9
		<u>£3382</u>	11 4

(322) See the title "Parish Estates" for the particulars of these gardens, of which there are fifty-two in number, occupying about three acres of ground in Marsh Lane.

DR.			
1838.	£.	s.	d.
To the Treasurer of the Edmonton Union	2664	7	2
County Rates	355	10	8
Constables Charges	31	13	9½
Expenses before the Magistrates	19	1	0
Law Expenses	15	10	8
Printing, Stationery, Stamps, &c.....	22	2	6
Carried forward	£3108	5	9½
Maintaining the Poor in the late Workhouse, until removed, and sundry accounts unpaid by the late Overseers	43	8	1
Printing Lists of Voters and Jury Lists	4	13	0
Mr. Hall, Surgeon, for visiting insane Poor.....	3	3	0
Quarter's Salary to H. Pluckwell, for the care of the late Workhouse, and for sundry Fixtures..	27	13	0
Rent of the late Workhouse to Michaelmas	20	0	0
Expenses of Valuation as allowed by the Poor Law Commissioners	34	8	1
Expenses incurred by the Churchwardens, under the Lighting and Watching Act	4	11	6
W. Amos, for the care of the late Workhouse, until given up to the Trustees (<i>of the Parish Estates</i>)	4	3	0
Erecting Fence for the protection of Cottage Gardens ³²³	22	14	0
Election of Guardians	8	5	4
Postages and Incidental Expenses	8	1	11
Balance due from the Overseers	93	4	7½
	£3,382	11	4
Expended by the Board of Guardians from the 25th of March, 1837, to the 25th of March, 1838 ..	2445	1	1½
Ditto, by the Overseers	624	19	7
Total expenditure of the Year.....	£3,070	0	8½

(323) See note 322, page 192.

Abstract of the Account of Expenditure by the Edmonton Union, on account of the parish of Tottenham, for the year ended March 25th 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of Persons Emigrating	24	17	4
Proportion of In-maintenance	407	14	4
Out-Relief	987	17	4
Proportion of Establishment Charges	591	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Registration	19	7	6
Removals	1	15	0
Relief advanced on Loan	0	0	0
Law Expenses	0	0	0
Total	£2,027	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balance due to the Parish.....	477	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance due from the Parish.....	0	0	0

The separate Account of Tottenham Parish in the Edmonton Union, of the Expenditure (exclusive of payments to the Union) for the year ended March the 25th 1839.

County Rate &c.....	502	10	4
Constables' Expenses.....	27	19	11
Expenses before Magistrates, &c.	15	15	6
Printing Lists of Voters, &c.....	4	13	0
Expenses on account of Parish Property	0	0	0
Law Expenses.....	99	7	9
Other Expenses	124	8	2
Total.....	£774	14	8

Actual Expenditure from the Poor Rate of Tottenham, by the Parish and by the Union, for the year ended March the 25th, 1839.

By the Parish	774	14	8
By the Union	2027	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	£2802	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Quarterly Abstract of the separate Accounts of Tottenham parish with the Union, for the quarter ending 25th December, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
From the Poor Rate	574	12	9
From Relations of Paupers	0	5	0
Repayment under Orders of Removal	0	10	6
Other Receipts	0	13	6
Total Receipts	576	1	9
Balance due last quarter from the Parish Officers	333	4	0
Total	909	5	9
Payment to the Union	500	0	0
County Rate, &c.	116	0	9
Constables' Expenses	4	6	7
Expenses before Magistrates	0	4	0
Other Expenses	22	8	6
Total of Payments to Union	£642	19	10
Balance due from the Parish Officers at the end of this quarter	266	5	11

The Quarterly Abstract and separate Account of Tottenham parish to the Union, for the quarter ending 25th March, 1840.

From the Poor Rate	1151	0	0
Balance due last quarter from the Parish Officers	266	5	11
Total	1417	5	11
Payments to the Union	600	0	0
County Rate, &c.	618	17	4
Constables' Expenses	6	1	8
Other Expenses	53	3	9
Total of Payments to the Union	£1278	2	9
Balance due from the Parish Officers at the end of this Quarter	£139	3	2

The expenditure by the guardians of the Edmonton Union and of the overseers of the poor on account of the parish of Tottenham, from the commencement of the union (1837) to the 25th of March, 1840.

1837—1838.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Union: expenditure by the guardians	2466	2	9½			
Expenditure by the overseers	624	19	7			
	<hr/>			3091	2	4½
1838—1839.						
The Union: expenditure by the guardians	2027	15	6¼			
Expenditure by the overseers	774	14	8			
	<hr/>			2802	10	2¼
1839—1840.						
The Union: expenditure by the guardians	2110	2	6¼			
Expenditure by the overseers	1205	10	3			
	<hr/>			3315	12	9¼
Total expenditure of the money raised for the relief of the poor for three years ending 25th March, 1840						
				9209	5	4

The average is £3069. 15s. 1¼d. and a fraction, per annum.

Levied by poor rate—

1837—1838	2820	12	0
1838—1839	2993	19	6
1839—1840 (April)	3194	10	2
	<hr/>		
	9009	1	8

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.

IN the year 1794, the quota paid by the parish of Tottenham to the land tax, was £1069. 14s. 0d. which was at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound upon lands, and 1s. 10d. in the pound upon houses; but

the sum of £551 9s. 10½*d.* having been redeemed under the Land Tax Redemption Acts, reduced the above quota to £408. 0s. 9*d.* per annum, now actually paid.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of the assessed taxes for the parish of Tottenham, for the year 1838, ending 5th April 1839, was	3802	8	5
Ditto, for the year 1839, ending 5th April, 1840	3900	0	4½

THE PARISH ESTATES. 324

By an indenture and deed of trust, bearing date the 11th of July, 1634, it appears that Thomas Lock and Jane his wife, Edmund Jervoice and Elizabeth his wife, and Nicholas Sansom, granted to Thomas Wilcox and Tobias Massey, of Tottenham, a messuage or cottage, with the orchard, garden, and backsides thereto belonging; and also a close called *Coombe's Croft*, containing by estimation about five acres, abutting north on Marsh Lane; and also a piece of arable land, called *Hill Pond Field*, containing by estimation five acres and a half, lying near West Green.

And that by a subsequent indenture, bearing date 12th of January, 1634-5, made between the said Thomas Wilcox and Tobias Massey of the one part, and William Wimpew Clerk, vicar of Tottenham, and nineteen others (*inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham*), of the other part, two of them being churchwardens of the said parish, reciting the above mentioned deed of 11th of July, 1634; and further, that the parishioners of Tottenham, out of their common stock, had paid to the said Thomas Lock £180. for the purchase of the premises above mentioned, and had taken the assurance thereof in the names of the said Thomas Wilcox and Tobias Massey, in trust, for the sole benefit

(324) Taken from the Report of the Commissioners for enquiring concerning Charities from the year 1817 to 1837.

and use of the poor of the said parish, and *the public use thereof*; it was witnessed that the said Thomas Wilcox and Tobias Massey, in discharge of the trusts in them reposed, granted to the said Wimpew and the nineteen others (*inhabitants of the said parish*), the said premises, to hold to them, their heirs, and successors, to the uses following: viz., that the churchwardens of the said parish for the time being should receive the rents and profits of the said premises to the use and behoof of the poor of the said parish, and for *the public use thereof*; and it was covenanted between the parties thereto, that after the death of *nine* or *ten* of the said trustees, at request made by the vicar or churchwardens, or any of the parishioners of the said parish, the survivors should convey the said premises to *ten* at the least of the *chief* inhabitants of Tottenham, and their heirs and successors, upon similar trusts, to the end that the churchwardens might receive and apply the rents and profits thereof to the use and behoof of the *poor of the said parish*, according as was mentioned in a schedule, thereunto annexed, of those benefactors' names who gave the said sum of £180. for the relief of the said poor, and *the public use thereof*.

In the schedule annexed to this deed the following benefactions were enumerated:

	£.	s.	d.
Balthazar Sanches (whose will, containing this gift for bread to the poor is after mentioned)	100	0	0
Lady Ann Countess of Dorset, the interest to be bestowed yearly amongst the poor of the parish	50	0	0
Dame Margaret Woodhouse, the interest, being 40s., to be bestowed yearly at Christmas among the poor people of the parish.....	30	0	0
	<hr/> £180 0 0 <hr/>		

By an indenture of release, bearing date the 24th of December, 1725, between John Morris, grandson and heir of John Morris, deceased, (one of the trustees in the above mentioned deed) of

the first part, and John Husband, clerk, vicar of Tottenham, the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, and eighteen other parishioners, and two of them being the churchwardens of the said parish, of the other part, after reciting the before mentioned deeds; and further, reciting that all the trustees in the said indenture of 12th of January, 1634-5 were dead, and that John Morris, the grandfather, was the survivor of them; it was witnessed that John Morris, the grandson, as heir at law to his said grandfather, for a nominal consideration conveyed to the said John Husband, Lord Colerane, and others, of the second part, the before mentioned messuage or cottage, then used as two tenements, one whereof was known by the name or sign of the *Three Conies*,³²⁵ and also three messuages, then lately erected on parts of the ground lying on the east side thereof, and late belonging to the said last mentioned messuage, called the *Three Conies*, and also the said two closes called *Coombe's Croft* and *Hill Pond Field*; to hold the same to them and their heirs on the trusts mentioned in the last above recited indenture, with a similar provision for a renewal of the trustees, and with a similar schedule annexed thereto.

In 1817, the trust property was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Two houses, occupied as one tenement, with an internal communication, and a stable, let to David Blair, as yearly tenant, at annual rents, amounting to	22	0	0
2. A house, with a small garden, let to William Miller, a yearly tenant, at the rent of	9	10	0
3. A house and garden, let to John Mallet, as yearly tenant, at the rent of	7	7	0
4. A public house, called the <i>Bell and Hare</i> , formerly the <i>Three Conies</i> , in the possession of John Phillips, as under-tenant to Messrs. Hoare and Co. brewers, who held of the parish under a lease which expired at Lady-day, 1825, at the rent of	25	0	0

(325) Now known as the Bell and Hare.

5. A house and garden, occupied by Joseph Forster, the parish beadle (*rent free*). This house was considered to be worth, yearly, about 7 7 0
All these houses were then old, and in bad condition, and it was in the contemplation of the parish to pull them down, and let the ground on building leases. With this view, an estimate had been made with a plan of the proposed buildings; and it is supposed that the income of this charity will be increased thereby.
6. On part of the field called *Coombe's Croft*, the parish workhouse and an infirmary had been erected. Adjoining these is a large garden; part of which was used for the workhouse; and of the residue, part was let to John Draper, at the annual rent of 1 1 0
And part was occupied by the widow of the late John Archer, who built upon it a melting house, adapted to his business of a plumber, at the rent of 2 1 0
The whole of these premises occupy a full acre of ground. No rent was then paid by the parish on account of the workhouse and the premises occupied with it, which are supposed to be worth about £40. per annum. The workhouse was built about the year 1763. An additional wing was built in the year 1818.
7. The residue of *Coombe's Croft* was let to the late Thomas Dermer, on a lease which expired at Lady-day, 1825, at the rent of 21 0 0
8. *Hill Pond Field*,³²⁶ containing about six acres, was occupied by Henry Hare Townsend, Esq., as the assignee of a lease granted to John Heathcote, Esq., for the 17 years from Lady-day, 1809, at

(326) It was proposed to let part of this field, adjoining Marsh Lane on a building lease, and to keep the rest in hand for the purpose of employing the poor.

the rent of £31. 10s. The tenant pays £1. 4s.
 in addition to the rent, on account of the land
 tax, which was purchased by the parish, in
 1804 32 14 0

In 1807, a premium of £551. was paid for a lease of the *Bell and Hare* public house for 61 years to commence at Midsummer, which was carried to the parish account. It does not appear that any special order was made for the employment of this money.³²⁷ In the same year, four houses, situate in Tottenham, then or late in the several occupations of Thomas Atkinson, Elizabeth Cropley, John Chambers, and Henry Glover, two of which abut in front towards the high road and on the east side thereof, and two behind, together with a piece of garden ground, the whole containing in length on the south seventy feet, and on the north seventy-two feet; and in breadth, on the west forty-nine feet, and on the east forty-two feet; and abutting on the high road towards the west, and on the workhouse premises on the east, were purchased for £740. and conveyed by indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 13th and 14th October, 1807, by David Samuel Parker to the Rev. Thomas Roberts, vicar, the two churchwardens, and six other parishioners of Tottenham, and their heirs, in trust for the inhabitants and parishioners of the said parish, and *to sell, convey, and dispose* of the same in such manner as the inhabitants and parishioners in vestry assembled should direct; and, in the mean time, to let the same, and *dispose of the rents and profits as the said inhabitants and parishioners in vestry assembled should direct.*³²⁸

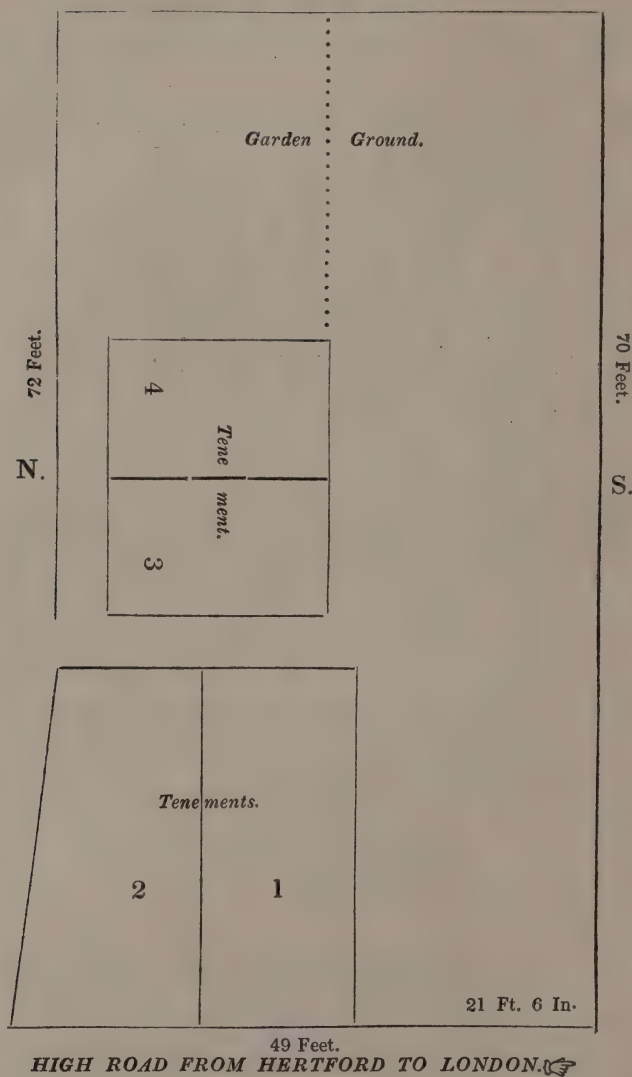
(327) It appears by the Vestry Minute Book F. No. 6, page 68, that at a vestry held on the 22nd September, 1807, the churchwardens reported to the vestry, that they had purchased four houses of Mr. David Parker at sale at Garraway's Coffee House, on the 21st August then last, for £740., and which adjoined the parish estate, the churchwardens considered that it would be very beneficial to the parish to have them; when it was resolved that the vestry accept the same.

(328) The deeds were executed by all the parties. Registered 6th Nov. 1807. B. 7 No. 675, 676; and they are, with other deeds relating to the parish property, in the iron repository belonging to the parish.

The GROUND PLAN of the last-mentioned ESTATE.

E A S T.

42 Feet.



W E S T.

No. 1, in the occupation of Alison ; 2, Samuel Hunnings ; 3, Mrs. Ashdown ; 4, George Pavitt.

	£.	s.	d.
One of these houses in front towards the road was then let to Kidman, at the rent of . .	13	0	0
A second also in front to William Clark, for. . . .	15	0	0
A third, behind, to John Champreys, at	8	8	0
And the fourth, also behind, to Henry Chalkley, at.	8	8	0

A small part of the garden belongs to the houses Nos. 3 and 4, and the rest was occupied by Clarke.

The tenants held from year to year, and the rents are the fair annual value of the tenements, which are in good repair.

The letting of the parish property is usually managed by a committee appointed by the vestry of the parish for the conduct of the parish affairs.

As the premises acquired in the year 1634, were purchased wholly with the charitable funds enumerated in the schedule to the purchase deed (page 196 ante), the whole profit of them should be applied to the purposes of the respective charities specified by the persons whose benefactions contributed to the purchase. For the portion of *Coombe's Croft*, taken for the site of the workhouse and garden, the parish did not pay any rent to the trustees.

With respect to the houses purchased in 1807, it is not exactly known from what funds the purchase money of £740. was taken, but the contemporaneous receipt of the premium of £551. for the lease of the *Bell and Hare* alehouse leaves little doubt that this formed part of it: if so, as *this premium was the produce* of the charity estate, the investment of *it must enure to the use of the charities* which would be entitled to £33. 7s. 0d. a year as the proportion of the rents due in respect thereof. If not thus invested, this sum is wholly unaccounted for by the parish to the charities.

In fact, no specific application is made of the rents of either of these properties to charitable uses. No separate account is kept of this or of any other of the charitable estates or funds in the parish hereafter mentioned, but the produce of the whole is car-

ried to the general parish account, and is no otherwise applied to purposes of charity than so far as it may be accounted for in a weekly distribution of bread, of which mention is hereafter made. It seems that this and other estates derived from charitable benefactions, in consequence probably of the want of a regular succession of trustees to look to the management and application of them, have long been considered not as property appropriated to certain charitable uses, but as the common property of the parish belonging to the general parish fund, and applicable to general parochial purposes. The consequence is, that the greater part of the charitable funds in this parish remains unapplied in the manner directed by the donors.³²⁸

The Title Deeds relating to the before-mentioned and other Estates, the property of the Parish.

The trustees of the foregoing deed of the 24th December, 1725, being all dead, long previous to the year 1830, the parishioners, after much trouble in endeavouring to discover the heir-at-law of Joseph Webb, who appeared to have been the surviving trustee named in the said deed, without success; application was made, by petition, by the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the vicar, and the churchwardens, to the master of the rolls, to appoint trustees of the said estate, with other estates belonging to the parish; and the following is a summary of the present trust deed.

By an indenture of feoffment, (*enrolled in chancery 27th May, 1830,*) bearing date the 19th September, 1828; made between Edward Rowe Mores, Henry Piper Sperling, Joseph Appleton, John Capel, John Holt, and Richard Mountford, Esqs., of the first part; James Row, George Edmund Shuttleworth, the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Robert Forster, Nathaniel Mathew, Joseph Fletcher, John Holt, John Boon, John Ede, Henry Louis Smale, and William Delano, Esqs., of the second part; and William Rixon, the elder, gent., of the third part: Reciting the before mentioned indentures of lease and release, of the 23rd and 24th days of December, 1725, made between John Morris, of the one part; and the Rev. John Hus-

(328) See the further report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales (1817 to 1837), p. 166.

band, clerk, and the other trustees for the charity therein named, of the other part; by which, after reciting certain indentures, dated 11th July, 1634, and the 12th of January, 1634, and under and by virtue of which the said John Morris became seized of the freehold hereditaments therein after conveyed to the said John Husband and the other trustees for the charity, subject to the trusts by the said respective indentures, declared and being the same as were therein established, John Morris conveyed to John Husband and the other trustees for the said charity, and to their heirs—

All that large messuage or cottage, then long since divided into two tenements, one being known by the sign of the *Three Conies*, then in the possession of John Evans, and the other tenement adjoining thereto, and in the possession of Mary Dixon; and each being situate in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex :

And also, all those three messuages or tenements, then lately built on part of the ground, lying on the east side of, and belonging to the said messuage, called the *Three Conies*, and in the occupation of the said Mary Dixon; and also being in the said parish of Tottenham :

And also, all that close of pasture ground, theretofore called *Coombe's Croft*, but then lately called *Coney Bees Croft*, and containing five acres, abutting north upon a lane called Marsh Lane, and south on a field called *Harbour Field*; and being also in the said parish of Tottenham :

And also, all that other close of arable land, then since converted into pasture, called by the name of *Hill Pond Field*, containing five acres and a half, lying near West Green, between the lands of Thomas Swinnerton, on the east, and certain land called *Down Hills* on the north and west; and being also in the said parish of Tottenham : 329

To hold the said several premises unto the said John Husband and the other trustees for the said charity, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust, that the churchwardens of the said parish of

Tottenham for the time being, for ever, should receive the rents of all the said premises, to and for the use and benefit of the poor of the said parish, according to, and *in unison with, the directions given by certain benefactors*, whose names are mentioned in a schedule thereunto annexed, and whose benefactions amounted to £180., being for the relief of the poor of the said parish.

Reciting also, a schedule as well of the names of the benefactors in the parish of Tottenham, who together gave the sum of £180., mentioned in the indenture of the 24th of December, 1725,³³⁰ as also of the uses and purposes to which they respectively intended their said benefactions should be applied.

Also reciting, that the several parties to the indenture of the 24th of December, 1725, had all died many years then since, and had not joined in making any new conveyance of the said premises to successors; and that Joseph Webb, in the said deed named as a trustee, was the last survivor of the several trustees to the said indenture of the 24th December, 1725, but that his heir or real representative could not be discovered.

And also reciting, that the Rev. Thomas Newcome, and others, being the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish of Tottenham, did, on the 12th of August, 1827, petition the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, to appoint trustees of the said charity, and to settle a proper conveyance of the said premises to such new trustees, when so appointed; and to approve a scheme for the future administration of the said charity.

And also reciting, that by an order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 17th March, 1828, it was referred to the master to appoint proper persons to be trustees, and to settle a proper conveyance of the said estates, to be executed by the said Edward Rowe Mores, Esq., and others, in the said petition stated to be then *acting as trustees* of the said estates; and to approve a scheme for the future management and application of the said charity.

And also reciting, that Francis Cross, Esq., the master to whom the said petition had been referred, did, in pursuance of the said order, make his report, dated the 10th of June, 1830; whereby he

(330) See page 196 ante.

approved of the said James Row, and the other trustees for the said charity, being the parties of the second part, as proper persons to be trustees of and for the said charity, and thereby appointed them trustees accordingly; and did also approve of and recommend the several plans and proceedings, which are set out, and directed to be carried into effect, in and by the order of the said Court upon the said report, and which said order is in the deed next set out.

And also reciting, that by an order, made and passed by the High Court of Chancery, dated the 18th of July, 1828, it was ordered:—

1. That the master's said report, dated the 10th June, 1828, should be confirmed.

2. That the said James Row, and the other trustees for the said charity, and being the parties of the second part, should be declared and appointed trustees of and for the said charity and estates.

3. That the vicar, churchwarden, and overseers of the poor of the said parish of Tottenham, *for the time being*, or such of them as should not be trustees of the legal estate of the said charity, lands, and premises, should be declared and appointed trustees of and for *the application of the rents and profits* of the said charity estates, *in addition to, and to act with*, the said twelve before-named trustees, and with their survivors and successors, to be elected as thereafter mentioned.

4. That the scheme proposed and submitted to the master, by and on behalf of the said former petitioners, (save and except so much thereof as proposed to provide a fund for the purpose of erecting almshouses) should be confirmed, adopted, and carried into effect.

5. That the proposed approval by the master, relative to the granting building and repairing leases by the said trustees, should be confirmed, adopted, and acted upon.

6. That the rent of the said estates, then in hand, and which should accrue and be received for or in respect of the said charity estates, should, in the first place, be applied by the trustees in payment of the costs which had been properly incurred by all par-

ties in or about the said order of reference and proceedings in the matter; such costs to be first taxed by the master of the said Court.

7. That a sufficient portion of such rents should be applied in the necessary and proper repairs of the premises; in the payment of necessary monies for insurance, taxes, and rates; and for all outgoings properly affecting the same, and in the payment of all the necessary and proper expenses of the trusts.

8. That another part of the clear residue of the rents *should be applied in paying four shillings a week to each of the four poor women who should from time to time be the inhabitants of the almshouses for housing four poor women, situate in the said parish of Tottenham, and called by the name of "The Pound Almshouses," provided such women, or either of them, did not and should not receive parochial relief from the parish of Tottenham.*

9. That the remainder of such clear residue of the said rents should be applied in charitable donations, at the discretion of the trustees, or the majority of them, for the time being, either in money, apparel, bed clothing, fuel, or food, in and during the months of December, January, February, and March, annually, *to deserving poor persons, being parishioners of the said parish of Tottenham, and not receiving parochial relief.*

10. That of such distribution, and the general expenditure of the charity funds, a debtor and creditor account should be kept by the said trustees, and submitted by them to the parish *in vestry assembled, in April in each year.*

11. That the charity estates be ordered to be let by the said trustees for the time being to such person or persons, not being a trustee thereof, *as should give the best price for the same.*

12. That the trustees be empowered to grant building leases for terms *not exceeding 21 years*, at the best and most approved rent that can be obtained for the same, such leases containing all necessary covenants for the protection of the said estates.

13. That upon the death of *four* of the trustees, for the time being, of the legal estate of the said charity estates, *four* new trustees should be appointed in their stead within *three* months then

next, such new trustees to be chosen *by the majority of the parishioners in public vestry assembled for that purpose*, after *three* weeks public notice should have been given in the parish church, so that the trustees of the legal estate of the said charity lands and premises, might not at any time be less than *eight*, nor longer than necessary be less than *twelve*, and that upon every such nomination and appointment, the legal fee in the said estates, be conveyed by deed to, and vested in the surviving and new trustees.

14. That *the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers* of the poor of the said parish for the time being *be deemed entitled to act and be considered as trustees* of and for the application and management and distribution of the rents and proceeds of the said charity funds *jointly* with the trustees of the legal estate of the said charity, lands, and premises for the time being.

15. That the master should settle a deed of conveyance to be executed by the said Edward Rowe Mores and the other persons of the first part, to several trustees for the said charity, and being the parties of the second part, upon the trusts so ordered by the said court.

And also reciting, that the master had approved of such deed with livery of seizin, and with indentures of fine, to be levied as a proper conveyance, pursuant to the order of the said court.

It is witnessed, that in pursuance and in obedience to the said order, and for the nominal consideration therein mentioned, they, the said Edward Rowe Mores and others, being parties of the first part, did convey to the said James Row and the other trustees for the charity, being the parties of the second part, and to their heirs and assigns for ever—

All those two messuages or tenements, with the garden and outhouses adjoining, then in the occupation of David Blair.

And also all that messuage or tenement, with the garden and outhouse thereto adjoining, in the occupation of William Miller.

And also all that other messuage or tenement, with the garden and outhouse adjoining, in the occupation of Joseph Forster.

And also, all that messuage or tenement, with the garden and outhouse adjoining, in the occupation of William Stock.

And also all that messuage or tenement, or public house, called

the *Bell and Hare*, with the yard, garden, stables and appurtenances adjoining, and used therewith, then in the occupation of John Phillips.

All the said *six* messuages or tenements, adjoining each other, at Tottenham aforesaid, on the east side of the high road leading from Edmonton to London.

And also all that messuage or tenement and buildings, then used as a *workhouse*, part whereof had then been lately erected at the expense of the parish of Tottenham ³³¹ aforesaid, together with the infirmary, outhouses, workshops, buildings and premises thereto belonging; together with the yard or fore court and garden thereof.

And also all that piece of land or garden ground, then occupied by John Draper.

And also all that other piece or parcel of garden ground, then occupied by Catherine Archer, widow, together with the workshop or shed thereon erected.

And also all that close piece or parcel of land, called by the name of *Hill Pond Field*, containiug six acres more or less, situate in the said parish of Tottenham, and then occupied by Mr. Richard Gardner, together with the barn, shed, and out buildings thereon erected.

(The boundaries of the premises, are set out in the deed, and in a plan thereon.)

To hold the said freehold hereditaments and premises unto the said James Row and the other trustees for the said charity, being the parties of the second part, upon the trusts, and subject to the rules, regulations, and directions in the said order of the 18th day of July, 1828, or of any future order to be made in that behalf.

There is a covenant in the said deed from Edward Rowe Mores and the other persons, being the parties of the first part, to the said James Row and the other trustees, being the parties of the second part, to levy a fine of the said premises to enure—

(331) The cost of this addition to the workhouse was upwards of £1,600. which was paid partly out of the poor rate and partly by money received for enclosures of sundry pieces of waste land.

To the use of the said James Row and the other trustees for the intents and purposes aforesaid ; and also a covenant from the said Edward Rowe Mores and the other persons, being the parties of the first part, with the said James Row and the other trustees, that they had not incumbered the said estates, and a power of attorney from the said James Row and the other trustees to the said William Rixon to receive possession of the said premises.

20th December, 1832, Master Cross, by his report of this date, made in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 1st December, 1830, made upon the petition of the Rev. Thomas Newcome and others, approved of the following *amended scheme* for the management of the trust, and which report was subsequently confirmed by an order of the said court, bearing date the 11th January, 1833.

1. That the trustees, or the major part of them present at any *special or general meeting*, to be convened as after mentioned, should appoint one of the said trustees to be treasurer for receiving the monies to be from time to time collected or received in respect of the said trust (and whose receipt alone should be a good discharge), and should remove or accept the resignation of such treasurer from his said office, and appoint another in his stead, as they, or the major part of them should think proper.

2. That such treasurer should keep full, true, and distinct accounts of all monies received and paid by him for the purposes of the said trust, and should pay and discharge all such sums of money as should become payable by the said trustees in execution of the trusts established relative to the said estates, and as the trustees or any *three or more* of them at any meeting convened as after mentioned, should draw upon him in writing, and order him to pay.

3. That such treasurer should account *once* or oftener in every year, and at any other time when required by the trustees or any *three* or more of them, for all the monies by him received and paid, and should pay all such monies as should appear to be remaining in his hands to such person as the said trustees, or any *three* or more of them should by writing authorize to receive the

same, to be held and applied for the several uses and purposes for which such monies were respectively collected and received.

4. That the said trustees, or *the major part* of them, present at any *special or general* meeting should, if they should think needful, appoint a collector of the monies to be received and collected in respect of the said trust estates (and whose receipt alone should be a good and sufficient discharge), and might at any time remove him and appoint another in his stead, as might be necessary or convenient, and pay such salary to such collector as they should think reasonable, not exceeding £3. *per cent.* upon the whole of the amount received by him.

5. That such collector should, *once* in every *three* calendar months, or as often as ordered so to do by the said trustees or any *three* or more of them, or by their treasurer, make up and render unto the said trustees, or to their treasurer, a full account in writing of all monies collected and received by him.

6. That such collector or receiver should, within *three* days after any receipt by him of a sum or sums of money amounting to £5., pay over the same to the treasurer for the time being, or such person as the trustees should appoint, in order that *no larger sum than* £5. might at any time remain in his hands.

7. That the said trustees should take such good and sufficient security from such collector for the due payment of all monies as should come into his hands, as the trustees or any *three* or more of them present at any *special or general* meeting should approve, and that such general meeting should be held (at such places as a majority of the trustees should direct) at least *twice* in every year, to wit, the *first Monday in May*, and the *first Monday in November*, for the transaction of the business appertaining to the execution of the trusts established of the said trust estates; and should then adjourn themselves and meet at the same or any other place within the said parish of Tottenham, as a majority of the trustees should think proper.

8. That all acts, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the trustees be entered in a book to be provided for that purpose, and be signed by the trustees present, or a majority of them, and after having been so signed, should be binding and conclusive upon all

the trustees, whether attending or not attending such meeting, as also upon all persons and for all purposes to whom or to which such proceedings should relate.

9. That the deed of feoffment, dated the 19th September, 1828, and the order of the High Court of Chancery, and all other deeds, orders, or documents, and all bonds and securities, books and papers relating to the said trust estates should be deposited and kept *in an iron chest in the vestry* of the said parish of Tottenham, *or in such other place* as a majority of the trustees should at any general or special meeting direct, and that *the treasurer* should hold the key of such chest.

10. That the same deed, &c. should *not be removed* except for the purpose of production at any meeting of the trustees, without the consent, in writing, of a majority of the trustees first obtained.

11. That if any *three* or more of the trustees should think it necessary, it should be lawful for each trustee, by writing under their hands, to summon a special meeting of the trustees; and in such case, the trustee who should be desirous of calling such special meeting should give at least *seven days'* notice thereof to all the other trustees respectively.

12. That the trustees should have power when, and as the increased rents would allow, *to augment the allowance to the four poor women for the time being inhabiting the Pound Almshouses*, from four shillings per week, the present payment out of the charity funds, *to a sum not exceeding six shillings per week*; and the remainder of such rents should be applied according to the scheme approved of by the master, in his report dated 10th June, 1828.

13. That the trustees should, every year, on or before the *thirtieth of April*, make up and balance the account of the said charity, and of the receipts and payments, and severally subscribe the same in a book to be provided for that purpose, in the form of a debtor and creditor account, of all the rents and income received, and all money paid by the trustees on account of the said estate, for any of the objects of the said charity, with the names of such objects, and the amount in money paid, and the articles given to each of them.

14. That the yearly accounts should be preserved and kept among the documents and accounts of the said charity.

15. That all leases executed by a majority of the trustees should be good, valid, and effectual, and confer a good title thereunder to the lessee.

16. That when any of the trustees die, or in case any should be desirous of resigning his office, and give notice thereof at any general or other meeting of the trustees, such notice to be entered in the proceedings; or in case any should refuse, or become incapable to act, then a majority of the parishioners of the parish of Tottenham, *in public vestry* assembled for that purpose, after *three weeks'* public notice, given in the parish church, to nominate, substitute, and appoint trustees in the place or stead of the trustees dying, resigning, refusing, or becoming incapable to act, as should have become disqualified.

17. That immediately after every such nomination and appointment, the trust funds, estates, and premises, to be transferred and conveyed to such new trustees or trustee, either jointly with the then surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or solely, as occasion should require, upon the trusts declared and established concerning the management of the said trusts; and every new trustee, by a memorandum under his hand, to be deposited with the deeds, to acknowledge his acceptance of the trust, and, if required, execute a proper deed declaratory of the trusts; the expense thereof to be paid by the trustees, out of the trust funds and premises.

The two messuages before mentioned to have been formerly in the occupation of David Blair, were pulled down, and two good houses now occupy the site.

The house and garden, &c. also mentioned to have been formerly in the occupation of William Miller, and the messuage also formerly in the occupation of Joseph Forster, and another formerly in the occupation of John Marrott (afterwards of William Stock), and the six houses adjoining each other, on the east side of the road from Edmonton to London, are all included in the

lease, granted to John Phillips, of the Bell and Hare alehouse, ³³² for sixty-one years, at the ground rent of per annum	25	0	0
The messuage and appurtenances, late the parish workhouse, is now let to Mr. Pike, with an acre of ground, part of <i>Coombe's Croft</i> , who has recently converted it into a boarding school for boys, and which is called <i>Coombe's Croft House Academy</i> , and held by him on lease, for twenty-one years from Midsummer, 1839, at per annum	70	0	0
The piece of land or garden on lease to the late Mr. John Draper, now in the possession of Mrs. Draper, the widow of John Draper	1	1	0
The piece of ground, &c. late in the occupation of Mr. John Archer, but now of Mrs. Catherine Archer, his widow, at per annum	2	1	0
The remainder of Coombe's Croft, about three acres, on the south side of Marsh Lane, is now let ³³³ out in <i>fifty-two</i> small gardens to poor persons, which produce per annum	21	5	0
There was a small piece of ground, part of Coombe's Croft, in front of Marsh Lane, exchanged with Mr. Balaam for another piece adjoining, which he gave up to widen the road, for which he pays per annum	1	0	0
Mr. John Clark holds a small piece of ground which was taken in from the front court of the late workhouse, at per annum	0	10	0
Carried forward.....	£120	17	0

(332) This house and one adjoining on the north are now in the tenure of Mr. Child, as tenant-at-will to Messrs. Calvert and Co., brewers, at the yearly rent of £90.

(333) They are only temporary lettings, until the ground can be appropriated to more beneficial purposes.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.	120	17	0
Hill Pond Field is let on lease by the executors of the late Henry Hare Townsend, Esq., now in the occupation of John Lawford, Esq. as the tenant to the late Mr. Townsend's executors, and also a cottage built thereon, at per annum.	32	14	0
The messuage No. 1. on the ground plan (page 200) is in the occupation of Mrs. Rachel Clarke, at per annum	15	0	0
Ditto No. 2, on the plan is in the occupation of Samuel Hunnings, at <i>three shillings per week</i>	7	16	0
No. 3 on the plan is in the occupation of Mrs. Ashdown, at <i>two shillings and sixpence per week</i>	6	10	0
No. 4 on the plan is in the occupation of George Pavitt, at <i>two shillings and sixpence per week</i>	6	10	0
	£189	7	0

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THERE appears to have been a Free Grammar School at Tottenham long before the year 1686, the time of the Duchess of Somerset's endowment of the present school; but at this time there is no trace of its having been endowed previously to the Duchess of Somerset's will.³³⁴

Mr. Bedwell, in his "Brief History of the Town of Tottenham," (printed in the year 1631,) mentions *a house upon Page Green, next unto the round tuft of trees*, some time in the occupation of Simon Boltø, ³³⁵ *monyer*, which house with the land thereto be-

(334) See the Second Report of the Commissioners of the Education of the Poor, p. 138, (1819.)

(335) He was one the trustees named in the will of Balthazar Sanches.



Engraved by W. C. Waller for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM NUDID.

longing, (*being no small quantity,*) was given for the maintenance of a Free School, or for some other charitable use ; but in his time it appears to have been forgotten and lost.

Sarah Duchess of Somerset, by her will dated the 17th of May, 1686, gave and appointed £250. to be laid out by her executors for the making *an additional building to the school house* ³³⁶ *at Tottenham, near the High Cross, in the county of Middlesex, for the enlargement thereof, whereby it might be made capable to receive a greater number of scholars:* and she also gave and appointed the further sum of £1,100. to be laid out by her executors for buying lands, or other hereditaments in fee simple, and to settle the same for the support and maintenance of the said school, and the master and usher, for ever.

The testatrix also appointed that out of the lands, &c. there should be paid to the usher £10. per annum, and that the upper schoolmaster should have the residue of the rents of the lands which should be purchased for his maintenance ; and until such purchase should be made, she appointed that her executors should pay out of her personal estate £40. per annum to the upper schoolmaster, and £10. per annum to the usher, for their salaries,

(336) At a vestry held on the 23rd of July, 1693, it was unanimously agreed, “ that as the late Duchess Dowager of Somerset, being the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane’s lady, did by her will leave to the parish of Tottenham a considerable sum of money for an additional building to a house now standing on the waste, to make a more convenient school house, and also to endow the same as a Free School for the benefit of this parish ; and it being found convenient to take in a piece of the waste on the south of the present tenement, for the additional building, and one other piece of the common or waste lying on the north of the garden already enclosed for the use of the present tenement ; we do hereby wholly relinquish and quit claim to any right or interest of herbage or otherwise, which, as tenants of the manor, we might or ought to have in the soil, whereon the present tenement standeth, as also the yard, garden, and appurtenances already appropriated to the said tenement, and all right, title, or interest, we have, or might have in the two pieces of common or waste before mentioned, now to be enclosed for the benefit of the said school ; and we humbly make it our request to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane, that he would be pleased to surrender and grant to the executors of the Duchess of Somerset the interest and title his lordship hath in the present tenement and appurtenances ; as also the right, title, and interest, his lordship hath (*as lord of the soil*) in the two pieces of common or waste before mentioned, to the aid of the aforesaid premises, which may be erected into a Free School for the benefit of this parish ; and we do desire Mr. John Woodhouse to signify this our request to his lordship.”—*Vestry Minute Book, A., anno 1693.*

and should likewise pay for the necessary repairs of the said school-house. And she further directed, that the schoolmaster and usher should be from time to time appointed, and for reasonable cause removed by her executors and their respective heirs: and that her executors, in the settlement of the maintenance of the said school, should make provision that the schoolmaster and usher, in consideration of such maintenance, teach and instruct gratis, and without demanding any other recompence, the children of all such people inhabiting in the parish of Tottenham, as should not have estates of their own, in fee or copyhold, of the value of £20. per annum; and that *the said head master should be obliged to keep the school house in repair, and to pay all taxes that should be laid on the lands so to be purchased out of the residue of the rents so allotted to him*; and on his neglecting so to do, that the charge of repairs and taxes should be paid by the tenants of the lands so purchased, and deducted out of the said head master's share.

It appears from certain proceedings in Chancery relating to the will of the said Duchess of Somerset, that she appointed three executors of her said will, all of whom renounced the execution thereof; but that one of them, Sir William Gregory, laid out the said sum of £250. for making the additional building for the school-house, and appointed a schoolmaster. That afterwards, administration of the goods of the said Duchess of Somerset, with her will annexed, was granted to William Stanton, gentleman, guardian of the Honourable Langham Booth, one of the residuary legatees named in the said will. That a bill was filed in Chancery, in the name of the Queen's Attorney General against the said William Stanton, at the relation of the minister, churchwardens, schoolmaster, and several inhabitants of Tottenham, to have the said sum of £1,100. laid out in the purchase of lands.

That on the 29th of July, 1704, it was decreed that the said sum should be so laid out, with the approbation of one of the masters in Chancery; and that soon after the said decree, an estate of the said William Stanton, lying at *Farncomb*, in the parish of Godalmin, in the county of Surrey, was by him conveyed

to certain inhabitants of the said parish as trustees for the endowment of the said free school. That, by a subsequent order of the court, dated the 7th day of June, 1710, it was ordered, that a vestry of the said parish should be called, who should choose nine trustees, with power to place and displace the schoolmaster; and in case any of them should die, the vestry should from time to time choose new ones. That nine persons were accordingly chosen trustees, who drew up certain rules and ordinances to be laid before the attorney general, for the better government of the charity; and when approved by the court, to be observed and kept as established rules and ordinances in the good government of the school.

By these rules, it is directed (amongst other things) that the head schoolmaster shall keep the school buildings in repair, and pay the taxes and keep in repair the buildings of the estate, and pay the usher £10. a year, and have the residue of the rents of the estate; in consideration of which, he, together with the usher, shall teach gratis such children, properly qualified under the said Duchess of Somerset's will, from the age of seven to fourteen years, as shall be sent with a certificate from one or more of the trustees of their being so qualified to read the English tongue and the grammar rules, and to write a good hand, and to understand the rules of arithmetic as far as the rule of practice: and should also instruct them in the church catechism. That books be provided for the children by their parents; that the master should be permitted to take into his school so many other children as may be no hindrance to the well teaching of the poor children of the foundation, and receive of the parents of the children that are not free such reward as they shall agree upon.

In the before mentioned conveyance from William Stanton, dated the 25th day of September, 1705, the premises conveyed by him in consideration of £1,100. are described as consisting of a capital messuage, called *Marvins*, and eighteen closes and parcels of land, containing together about sixty acres, more or less, situate in the tithing of *Farncombe*, in the parish of *Godalmin*, then let at the yearly rent of £40., and also a messuage at *Farncombe*, let at the yearly rent of £5.

It appears that the head master received the rents of the premises, subject to the charges for repairs, &c. till about the year 1758, when the buildings being in a dilapidated state, it was thought by the trustees more advantageous to the charity to take charge of the repairs, and allow the master a settled salary. It is probable that no schoolmaster would at that time have accepted the situation on the terms of the original foundation.

In the year 1811, the estate at *Farncombe* was let to James Copas for fourteen years at the yearly rent of £140. (the rent having previously been £60.) ; but the tenant was unable to pay that rent, and the property was injured by his occupation of it ; the trustees therefore, in 1816, allowed him to surrender his lease, upon the present tenant (*Mr. James Bishop*) agreeing to take the farm at the rent of £120. per annum, and to expend in repairs on the buildings not less than £600. ; more than that sum had been expended by Mr. Bishop and a lease was granted to him for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1816, at the rent of £120. per annum, with the covenant to keep the buildings in repair, the trustees allowing rough timber for that purpose ; this was considered to have been an advantageous bargain for the charity.

The lease having expired at Michaelmas, 1837, a new lease was granted to Mr. Bishop, for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1839, at the same rent, he paying to the charity the sum of £50.

The second house mentioned, in the conveyance from William Stanton, had fallen down many years back, and the site thereof then formed part of the premises let to Mr. Bishop.

On an inclosure there was allotted to this estate 1A. 1R. 14P. for common rights, and a field called *Ely Bottom* was exchanged under the Inclosure Act for a field called *Pound Field*, belonging to Mr. James Arnold, by which there was an increase in extent of land of thirty-one poles ; on this exchange, which took place in the year 1808, the charity received £50. which was carried to the general account.

In the lease to Mr. Bishop, the parcels are stated to consist of a farm house with the appurtenances, and twenty-two closes of land, containing by estimation 53A. 3R. 14P.

The following Legacies have been left to this Charity.

In 1721, Anthony Smithson left £200. to be laid out in the augmentation of the endowment of the Free School revenue, and to be received annually by the master and his successors, with the other rents, as they were then settled.

In 1768, Henry Sperling, Esq., left £150. to be laid out at interest; 30s. thereof to be spent annually for a dinner at the visitation, and the residue for firing in the school room.

Mrs. Toft left 30 guineas; the interest to be applied for buying hats.

Philip De la Haize, Esq., £100.

Edward Page, Esq., £50.

These sums were invested in Old South Sea Annuities, and in 1811, the trustees had £700. in that stock, arising partly from these legacies, and partly from savings of income. In that year the trustees redeemed the land tax of the estate, for which purpose £230. was sold out, leaving the amount of stock £450.

The following is a Statement of the present average Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster	40	0	0
Usher	10	0	0
Insurance	3	10	0
Books and Stationery, about	15	0	0
Repairs	25	0	0
Coals	3	5	0
Taxes	3	11	0
Three hats for rewards	1	11	6
Bibles for ditto	0	13	0
Visitation dinner	1	10	0
The annual visit of the trustees, by direction of the Charity Commissioners, for the ex- pense of which they ordered to be reserved	5	0	0
	<hr/> £109 0 6 <hr/>		

The trustees visit the school in the spring, when they examine the boys ; and also in the autumn ; when they audit the accounts. The present number of boys in the school is 80 ; but many are received who have a certificate from two of the trustees of their being properly qualified. They are admitted at the age of seven, and remain till fourteen ; and are taught conformably to the before mentioned rules and ordinances. The books for their use are provided by the trustees.

An Epitome of the Master's Reports of the 30th of July, 1838, and the 20th of April, 1839, and of an Order of the Court of Chancery, of the 26th of April, 1839, confirming the same, and the Scheme for the future management of the Charity.

1. That the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Benjamin Godfrey Windus, John Cock, Edward Rowe Mores, James Row, James Holbrook, Charles Soames, and George Edmund Shuttleworth, Esqs. be appointed trustees of the charity established at *Farncombe*, in Surrey, and also of the school house and premises at Tottenham, in Middlesex, and that such estates and premises be conveyed to and legally vested in those gentlemen accordingly (*all of which has since been done*).

2. That the said Rev. Thomas Newcome, Benjamin Godfrey Windus, John Cock, and George Edmund Shuttleworth, be appointed trustees of the funded property of the charity, and that the same be transferred to them accordingly by the parties in whose names they now stand.

3. That, on the expiration of the existing lease of the *Farncombe* estate, the said trustees thereof be at liberty to demise the said premises for such term (not exceeding twenty-one years in possession) at such rent and on such terms and conditions (*without fine or premium*) as they in their discretion shall think proper and conducive to the interests of the charity.

4. That the said trustees of the real estates may if, and when, they so think expedient, *demise for the purpose of building or otherwise, so much of the piece of land attached to the school*

house at Tottenham, as has heretofore been used as a garden (and which is particularly described in a plan to the conveyance executed to the said trustees, for such term or terms, not exceeding *twenty-one* years in possession, if other than for building, or *ninety-nine* years if for building) and at such rents, without fine or premium, and in either one or more lots or pieces, and generally on such terms and conditions as to the said trustees may seem expedient, and for the interests of the charity.

5. That the said trustees of the said charity estates and funds pay out of the income thereof to the master of the school, the annual salary of £40. with liberty to pay him such additional annual sum, by way of gratuity, not exceeding £10. and £5. for coals, as they in their discretion think proper.

6. That in case *all or any part of the said garden ground attached to the school house shall be let*, the said trustees be allowed to pay to the master of the school, in addition to the annual salary of £40. by way of compensation for the loss of the said garden, as they in their discretion think reasonable, not exceeding £10.

7. That the said trustees pay to the usher of the said school out of the income of the charity the annual sum of £10.

8. That as and when the number of the said trustees of the charity real estates, shall by death, resignation, or removal by the vestry be reduced to five, then new trustees (being inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham) be nominated by the vestry in the room of the trustees whose death, resignation, or removal shall have caused such reduction, and that in like manner as and when the number of the said trustees of the *funded* property of the charity shall by death, resignation, or removal by the vestry be reduced to two, then new trustees be selected from the trustees for the time being of the real estates (such selection to be made by the vestry) be appointed in the room of the trustees of the funded property, whose death, resignation, or removal shall have caused such reduction; and that thereupon, all proper deeds and conveyances be executed, and all proper acts done, for legally vesting in the new trustees respectively, jointly with the respective surviving or continuing trustees, all and singular the charity estates and

funds to which such respective appointments of new trustees relate.

9. That it be referred to the master to tax all parties, their costs, and expenses of the several applications to the court in this matter, and that the same, when so taxed, be raised and paid by the said trustees by a sale of a competent part of the *Old South Sea and Bank Annuities*, directed to be transferred to them as aforesaid.

By an indenture of lease and release dated respectively the 10th and 11th of July, 1839, the release made between Richard Lee, late of Tottenham, Middlesex, but then of *Farnham*, in Surrey, Esq., the surviving trustee of the school house estate after mentioned, of the first part; Eardly Chauncey Holt, of Tottenham aforesaid, Esq., eldest son and heir at law of John Holt, deceased, the only son and heir at law of John Holt *the elder*, deceased, the surviving trustee of the other real estates of the said charity after mentioned, of the second part; and the Rev. Thomas Newcome, vicar of the parish of Tottenham—the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, curate of the said parish—Benjamin Godfrey Windus, of Tottenham aforesaid, Esq.—John Cock, of Tottenham aforesaid, Esq.—Edward Rowe Mores, of Edmonton, in the said county of Middlesex, Esq.—James Row, James Holbrook, Charles Soames, and George Edmund Shuttleworth, all of Tottenham aforesaid, Esqs., of the third part:

Reciting that application had lately been made by petition and supplementary petition to the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of appointing new trustees of this charity, and vesting in them the legal estate of the said charity estates, and the other charity funds after mentioned; and also to approve of a proper scheme for letting and improving the said charity estates; and for appointing and keeping up a proper number of trustees in future, and for other directions relating thereto.

And reciting, that the said parties thereto on the third part had been approved of by William Wingfield, Esq., the Master of the said Court, to whom the said matter was referred, as proper persons to be appointed trustees of the estates and funds of the said charity, and they had since been confirmed; and the said

parties appointed such trustees accordingly ; and a scheme relative to the said charity had been settled and confirmed, and approved of by the said Court, whereby (*inter alia*) the trustees of the said charity are authorized to grant rack-rent and building leases of the said school house estate, which is coloured blue in the ground plat or plan of the said school house estate, drawn in the margin of the said indenture ; and provision is thereby also made for the appointment of new trustees of the said charity by the vestry of the said parish, in the manner therein mentioned.

And reciting, that on or about the 17th day of December, 1829, a lease was granted for twenty-one years from the 29th of September then last, of the estate at *Farncombe*, belonging to the said charity (being the premises after secondly described) by the then ostensible trustee of the said school (the above mentioned John Holt, the elder, in whom as surviving trustee the legal estate was then vested, being however one of such granters.)

And reciting, by the final order made in this matter, by the said Court of Chancery, dated the 26th April, 1839, it was amongst other things directed that the surviving trustees in whom the said charity estates and funds were vested, should convey and transfer the same to the said trustees appointed by the said Court as aforesaid, upon the trusts of the said charity, and having regard to the scheme established as aforesaid ; and therein due regard was directed to be had to the circumstances before recited, as to the lease of the said farm having been granted by the then ostensible trustees of the said charity, and so as to vest an apparently good title to the said ostensible reversion on such lease in the said new trustees of the said charity.

And reciting that accordingly, by indenture, bearing even date with this indenture, and made between the said Rev. Thomas Newcome, Edward Rowe Mores, and John Cock, the surviving granters of the said lease of the first part ; Thomas Hanson Peile, of Great Winchester Street, in the city of London, gentleman, of the second part ; and the said parties thereto of the third part. The revenue in fee expectant on the said lease of and in the said farm estate had been purported to be conveyed accordingly by the said surviving lessors unto the said Thomas Hanson Peile and

his heirs, to the use of the said parties thereto of the third part, in fee, but without disclosing the funds of the said charity, or the other circumstances aforesaid.

And reciting, that the whole estate and funds of the said charity had been, by the aforesaid proceedings, found to consist of the said school house, therein after firstly described, and the legal estate of which was then vested in the said Richard Lee, and the said farm estate, and premises at *Farncombe*, thereinafter secondly described, and the legal estate of which was then vested in the said Eardley Chauncey Holt, and the sum of £450. Old South Sea Annuities, and the two several sums of £100. and £3. per cent. consols. which had arisen partly from legacies bequeathed to the said charity, and partly from savings of the income thereof.

And reciting, that the said several sums of Old South Sea Annuities and Bank Annuities had been and were intended forthwith to be transferred (pursuant to the said final order of the said Court in the said matter) unto and into the names of the said Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Thomas Newcome, John Cock, and George Edmund Shuttleworth, four of the said trustees in trust for the said charity, (*the regulations of the Bank of England not permitting the stock to be transferred into the names of more than four persons on one account*).

And reciting, that by the said final order of the said Court in the said matter, the costs of and incident to the applications in the said matter were directed to be taxed and paid out of the said stock, and which was forthwith intended to be done accordingly.

It is witnessed, that in further pursuance of the said order, and in consideration of the premises, and for divers other good causes and considerations, and also in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money, &c. paid to the said Richard Lee and Eardley Chauncey Holt, by the said parties of the third part. The said Richard Lee (as to the hereditaments, tenements, and premises vested in him as aforesaid) and the said Eardley Chauncey Holt, as to the hereditaments and premises vested in him as aforesaid: they and each of them did bargain, sell, alien, and release unto the said parties of the other part (in their actual possession, &c.) and to their heirs and assigns—

All that messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of the *School-house*, formerly erected on part of the waste of the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeneyes, and Mockings, in the said county of Middlesex, or some or one of them, situate, standing, and being on the east side of the great road or highway, in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and near the High Cross, with the ground and soil whereon the said messuage or tenement stands (the aforesaid premises being the school house estate aforesaid); and also all that capital messuage or tenement called *Marvins*, with the appurtenances; and also all those lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, and wood grounds thereto belonging, being eighteen several closes or pieces and parcels of land, containing together about three score acres, more or less, situate, lying, and being in the tithing of *Farncombe*, in the parish of *Godalmin*, in the county of Surrey, formerly in the several occupations of Lettice Ramsden, widow, and John Strurt, or their assigns, afterwards in the tenure or occupation of Henry Curtis, yeoman, or his assigns or undertenants, and then of James Bishop, his assigns or undertenants; and also, all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in *Farncombe* aforesaid, in the said county of Surrey, late in the tenure or occupation of — Peyto, and then of the said James Bishop, (the said several last-described premises being the farm estate aforesaid,) and the plan or ground plot of which said school house estate is drawn in the margin of the said indenture, as is authorized to be leased as aforesaid, being thereon coloured blue as aforesaid; and all other the hereditaments, if any, belonging to or held in trust for the said charity, with their respective rights, members, and appurtenances, and all out-houses, edifices, &c., ways, &c., and the remainders, reversions, &c. and all the estate, &c.

To hold the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns for ever.

Upon trust for the said charity, having regard to the said scheme established as aforesaid. Covenant from Lee and Eardley Chauncey Holt, that they had not encumbered the premises.

And it is witnessed, that in further pursuance of the said order,

and in consideration of the premises, it was delared by and on the part and behalf of the said Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Thomas Newcome, John Cock, and George Edmund Shuttleworth, that they and the survivor or survivors of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor should stand possessed of the said sum of £450. Old South Sea Annuities, and the two several sums of £100. and £100., three per cent. Bank Annuities, so transferred to them, upon and for the trusts and purposes of the said charity, having regard to the said scheme so established as aforesaid, and subject to the raising and payment therewith of the costs directed to be taxed and paid thereout as aforesaid.

This deed is executed by all the parties.

Upon payment of the costs, the above sums of £100. and £100. three per cents., were reduced to £20. stock; the £450. Old South Sea Annuities still remaining.

The lease to Mr. James Bishop bears date 7th day of December, 1829; and is made between Edward William Windus, Esq., treasurer, the Rev. Thomas Newcome, John Holt, the elder, William Row, Edward Rowe Mores, Thomas Williams, Richard Mountford, John Cock, and John Holt, the younger, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, Esqs., trustees for the time being of the Free Grammar School at Tottenham High Cross, founded and endowed there by Sarah late Duchess of Somerset, of the one part; and James Bishop, of the Minories, in the city of London, brandy merchant, of the other part. In consideration of the surrender of a former lease, and of £50. paid to the said trustees, they demised all the said farm at *Farncombe* to the said James Bishop, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas, 1829, at the clear yearly rent of £120.

The Rules and Ordinances.

1. That the head schoolmaster, together with the usher, shall teach and instruct, gratis and without demanding any other recompence or reward, such children of all such people inhabiting in the said parish of Tottenham, as shall not have estates of their own, fee or copyhold, to the value of £20. per annum, as shall be

sent by the trustees in such manner as hereafter mentioned, to be free scholars of the said school, *to learn to read the English tongue and the grammar rules, to write a good hand, and to understand the rules of arithmetic as far as the rule of practice.*

2. To the end, that no children be admitted free scholars into the said school, but such as are qualified according to the Duchess's will. All children that shall be admitted free scholars into the school, shall bring a certificate signed by one or more of the trustees, certifying the children's names and ages, and the names of the parents, and that the parents inhabit in such a ward within the said parish, and that the parents have no estates of their own, or in trust for them, in fee or copyhold, of the value of £20. per annum, ordering him to admit the bearer thereof to be a free scholar in the said school, *the schoolmaster shall immediately enter and register the name of such child according to the tenor of such certificate, to be a free scholar in the said school, with the day and year of such his admission, in a book by him for that purpose, to be kept in the school, and for registering of all such orders, resolutions, and actings of the said trustees, in the relation of the said school.*

3. That the children admitted into the said school upon the foundation shall not be under the age of seven years, nor stay in the said school after the age of fourteen years.

4. That the children taken into the said school be free from noisome diseases, and kept clean and free from vermin by their parents and guardians, or otherwise upon complaint of the master to the trustees thereof, they shall be by any two or more of the trustees removed from the said school.

5. That the parents or guardians of every free scholar shall provide such scholar with books necessary for him, and shall within seven days after notice given to him or her thereof by the master, send by the scholar such book or books to school as by the master shall be thought proper for those of that class (to which he belongs) to have ; or not to be received there as a free scholar till he does.

6. That the names of the free scholars shall be called over every morning and afternoon, and that absentees be punished as they deserve, unless absent for a reasonable cause.

7. That the master may draw up orders for the good manners and mannerly behaviour of the free scholars in school and elsewhere, to be approved by the trustees, and to be wrote fair, and hung up in the school, and cause the same to be read over to every scholar upon his admission, and punish the offenders as oft as they deserve; and if any of them shall refuse correction, or be a notorious or common delinquent, he shall upon complaint of the master to the trustees of the said school, be quite discharged from coming any more, by the trustees or the greater number of them.

8. That the master do instruct his scholars in the Church Catechism every Monday morning, if it be a school day, so as to make them able to answer the questions in the same at church in Lent, or any other time as the minister shall appoint.

9. That all the free scholars be at their own parish church on Sunday mornings and afternoons, and on holidays when prayers are read there, the master, usher, or monitors, of the said school attending them, to take notice of their behaviour, and see that they all sit together in the place appointed for them by the churchwardens.

10. That the master do read, or cause prayers to be read in the school every morning and evening, which prayers are to be taken out of the Common Prayer.

11. That the school hours from Lady-day to Michaelmas be from seven to eleven in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, or thereabouts.

12. That the school break up at a convenient time, not exceeding eight days before the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and St. Bartholomew, and to return in a time limited by the master, not exceeding fifteen days after each of the said festivals, or less, if the trustees think convenient.

13. That for the better encouragement of the master, it be permitted him, *besides the standing revenue settled pursuant to the will, and by decree of Chancery, and by these orders, to take into his school and there instruct in such learning as their parents shall desire, so many other children as may be no hin-*

derance to the well teaching of the poor children of the foundation, and to take and receive of the parents and guardians of the children as are not free scholars such stipend and reward as they shall agree upon.

14. That in case of the death or removal of the said Daniel Ridley, or any other succeeding master or usher of the said school, all the trustees, or so many of them as shall be resident within the said parish, or ten miles from the same, being summoned to meet at the school house at a certain day appointed for the election of a new master or usher for the said school, shall so many of them as are there present, *not less than five of them being present*, then and there elect and choose a new master or usher for the said school, in the place of the master or usher, deceased or removed, as before, by the majority of votes.

15. That the master of the said school for the time being, shall not be vicar, curate, nor reader of the parish of Tottenham, or rector, vicar, curate, or reader of any other parish, nor undertake any other business or duty in the church, which may any ways hinder his teaching of the said school, but shall apply himself wholly to the school.

16. That there be two general visitations of the said school every year by the said trustees, or the greater part of them, the one within ten days before the feast of Easter, and the other ten days before the feast of St. Bartholomew; to which general meetings, or oftener, if occasion require, there shall be summonses sent to all the trustees resident in the said parish, or within ten miles of the same, at least five days before the time appointed; which summonses the master shall be obliged, and in case of the master's death, the usher is hereby obliged to issue out, and that by a writing which he shall send to them in due form; at which meeting the said trustees, or the greater part of them, being so met together, shall unanimously order and appoint such other things as they shall think fit and convenient for the management and promoting the good of the school, and regulation thereof.

(Signed) Henry Mulcaster, Stephen Jermyn, jun. Joseph Reynaldson, Samuel Reynaldson, John Caward, Henry (Lord) Colerane, Hugh Smithson, Ephraim Beauchamp, Stephen Jermyn, sen.

The Form of the Admission Order.

To Mr. —, the master.

Admit into the Free Grammar School of this parish — —, the son of — and — —, aged — years, inhabitants in the — Ward, within the said parish, whose parents have no estates of their own, in fee or copyhold, of the value of twenty pounds per annum.

(To be signed by two trustees, and dated),

Directions to be read to every Scholar, upon his Admission into the Free Grammar School, at Tottenham High Cross.

First, you must rise early in the morning, and when you are dressed, you must fall on your knees and give God thanks for the preservation of you the night past; and beg his blessing upon your endeavours that day, to increase in knowledge, wisdom, and virtue.

In the next place, ask your parents' blessing, and bid them good morning; then wash yourself, comb your hair, and make haste to school.

In your way to and from school, you must not be rude and unmannerly; but you must pull off your hat and make a bow to those you meet and know.

When you are come to school, you must first bow to your master, and then sit down in your place, where you are to make no noise, but to apply yourself diligently and peaceably to learn what you are required to do.

When you are from school, and have leave to play, let your play be such as is free from blame; and you must not use any evil words; neither must you swear, or lie, or in any way deceive or impose upon your playfellows, but your behaviour must be such as shows that you have the fear of God before your eyes; and that you are conscious that God knows all your thoughts, words, and actions; and, therefore, you will carefully avoid whatever will displease him.

And, in the last place, you must be particularly careful how you spend the Lord's day; you must not spend it in idleness or any

diversion ; but you must go to church, and that, early, that you may be seated in your proper place before the minister begins, and then you must be attentive to him ; take out your Common Prayer Book, and make such responses as are required, but they must be made with a low voice, that you may not disturb the congregation ; and when the minister goes to the pulpit, you must mind his text, and if you have your Bible with you, turn to it, and as soon as you go home get it by heart, that you may be able to repeat it on Monday to your master, and what else you can remember of the sermon ; and, when church is done, you must stay in your seat till the principal part of the congregation is gone out, then go out quietly and return home peaceably.

But your business is not yet finished ;—as you begun, so you must end the day with prayer ; before you go to bed, you must pray to God to defend you from all the perils and dangers of the night, and to return him thanks for his protection from all accidents the day past ; and that he would give you grace so to lead your life here, that you may be qualified for his eternal inheritance hereafter.

These are the particulars that you are required to comply with, and I hope you are determined to do what lies in your power, faithfully to perform them all : (and the scholar shall answer—*“ I will, God being my helper.”*)

Orders to be observed by the Parents of the Children who are admitted Scholars into the Free Grammar School at Tottenham High Cross.

1. They are to take care that their children constantly say such prayers, both morning and evening, as their age will enable them to do.

2. They are to keep their children free from vermin ; and to send them to school with their hands and face washed, their head combed, and every other way clean and decent.

3. The school hours are appointed, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, to be from eight till eleven in the morning, and from one till

four in the afternoon ; and, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from seven till eleven in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon.

4. That the school break up at a convenient time, not exceeding eight days, before the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and St. Bartholomew, and to return in a time limited by the master, not exceeding fifteen days after each of the said festivals, or less, if the trustees think convenient.

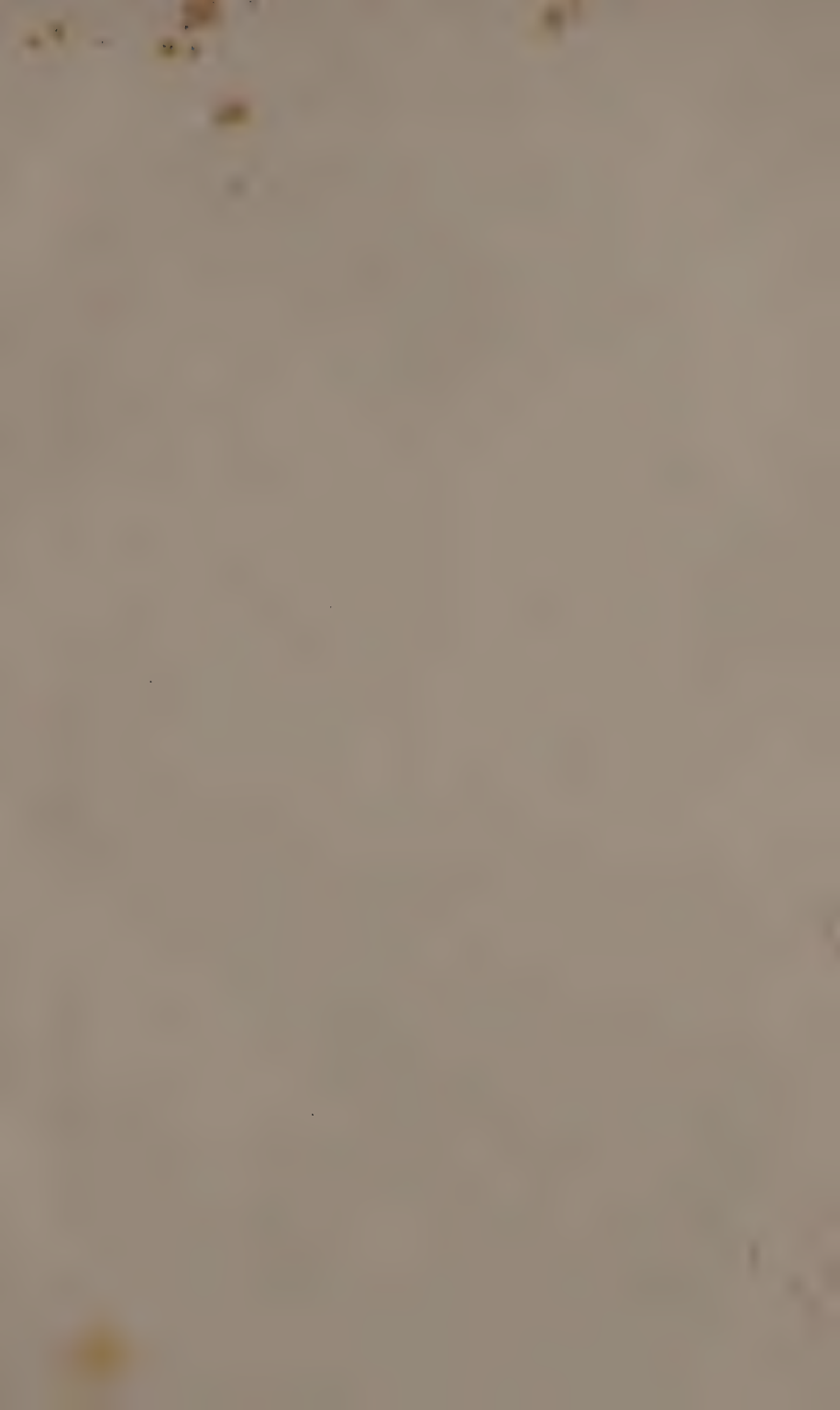
5. It is ordered, that all the free scholars be at their own parish church on Sunday morning and afternoon, and on holy days, when prayers are read there ; and they are to sit altogether in the place appointed for them.

6. They are to keep their children constantly to school ; and if at any time they should happen to be absent from school, the parents are to signify to the master the reason of their absence, by a note, or else to send a messenger, to satisfy the master that they did not play truant.

In the early part of the year 1840, the trustees called the attention of the parishioners to the circumstances of this charity.

The school room only afforded accommodation for 80 boys, and was much out of repair. The endowment, with prudent management, was found adequate to the expense of instructing twice that number, and there were *as many applicants for admission as there were boys in the school*. There being no building fund, and only a small sum available for repairs, &c., the trustees proposed to raise, by a voluntary subscription throughout the parish, a sum sufficient to what was in hand, which is small, and to take down the present school room, and re-build one on an enlarged scale, and so provide accommodation for a larger number of boys.

The old school room was taken down in the month of May, 1840, and the present school room was erected in its stead, which presents a front towards the high road of a similar character with the master's house. The centre part, and the north wing, forms an addition to the master's house, and is built partly on the site of the old school room, and partly on ground taken from the garden. The new school room is *forty-five feet long, twenty-*





Drawn & Engraved by Wm. W. 40, Tottenham, 1840.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TOTTENHAM, 1840.

eight feet wide, and sixteen feet high, and will accommodate upwards of 120 boys.

The estimated expense of the additional building was about £700., and it was confidently expected that a sufficient sum would be contributed, which, together with the money in the treasurer's hands, would be sufficient to meet the charges of the new building.

Over the porch of this building there is a stone tablet, with the following inscription, surmounted by the coat of arms of the Duchess of Somerset.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

FOUNDED BY

SARAH

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

Dexter side. Quarterly, 1 and 4, on a pile gules, between six fleurs de lis azure, 3 lions of England 2 and 3 gules, 2 wings conjoined in lure, tops downwards, Or for *Seymour*.

Sinister side, Azure, ten estoiles, arranged 4, 3, 2, 1, Or, [or *Argent*] for *Alston*. Supporters, on the dexter side, an unicorn, on the sinister side, a bull, ducally gorged and chained.

Motto.—Foy pour devoir.

Upon the whole, the new building from the high road has an imposing appearance, and is undoubtedly an ornament to that part of the parish where it is erected. It has five pediments, two on each side of the porch entrance, and one over the porch, in which the stones with the arms and inscription before mentioned are fixed.

Sarah Duchess Dowager of Somerset was the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Knt. M.D., president of the College of Physicians. Her first husband was George Grimston, Esq., eldest son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls.³³⁷ She married for her

second husband, John Seymour, fourth Duke of Somerset, by Susan the daughter of Christopher Hudson of Norwick, by whom he had daughters; Mary, who married Sir James Langham of Cottesbrook, county of Northampton, and Sarah (the above named) who married first George Grimston, Esq., and thirdly, Henry Lord Colerane: but of this last marriage no mention is made either in *Collins* or *Dugdale*. Her will is dated 17th of May, 1686. She died in 1692, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Michael, on the north side of Westminster Abbey, where is erected a handsome monument of marble; on which, in a recess, is the figure of a female in a recumbent posture, with drapery, exquisitely sculptured, and surrounded by subjects descriptive of her piety and benevolence. At the top of this monument is her coat of arms, and on the tablet beneath the following inscription:

“Hic jacet Sarah, illustrissima nuper Ducissa Somersetensis, sempiternâ in pauperes benignitate celeberrima, qua puerorum ergo Scholam Grammatices Tottenham, com. Midd. instituit. Proventum Hospitii Viriditogatorum Westm. longe adauxit, ad Juvenes spei optimæ in pietate & literis promovendos Collegia Aenei Nasi Oxon. et D. Johannis Cantabr. inperpetuum ditavit, nec non alios mechanicis artibus aptandos curavit. Senectutis studiosa Hospitium exstrui & dotari fecit in subsidium 30 viduarum apud Froxfield, com. Wiltes. Egenis de paroch. D. Margaretæ Westm. unde melius alantur vectigal perenne constituit, nonnullas insuper et ecclesias ornamentis permagnificis splendide decoravit. Obiit 25° die Octobr. Ano. Dni. 1692.”

Which is translated thus:

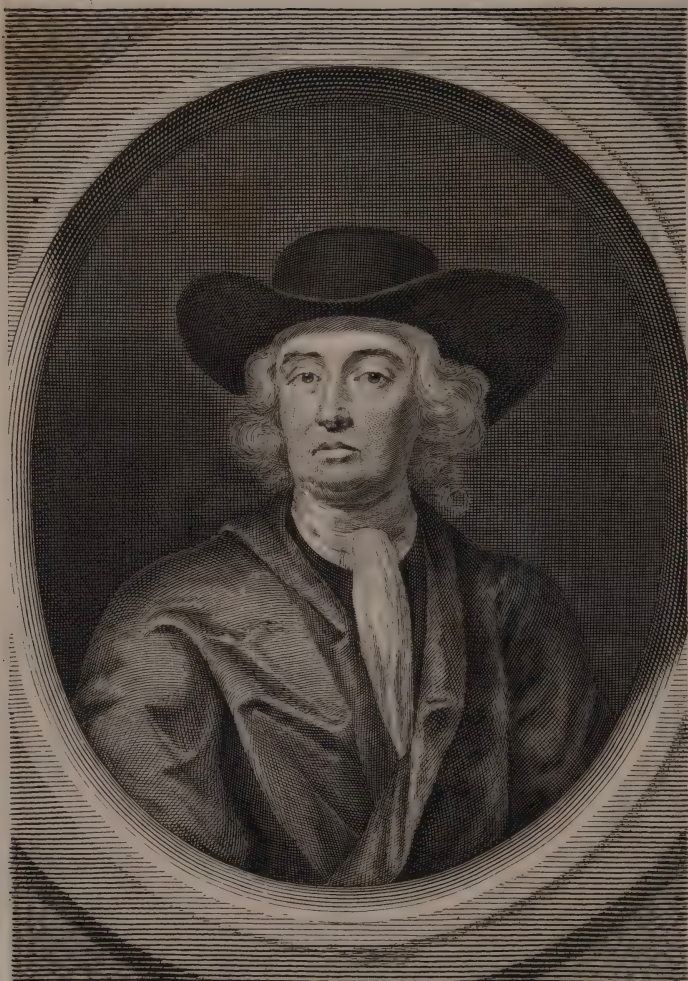
“Here lies the late most illustrious Duchess of Somerset, ever celebrated for her charity and beneficence; who erected a grammar school for boys at *Tottenham*, in the county of Middlesex,

(337) See Kimber and Johnson's Baronetage, vol. I, 1771. Sir Harbottle Grimston was a lawyer of great eminence. In 1647, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the King in the Isle of Wight; and in 1660, he was chosen speaker of the Reformation Parliament, and made master of the rolls. He is supposed to have assisted Bishop Burnett in his History of the Reformation. He was born in 1594, and died in 1683.—See a Descriptive Catalogue of Portraits of Distinguished Persons: printed by Bulmer and Nicol, Cleveland Row, 1820.

SANCHEES ALMSHOUSES TOTENHAMI MTIDID.

Engraved for the Supplement to the Asiatic Researches and Antiquities of the Asiatic Museum.





Highmore pinx.

G. Vertue sculp.

WILLIELMUS BAXTER, Cornarius

Obiit 31. Maii 1723. An. Aet. 73.

enlarged the income of the Green Coat Hospitals at Westminster, largely endowed Brazen Nose College in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the educating and nourishing youth in piety and good literature. She was likewise an encourager of trades and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old age by erecting an alms-house at Froxfield, in Wiltshire, for thirty widows. She was very charitable to the poor of St. Margarets, Westminster, where she established a perpetual fund for their support, and gave many stately ornaments to various churches. She died the 20th of October, 1692."

In Granger's Biographical History of England, (vol. iv, p. 152, class xi, 1779,) mention is made of a portrait of Sarah this Duchess of Somerset; engraved by G. Vertue, large half-sheet, 1736. The plate whence this portrait is taken is in the possession of the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

There is also a portrait of this same Duchess of Somerset, by Sir Peter Lely, in the library of the same college.

William Baxter, nephew to the celebrated Richard Baxter, was master of the *Free Grammar School at Tottenham*, till he was chosen one of the masters of the Mercer's School in London. This eminent scholar and antiquary, was born in 1650, at Llanlunan, in the diocese of St. Asaph, and County of Salop. His education was much neglected in his younger years; for at the age of eighteen, when he went to school at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, he knew not one letter in a book, nor understood one word of any language but Welsh: but he soon retrieved his lost time, and became a man of great learning. He applied chiefly to the study of antiquities and philology, in which he composed several books. In 1679, he published a grammar of the Latin tongue; and in 1695, an edition of Anacreon, with notes, which was afterwards reprinted in 1710, with considerable improvements. In 1701, his edition of Horace made its appearance, Typis J. L. The second edition was finished by him but a few days before his death, and published by his son John, under this title:—"Q. Horatii Flacci Eclogæ, una cum scholiis perpetuis, tam veteribus quam novis. Adjecit etiam, ubi visum est, et sua,

textumque ipsum plurimis locis vel corruptum vel turbatum restituit Willielmus Baxter, 1725, Londoni, Typis Gul. Bowyer, 1725." 338

Dr. Harwood, in his "View of the Classics," calls Mr. Baxter's Anacreon an excellent edition; and with regard to his Horace, expresses himself in the following strong terms:—"This second edition of Horace, in 1725, is by far the best edition of Horace ever published. I have read it many times through, and know its singular worth. England has not produced a more elegant and judicious critic than Mr. Baxter."

Mr. Baxter's edition of Horace has continued in such esteem abroad, that the learned Gesner gave a new edition of it, in 1752, at Leipsic, with additional notes; and it has been again printed in the same place, in 1772 and 1778.

In 1719, his Glossary, or Dictionary of British Antiquities, was published by the Rev. Mr. Moses Williams. His Glossary, or Dictionary of the Roman Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter A, was published in 1726, by Mr. Williams, who added an index of all the words occasionally explained in it, as he had done in the former glossary; and in 1731, he put out proposals for printing his notes on Juvenal, under the title of "*Gulielmi Baxteri quæ supersunt enarratio et notæ in D. Junii Juvenalis Satyras. Accedit rerum et verborum observatione digniorum, quæ in iisdem occurrunt, index locupletissimus. Accurante Gulielmo Mose, A.M.R.S.—Soc.*"

Mr. Baxter had also a share in the English translation of Plutarch by several hands. He was a great master of the ancient British and Irish tongues: was skilled in the Latin and Greek, as well as the northern and eastern languages: and kept a correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, especially with the famous antiquary, Mr. Edward Lhwyd; some of his letters to whom are published in his "*Glossarium Antiquitatum Romanorum.*" There are likewise in the Philosophical Transactions two letters of his to Dr. Harwood;—one No. 306, concerning the town of Veroconium, or Wroxeter, in Shropshire;—the

other, No. 461, concerning the hypocausts of the ancients ; and another, No. 311, to Dr. Hans Sloane, secretary to the Royal Society, containing an abstract of Mr. Lhwyd's *Archæologia Britannica*.

Mr. Gough, speaking of this work (*Glossary of British Antiquities*) observes, that Mr. Baxter, from his skill in the old British language, attempted to determine the geography by etymology.—It is justly added by Mr. Gough, that this is a method the most uncertain, and which too often misled Camden before, and others since.

In the first volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries are four Latin letters, written by Mr. Baxter to the late Dr. Greekie (who had been his scholar) when first entered at Cambridge. In these letters, the learned critic shows, how entirely his attention was devoted to etymological and philological enquiries. From the fourth letter it appears, that Mr. Baxter was solicited to give a new edition of the writer's "*De Re Rustica* ; " but that he declined it on account of his age, and the difficulty of the undertaking.

Mr. Baxter spent most of his life in the useful though irksome employment of teaching youth. For some years he kept a boarding school at Tottenham High Cross, in Middlesex, but was afterwards chosen master of the Mercer's school in London, in which situation he continued above twenty years, and resigned it before his death, which happened on the 31st of May, 1723, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried June 4, at Islington. Prefixed to his "*Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719*," 8vo. is a fine head of him, by *Vertue*, from a picture by *Highmore*, when Baxter was in the sixty-ninth year of his age ; in some of the earliest impressions of which, the painter's name is spelt *Hymore*. This picture was painted for a club room, at a public house in the Old Jewry, where Baxter presided : it has been sought after, but there is now no trace of it ; the landlord of the house in which the club was held removing, took the picture away with him, and it has not been heard of since.

Mr. Baxter married late in life, and left two sons and three daughters.

He wrote his own life, a transcript of which was in the library of Mr. Tutet, under this title:—*Vitæ D. Gulielmi Baxteri, sive Popidii, a se ipso conscriptæ Fragmentum; ex ipsius schedis manu propria exaratis erutum, December 26, 1721.*”

SANCHEZ ALMSHOUSES.

BALTHAZAR SANCHES, by his will³³⁹ dated November the 16th, 1599, recites and directs as follows :—“ Whereas, I, the said Balthazar Sanches, for the love and affection that I bear towards the poor aged people, widows and widowers, inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, have resolved that there shall be eight almshouses founded in Tottenham parish; which, I will, shall be called The Eight Almshouses for poor aged people, (that is to say) for four aged men and four poor aged women, widows and widowers, inhabitants of Tottenham parish aforesaid, of the foundation of me, the said Balthazar Sanches, and to be set in great letters by my executors of this my will, or his assigns, on the door or wall of the fore part of the same almshouses, as in the foundation and assurance to be made to that end, I will, shall be set forth, and I will, that the said eight almshouses shall be built of bricks upon that parcel of ground called *the Seven Acres, and near to Stone Leas towards the street, which said seven acres, my will and pleasure is, shall be assured for ever to the person and persons, and their heirs hereinafter nominated, for to be devisees or feoffees for that use; the same, among other lands to be purchased, I have appointed in form hereafter set down by my said executors to be executed and performed, and for the maintenance of the said eight almshouses ensuing for ever, I have appointed my said executors out of my estate, goods, monies, and chattels, whereof I am now possessed,*

(339) This will was proved in the Registry of the Bishop of London.

as also by this my will, my very will and mind is, that my executors of this my testament shall bestow the sum of *one hundred pounds of lawful money of England upon the buildings of the said eight almshouses ; and if that will not suffice, then to take of the sale of the fourteen acres lying in Mitchley, or of the sum of one hundred and forty pounds for the same*, in case the same shall not be sold as hereinafter shall be expressed, and so much as shall supply to build the said eight almshouses substantially of that one hundred and forty pounds, the same to be employed also by the discretion of the persons hereafter named to be feoffees, and whose names are to be used for the purchasing of the lands that shall be for the maintenance of the said eight poor aged people, and likewise to buy lands, tenements, hereditaments, and estate of inheritance, in fee simple, and the same lands not to exceed in the whole, the value of twenty pounds by the year, over and besides the said seven acres and profits thereof for ever, to be employed by the said feoffees and the survivors of them and their assigns, upon the said eight poor people, and for and towards the purchasing of such lands so to be employed, I do by this my will appoint, that my executors hereof shall lay and disburse out of my whole estate, money, and goods, whereof I shall die possessed, of the sum of four hundred pounds of lawful money of England, within a year after my death ; and if that the same sum shall not suffice to buy or purchase such lands as shall amount to that value of twenty pounds a year, then my will is, that my executors shall sell the same fourteen acres of land in Mitchley, within the parish of Tottenham aforesaid, which I have assured to him under that trust, and with the money thereof coming or proceeding to supply the said other sums so wanting towards the purchasing of the same, and building of the almshouses aforesaid, and Christopher Scurrow to keep the said lands to him and his heirs for ever, and to pay for the same one hundred and forty pounds towards the uses and intents aforesaid ; and my very will and mind is, that the said lands whereupon the said eight almshouses are to be built, and the said lands hereafter to be purchased, shall be by my executors of this my will, named and appointed, purchased in the names of Sir Richard Martin, Knight,

Ferdinando Heborne, one of her Majesty's chamber, Richard Chandelier and Thomas Wheeler, Esquires, Peter Helye, Simon Bolton, and Henry Willis, which persons, I will, shall stand seized of the same for and under the trust and confidence that they with the issues and profits yearly rising and coming of the said lands, shall bestow the profits thereof coming upon the maintenance and relief of the said eight poor people for ever ; and if any of the said persons so enfeoffed, or before mentioned to be trustees, *shall happen to die so as the number surviving shall not exceed the number of three*, that then for evermore from time to time, *those three so surviving*, more or fewer of them as the case shall require, *shall enfeoff of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, other persons, so as six or seven persons* may still continue, remain, and stand seized of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for and to the uses aforesaid, and that with care continually to be executed and done for the preservation of the said lands to that use, and for the better government of the said eight almshouses and the eight poor people thereof, I will, that the election of the same eight poor people, and of every of them, shall always be *in the nomination of the said feoffees and their successors and assigns for ever* ; and that they shall set order down for the good government and order of the said poor people to be placed in the said eight almshouses, and that they and their successors shall have power and authority to remove, place and displace, upon just occasion of any displeasure or dissension, and elect one or more other fit person in the place of him or them so upon just occasion to be removed ; and yet, my mind and pleasure is that during the lives of the longer liver of my said brother, Christopher Scurrow and Richard Orrell, that they, or the survivor of them, shall have the nomination and placing of the same eight poor people, whose nomination I, the said Balthazar Sanches, require by this my will, may be accepted and allowed of by the said feoffees ; and for their care and trouble herein to be taken, I will, that there be defalcated out of the profits of the said lands to be purchased, twenty shillings yearly to be given to the said feoffees, as they shall come to see and visit the said almshouses, and government of the said eight poor people, and eight almshouses, and setting down of orders for the same."

There is a *Codicil* annexed to the said Will, dated 29th of January, 1601, in the following words:—

“Whereas I have given and bequeathed by my last will and testament, four hundred pounds for and towards the purchasing of certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, towards the maintenance of the poor people inhabiting, and hereafter to inhabit or dwell, in the eight almshouses, which I have lately erected and builded within the said parish of Tottenham and county of Middlesex, my will, intent, and true meaning is, that Christopher Scurrow, executor of my said last will and testament, shall have the said four hundred pounds.—Further I do give unto the said Christopher Scurrow all the rest of the seven acres of ground, more or less, near adjoining to the said eight almshouses, upon part or parcel of which said seven acres of ground the said almshouses are founded and erected (except the said almshouses and the backsides belonging thereto, containing, by estimation, half an acre of ground, or thereabouts, as that is already laid out and fenced in with a ditch). To have and to hold the rest of the said seven acres of ground unto the said Christopher Scurrow, his heirs and assigns for ever. I further give unto the said Christopher Scurrow, my said executor, all the rest of my lands, pastures, and hereditaments, whatsoever, which lately belonged to the said farm or capital messuage, called Stone Leas, or which have been reputed or taken as part, parcel, or members of the said farm, called Stone Leas, except the said eight almshouses and the parcel of ground thereto belonging before mentioned, to have and to hold all the rest of my said lands, pastures, and hereditaments, whatsoever, which lately belonged to the farm, called Stone Leas, except as before excepted, unto the said Christopher Scurrow, his heirs and assigns for ever, provided always, and upon condition following, that he, the said Christopher Scurrow, shall within the time and space of three months next and immediately after the decease of me, the said Balthazar Sanches, make, seal, and deliver, as his act and deed, one good sure and sufficient deed of feoffment in the law, so surely and substantially to be made and fully perfected and finished in all circumstances and points as can or may be devised by the law of this realm of England, unto the

vicar and churchwardens of Tottenham aforesaid, for the time being, and to their successors, and also to four others substantial men, and parishioners of the said parish of Tottenham, from time to time for ever, Of all and singular, the said capital messuage, called Stone Leas, and all the other lands and hereditaments whatsoever belonging, or in any wise appertaining to the said farm, called Stone Leas, for the true payment of one yearly pension or annuity of sixteen pounds lawful English money to be paid quarterly by even and equal portions, part and part alike, to the eight poor people, which shall inhabit and dwell in the said eight almshouses from time to time; that is to say, at the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, Saint John the Baptist, called Midsummer-day, Saint Michael the Archangel, and the birth of our Lord Christ; the first payment of the said yearly pension or annuity to begin on the first of the said feasts before mentioned, which shall happen to come next and immediately after my decease, and so to continue due and payable as aforesaid, quarterly, by even portions to the said poor people and their successors from time to time, out of all and singular the said capital messuage, lands, and hereditaments thereto belonging, or heretofore appertaining, for ever, even unto the end of the world: the said deed of feoffment to be made and revived from time to time at the only costs and charges in the law of my said executor, his heirs and assigns for ever; and likewise the said almshouses to be repaired and amended from time to time for ever, when need shall require, with all manner of reparations whatsoever, by my said executor, his heirs and assigns, together with the maintenance and good keeping of the stone affixed and set in the middle of the said almshouses upon the brick wall there, and the superscription engraved upon the said stone, likewise to be kept and repaired from time to time in good sort and condition with the very same stile and words now engraven thereupon, unto the end of the world: And to that end and purpose, my will, intent, and true meaning is, that the said vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Tottenham aforesaid, and their successors, and the said four substantial parishioners, hereafter to be made feoffees, in trust according to my true intent and

meaning herein expressed, shall yearly for evermore, upon the four and twentieth day of August, otherwise the feast of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle (on which said day the said almshouses were fully finished, and eight poor persons admitted into the same, in the year of our Lord one thousand and six hundred), come to the said almshouses, and enter into the same and every part thereof, there to view, search, and see what needful reparations are then and there to be done, and of all such lacks of needful reparations, to leave warning in writing under their hands at the said almshouses unto my executor, his heirs and assigns, for the repairing and amending the said decays and lacks of reparation within six months then next following, within which said time and space of six months after warning left in writing as aforesaid, I will, that my executor, his heirs and assigns, shall repair and amend the said decays and lacks of reparation as aforesaid, and that from time to time for ever : And I do give yearly unto the said vicar, churchwardens, and four substantial men of Tottenham aforesaid, and their successors, hereafter to be made feoffees in trust as aforesaid, the sum of twenty shillings lawful English money to be bestowed upon them and paid unto them in the name of recreation, yearly, for evermore, upon the said four and twentieth day of August at their view taken, concerning the amendment and repairing of the said lacks of reparations in consideration of their pains taken therein, to be paid unto them by my said executor, his heirs and assigns, out of my said lands and hereditaments for ever, before by me bequeathed unto my said executor, his heirs and assigns, to that end and purpose ; provided further, and my very will, intent, and true meaning is, that my said executor, his heirs and assigns, shall bestow in freese to make the said poor people gowns and in other needful apparel, every second year at the feast of Saint Michael the archangel, which shall inhabit and dwell in the said eight almshouses, the full sum of six pounds of lawful English money for evermore, to be likewise issuing and payable out of my said lands and hereditaments before mentioned.

Imprimis.—He gives £10. to the poor of Tottenham, and appoints eight almshouses for four poor aged men and four poor

aged women, widows and widowers, inhabitants of Tottenham? the almshouses to be built on the close, called Seven-acres, near Stonleys, and £140. given for the building of them; and gives £400. to buy lands of £20. per annum, besides the seven acres for the almshouses; and, if that will not do, then Mitchley Marsh to be sold to supply the sum wanting, and the seven acres, with the other land of £20. per annum, to purchase, in the names of Sir Richard Martyn, Ferdinando Heyborn, Richard Chandler, Thomas Wheler, Esq., Peter Hely, Simon Bolton, and Henry Willis, feoffees; and they to stand seized thereof in trust for the payment of the rents to the alms-folks for ever. *Secondly*, Three surviving feoffees to make choice of others, to make up the number six or seven, at the least, to stand seized to the uses aforesaid.

The choice and nomination of the said eight alms-folks to be by their feoffees and their successors, and they to order and govern the same for ever, and place and displace on just occasions of misdemeanor or displeasure. *Thirdly*, Twenty shillings given to the feoffees, as they shall come to see and visit the said eight almshouses, and the government of the said eight poor people, and set down orders for the same, *Fourthly*, Scurrow and Orrell, his brothers-in-law, were to choose and nominate the alms-folks during their lives, and the survivor of them, with a condition that Scurrow pay £300. for the messuage, and two acres and half of land in Tottenham, copyhold; £100. *of it to the parson and churchwardens, to buy bread every Sunday for the poor of Tottenham.*

And to his will this codicil is annexed, whereby he wills the £400. before limited for the purchase of land, to Scurrow his executor; and likewise gives the rest of the seven acres whereon the almshouses are built (except the ground and garden thereto, containing half an acre); and also Stonleys, and all the lands, pastures, and hereditaments, thereto belonging; on condition that he, within six months after his death, *make a feoffment to the vicar and churchwardens of Tottenham then being, and their successors, and to four other of the parish, of the premises*, for the payment of the yearly pension or annuity of £16. per annum,

to be paid quarterly to the eight poor people which shall inhabit and dwell in the said eight almshouses, from time to time.³⁴⁰

And the same to be made and renewed from time to time, at the costs of the said executor, his heirs and assigns, and likewise to repair the almshouses, and all things thereto, as now it is for ever. And he wills, that the vicar and churchwardens shall view, yearly, the said repairs, on the 24th day of August; and such decays as they shall find, to leave warning in writing, to be repaired in six months after; and the feoffees then to have twenty shillings given them, the words being thus:—"And I do give the said vicar, churchwardens, and four other feoffees, to be made to them twenty shillings; to be bestowed upon them, and paid unto them, in the name of recreation, at their view-taking, in consideration of their pains taken therein."

Provided also, that his executor, his heirs and assigns, bestow £6. for free-fie, to make the alms-folks gowns every second year, out of the said lands, or for other needful apparel. So that it appears by this codicil, that the almshouses were finished and built, and eight poor people admitted into the same, the 24th of August, A. D. 1600.

By indenture, dated the 22nd July, in the 44th of Elizabeth, (1601) Christopher Scurrow covenants *with the vicar and churchwardens of Tottenham, and four more to stand seized of Stoneleys, with all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging*, to the uses hereafter mentioned; viz. that he, his heirs and assigns, shall, with the issues, profits, and rents thereof, pay £16. per annum, quarterly, to the eight poor alms-folks, and *give them eight frieze gowns, ready made, every second year at Michaelmas*; and pay to the said vicar, churchwardens, and four more, twenty shillings, on the 24th day of August, yearly, for recreation money for them surveying the decays and reparations of the alms-house, and stone, and arms, and superscription; and to give notice of the defects in any them; which he covenants for him and his assigns, to repair, new-make, sustain, and amend;

(340) According to a survey made June 17, 39th Elizabeth, for £300. to Christopher Scurrow; fine, £13. 6s. 8d.

and that he is seized of the premises, and that the eight poor people shall quietly enjoy the houses and half an acre, and that, if any of the said rents or portions be behind ten days, or the said almshouses not repaired within six months after notice given of the decays, then the feoffees to distrain for the rent and repairs, and for forty shillings *nomine pœnæ* for every such default, with covenant for further and better assurance, upon request ; as their counsel shall devise or require, if defect be in these presents, for the will of Balthasar Sanches.

In consideration thereof, it is concluded and agreed by all the parties to these presents, that Christopher Scurrow, his heirs and assigns, owners and inheritors of Stonleys, shall for ever have the nomination, election, and appointment of the alms-folks, so as they name some of the poorest of the parish of Tottenham, within a month after death or voidance ; and if they do not so nominate, then the feoffees to nominate. Xtofer Scurrow selling afterward to Moyse, there is an indenture, dated 25th of March, 1619, witnessing, that as well in the performance, and payments in the sales and conveyances before expressed, to the intent, that the true meaning and purpose of the said B. Zanches, in and by his last will and testament and codicil expressed, and to good charitable uses therein declared, shall and may be for ever continued and performed ; as also in consideration of five shillings given by William Bedwell, John Burow, and Arthur Robinson, the parson, and churchwardens, and six other parishioners of Tottenham, Bridget Moyse doth bargain and sell to them seven closes, parcel of Stonleys farm, with the eight almshouses and backside, to them and their assigns for ever, in trust to them and their heirs : as for the houses, backsides, &c. of the poor people of the said parish, that from time to time for ever, shall be harboured there in the said almshouses, to the use and benefit of the said people ; and as to the land, to the use of them and their heirs and assigns for ever ; upon trust, nevertheless, that they shall suffer the said Bridget Moyse, her heirs and assigns, to hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy, and take the profits thereof, so long as she or they shall yearly, and in every year, well and truly pay and deliver to the said eight poor people inhabiting or dwelling, or to be inhabiting

or dwelling, in the said eight almshouses, from time to time for ever, the yearly payment of £16. per annum, quarterly, to be paid, or within ten days after; that is to say, to every one of the said people, quarterly, at the feast day, or within ten days after, ten shillings a-piece; and so long as she or they shall pay twenty shillings to the said William Bedwell, John Burow, and Arthur Robinson, and the rest of the said feoffees or bargainers, at or within the almshouse, yearly, upon the 24th day of August, or within ten days after, in every year, in the name of recreation money; and so long as she or they shall deliver to the said eight poor people, inhabiting as aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, eight frieze gowns ready made, of the value of six pounds, every second year, at the feast of St. Michael, or within ten days after; and shall and will, within six months after notice to be given or left in writing by the said bargainees, or some of them, at the almshouse, repair such decays as shall then be found, and notice then given, on the 24th of August. And upon the further trust, that if she or they shall make default of the payment of the said £16. or of the said twenty shillings, or in delivery of the said eight frieze gowns as aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the form aforesaid, or in repairing the said almshouse, that then the said bargainees, William Bedwell, John Burow, Arthur Robinson, and the rest of their assigns, *shall and may enter in and upon the said closes and bargained premises, and take the rents and profits of them, and therewith shall pay and perform the said payments, and other things as aforesaid;* always provided, if she or her heirs do, within a year after any default, pay £5. *nomine pænæ* to the bargainees, then she or they to resume the possession of the premises, so long as she or they perform the aforesaid payments, which course, from time to time, upon every default, is to be taken.

Then she covenants, that she is seized, and will give further assurance; and agrees that the feoffees or greater number of them shall have the nomination or election of alms-folks and the displacing of them. *Item*, agreed that the forfeitures shall be laid out upon the new assurance and the rest be divided amongst the poor. *Item*, that after the death or removal of any five or

six of the feoffees, upon request of the vicar and churchwardens and others of the parish, a new feoffment to be made by the surviving feoffees to ten others of the said parish.

The names of the first feoffees are as follow:—

William Bedwell, *Vicar.*

John Burrough, }
Arthur Robinson, } *Churchwardens.*

Edward Barkham, }
William Gore, } *Aldermen of London.*

Gawen Wittingam, }
Humph. Westwood } *Gents.*

Thomas Catcher, }

Robert Morris, *Yeoman.*

Bridget Moyse, by her deed, indented, dated the 25th day of March, 1619, in the 17th year of the reign of King James the First, did, as well in performance of the provisions and appointments in the said sale and conveyance expressed, and to the intent, true meaning, and purpose of the said Balthazar Sanchez, in and by his last will and testament and codicil aforesaid expressed, and that the good and charitable uses therein declared should and might be for ever continued and performed, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm, unto Thomas Bedwell, clerk, then vicar of the parish of Tottenham High Cross; John Burrough, and Arthur Robinson, churchwardens of the said parish; Edward Barkham, William Gore, Gawen Whittingham, Humphrey Westwood, Thomas Catcher, and Robert Morris, parishioners and inhabitants of the town and parish of Tottenham;—in trust, for the uses and intents in the said deed expressed, as well the said eight almshouses and appurtenances, as also the several closes of land and hereditaments therein and hereinafter set forth—upon the trusts of the said will.

This deed also recites all the intermediate renewed trust deeds, by the last of which, Charles Estwick was the only surviving trustee, leaving three daughters his coheiresses him surviving.

Besides this almshouse, so settled, Balthazar Sanchez left, by

his will, £100. to provide two dozen of bread, with the interest thereof, for the poor of Tottenham, as of his gift, *every Sunday* for ever. This £100. principal was received by the minister and officers of the parish, Sept. 5, in the 44th of the queen, A.D. 1602; and afterwards, in 1609, it was joined with the benevolence of the Lady Woodhouse, who, dying out of the parsonage, gave £30. to remain in stock for the poor of the parish; and, also, with £50. given by the Rt. Hon. Anne, *Countess Dowager of Dorset*, which, making up together £180., was laid out for the use of the poor in the *purchase of some of Mr. Locke's tenements in Rotten-row, and lands named Coombes Croft and Hill Pond Field*,³⁴¹ as it appears by a writing, dated 12th January, 1634.

Lord Colerane observes in his MS. before mentioned, "the omissions of the parish officers have been very blame worthy in these points: *first*, that they have kept their deeds and evidences so ill; and, *secondly*, that they have improved the town lands so little."

The next trust deed, it appears, bears date the 24th day of August, 1795, and was made between George Bancroft Eaton, of the city of Exeter, Esq. (only son and heir-at-law of Ann, the wife of John Eaton, formerly Ann Estwicke, spinster, both deceased, and which said Ann, the wife of the last named John Eaton, was one of the three sisters and coheiresses-at-law of Charles Estwick, formerly of this parish, Esq., deceased, and which said George Bancroft Eaton, was also the grand-nephew and heir-at-law of Rachael Jenyns, formerly the wife of — Jenyns, theretofore Rachael Estwick, spinster, mother of the said three coheiresses-at-law of the said Charles Estwick, deceased) and George Pochin, of Newport, in the county of Essex, Esq. (son and heir-at-law of Mary Pochin, theretofore the wife of George Pochin, formerly Mary Estwick, spinster, the mother of the said three sisters and coheiresses-at-law of the said Charles Estwick, deceased, and which said Charles Estwick was the only surviving trustee of and

(341) The estate now consists of the Bell and Hare public house, the houses and ground behind, with the site of the late Workhouse and garden, now Mr. Pike's boarding school, &c. See page 196 ante.

for the trust estates and hereditaments therein mentioned) of the first part, *the Rev. Thomas Comyn*, clerk, *vicar of the parish church of the parish of Tottenham* aforesaid, for the time being, *Peter Sharpe and John Whinn*, churchwardens³⁴² of the said parish of Tottenham, for the time being, of the second part; and *Thomas Smith* (lord of the manor of Tottenham aforesaid), *Joseph Bushnan, Isaac Guillemard, William Hamilton, John Holt, Richard Cooper, Thomas Kimpton, George Seddon, Francis Holmes, and Joseph Browne*, all parishioners and inhabitants of the town and parish of Tottenham aforesaid, and trustees named and appointed by and on the part of the said parish of Tottenham, for the purposes therein mentioned, of the third part. By which deed, the said George Bancroft Eaton and George Pochin, at the request and by the appointment of the said Thomas Comyn, Peter Sharpe and John Whinn, as the vicar and churchwardens for the said parish of Tottenham, did bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto the said trustees, and to their heirs and assigns, all those the said eight almshouses and the yards, ground, pieces or parcels of lands, with the appurtenances, &c., *to hold to the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts of the said will.*

All the trustees above named died previous to the year 1829, and on the 21st of November in that year, a new trust deed³⁴³ was executed, and the following were appointed trustees in their stead, viz. The Rev. Thomas Newcome, vicar; the churchwardens and overseers for the time being; James Row, Nathaniel Mathew, Charles Shadbolt, George Edmund Shuttleworth, George Hodgson Thompson, clerk, Roger Dawson, Thomas Williams, Alfred Janson, Robert Forster, and John Holt; to whom all the said trust premises were conveyed upon the trusts aforesaid. The above are the present trustees.

It is provided by the will of the founder, that the charges, from time to time, of renewing the trust deed, should be borne by his executor, his heirs and assigns, for ever.³⁴⁴

(342) The vicar and churchwardens are not trustees without being named in the deed of trust.

(343) Mr. John Scales paid £5. towards the expense of this deed.

Thomas Cooke, who was formerly the proprietor of the paper mills (now the corn and oil mills) in this parish, died August 26th, 1811, by his will, dated March 28th, 1811, gave to the trustees, managers, or directors of the almshouses built and endowed by Balthazar Sanches, the sum of £1400 *three per cent. consols.* to be transferred to them six months after his decease, upon trust to pay and apply the dividends and interest thereof weekly, for ever, to and for the benefit and relief of the eight alms people from time to time living and residing in the said almshouses, by increasing the pay or allowance to the said alms people, in equal shares and proportions; and he declared, *that in case any person or persons should be elected or placed in either of the said almshouses, who should not be a parishioner or parishioners of the parish of Tottenham*, then, and in such case, such person or persons should not receive, or be entitled to receive, any part of the dividends or interest thereby given or bequeathed for the uses of such alms people, but the share and shares of such person or persons should be paid to the treasurer or trustees of the charity schools of St. James', Clerkenwell.

The above sum of £1400, *3 per cent, consols.* stands in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The dividends are received by the trustees.

By an order³⁴⁵ of the Court of Chancery, dated the 14th of February, 1814, and made in a cause wherein Stoleham Neale was plaintiff, and William Day, William Reynolds, and William Hugh Burgess, Esqrs. were defendants; on the petition of the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Charles Pratt, Thomas Williams, Isaac Guille-mard, John Holt, Richard Cooper, George Seddon, and Francis Holmes, referred to Mr. Harvey, the master to whom the said cause stood referred, to enquire and state to the court, who was or were the trustee or trustees for, and entitled to receive the dividends of the sum of £1400 *Bank Three per Cent. Annuities*,

(344) The above trust deed was enrolled in His Majesty's High Court of King's Bench, Hiliary Term, 36 Geo. III, Roll 279.

(345) This order is in the tin box which is deposited in the iron repository belonging to the parish.

standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court, in trust in the said cause to an account entitled "Spanish Alms-houses Account." The said master (amongst other things found, that pursuant to the direction of the will and codicil of Balthazar Sanches, the said almshouses, trust estates, and premises, were, by the several indentures of bargain and sale, dated respectively the 9th and 10th days of November, 1715, the 15th and 16th days of December, 1736, conveyed to new trustees, reinstated from time to time for that purpose, upon the trusts expressed in the said will and codicil ; and that by the indenture of the 24th day of August, 1795 (the present trust-deed mentioned in page 249) and by the affidavit of Charles Pratt, Esq., that the said Thomas Smith, Joseph Bushnan, William Hamilton, Thomas Cimpton, Joseph Browne, Thomas Comyn, Peter Sharpe, and John Whinn, were dead ; and, by the affidavit of the petitioner Thomas Roberts, that he was the vicar of the said parish of Tottenham, and that Charles Pratt and Thomas Williams, were the churchwardens of the said parish ; on consideration of the matters so referred to him, he was of opinion, that the said Thomas Roberts, as vicar, and Charles Pratt and Thomas Williams, as churchwardens, together with Isaac Guillemard, John Holt, Richard Cooper, George Seddon, and Francis Holmes, as the surviving trustees of the said almshouses, estates, and premises, named in the said indenture of the 24th day of August, 1795, were the trustees for, and entitled to receive the dividends of the £1400 *Bank Three per Cent. Annuities*, in trust for the benefit and relief of the eight alms people, for the time being, living and residing in the said almshouses. That the sum of £56. 14s., the dividends on the said legacy up to the 5th of July, 1813, and the sum of £18 18s. for the half-year's dividend due on the 5th of July, 1814, were then due to the trustees of the said almshouses. It was ordered, that the costs of the application should be paid out of the said sums of £56. 14s. and £18. 18s. : that the residue should be paid to the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Charles Pratt, Thomas Williams, Isaac Guillemard, John Holt, Richard Cooper, George Seddon, and Francis Holmes,³⁴⁶ or any one of them ; and that the dividends from time to time to accrue due on the

said £1400. *Bank Three per Cent Annuities*, be paid to them, or any one of them, upon the trusts declared thereof in and by the said will of the said Thomas Cooke.

The amount of the dividends which accrued during the time this cause was before the court, amounted to the sum of £75 12s. after deducting the property-tax, the costs of the petition, &c., amounted to the sum of £62. 7s. 4d., leaving the sum of £13. 4s. 8d. the residue paid to the trustees, besides the sum of £18. 18s. for six months dividend to the 5th of July, 1814, and the further sum of £18. 18s. for six months dividend to the 5th of January, 1815; making, together, the sum of £51 0s. 8d.

The poor people living and residing in these almshouses receive of the trustees 2s. each, weekly, the benefit arising from the above legacy of £1400. *Bank Three per Cent. Annuities*.

They also receive of Mr. John Scales (the present owner of the estate called Stone-Leys), 10s. per quarter each, and a freeze gown once in two years, at Michaelmas; with which payment that estate stands charged, under the said will, and by virtue of the before-mentioned deeds of trust.

Mrs. Sarah Beachcroft, formerly of this parish, but late of Blunham in the county of Bedford, by her will,³⁴⁷ gave as follows. I do give and bequeath unto the trustees for the time being, of certain other charitable institutions in Tottenham aforesaid, called the Spaniard's Almshouses, the sum of £100, upon trust to lay out and invest the same, at interest, upon good and sufficient securities, and to pay and apply the annual produce thereof yearly and every year unto and amongst the poor residents of the said almshouses. The above sum of £100. is deposited in the Tottenham Savings Bank, in the names of George H. Thompson, Alfred Janson, Charles Shadbolt, and the interest is paid yearly to the churchwardens.

Lord Colerane mentions in his MS. an ancient spital house so early as the reign of Henry II. Its site is not known, though

(346) Charles Pratt died in 1818. Francis Holmes left the parish in 1813, and is since dead. Isaac Guillemard died in 1817, George Seddon died in 1816. John Holt died in 1832. Richard Cooper died in 1832. The minister and churchwardens for the time being, as such, are always trustees.

(347) Proved 26th February, 1834.

probable it stood near the spot where Balthazar Sanchez' almshouses now stand. There was a parcel of ground formerly waste containing in length eight perches, in breadth towards the north and south four perches, lying towards the spittel, which was among others surrendered by Sanches to the use of his will, as appeared by the court rolls. There was also a piece of ground called the Spittel House or Home-Close containing five acres, which came by conveyance to Balthazar Sanchez. Norden in his *Speculum Britannicæ* says, that "George Henningham, Esq., founded a little almshouse for three poore widowes at Tottenham," and his epitaph mentions this circumstance.

These almshouses, built by Balthazar Sanches in the year 1596, are situate on the east side of the high road near Scotland Green. On a stone in the middle of the building are the following arms on a shield:—a cross patonce charged with five escallop shells; on another shield the same arms impaling a chief, and two escallop shells on a bend cottised. Between these coats of arms is the following inscription:—

1600.
NOT VNT0
VS, O LORD,
NOT VNT0
VS, BVT VNT°
THY NAME
GIVE ^E_y GLORIE.

PSALM 115, 1.

BALTHAZAR³⁴⁸ SANCHEZ, BORNE IN SPAYNE,³⁴⁹
IN THE CITTIE OF SHEREZ³⁵⁰ IN ESTREMADV-
RA; IS THE FOWNDR OF THESE EYGT
ALMES-HOWSES, FOR THE RELEEFE OF
EYGT POORE MEN & WOMEN OF THIS
TOWNE OF TATTENHAM HIGH CRASSE.

(348) This inscription was renewed about the year 1794, when the painter ignorantly made it *Dalthaza*.

(349) He was a free denisen of England.

(350) That is, Xeres in Estramadura in Spain, on the River Guadiana, to which the Emperor Charles V granted the rights of a city.

Balthasar Sanches was *confit maker*, or confectioner, to Philip, King of Spain, with whom he came to England, and was the first who exercised that art among us. He became a protestant, and dying in 1602, was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolchurch, London, which being destroyed in the great fire, all memorial of him was lost.

But near the middle of the north cross aisle of Westminster Abbey, on an ancient marble slab, there is the following epitaph for Didacus Sanchez, a Spaniard, probably a member of the same family:—

Hic situs est DIDACUS SANCHEZ,
de Riba de Wiera, Hispanus,
ex equestri Galaciorum
Stirpe creatus. Obiit Anno.
Dom. 1557, 16, Kalend Junii
divis Phillippo & Maria regibus.³⁵¹

Balthazar Sanchez is said to have lived in the house formerly known by the sign of the George and Vulture Inn, over the entrance to which were fixed up the arms of England in a garter, supported by a lion and griffin. *Motto*—Soit Mon Droit ;—and on each side, over the door, F. R. 1587. This house, which had been for some years past a private house, was purchased by the late Mr. Charles Pratt, and occupied by Mr. Freer, as a boarding school for boys. These premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Finney.³⁵²

These almshouses consist of eight tenements, each containing one room, with a small garden attached, and each inhabited by a poor almsman or almswoman. The building is kept in repair by Mr. John Scales, the proprietor of the estate called *Stone Leas*. The brick floors were removed and replaced by boarded floors in the year 1837, by subscriptions from a few of the inhabitants of Tottenham; and about the same time the late Thomas Shillitoe raised a subscription among his friends for erecting lobbies, which have conduced greatly to the comfort of the inmates.

(351) Kemp. p. 50, 214, Dart. 11, 122.

(352) See p. 62, vol. I.

The almspeople are appointed by the feoffees, as vacancies occur; notice being given on two Sundays preceding the election.³⁵³ The annual sum of £16. is divided among them, by Mr. Scales, in quarterly payments, and the sum of £6. is laid out by him, in alternate years, in purchasing cloth coats and stuff for gowns, for the four almsmen and four almswomen respectively.

Mr. Scales also pays the annual sum of twenty shillings for the recreation of the trustees at their annual meeting on the 24th of August, on which occasion they view the premises, and give notice of any want of reparation.³⁵⁴ A book is kept, in which the minutes of the meetings of the trustees, either for the election of the almspeople, or for the purposes of viewing the state of the repairs of the premises, are entered.

The present *Stoneleigh* estate comprehends, in addition to what belonged to Sanchez, the three acres in the *Hale*, and seven acres adjoining to Mr. Powell's garden, now, together with the seven acres freehold, called *Stoneleigh South*; through which it is intended (as appears by a plan in the possession of Mr. John Scales) to make a new road to the *Hale*, to be called *Stoneleigh Road*, and another through *Down Lane*, from the High Road, straight to the *Marshes*. That part also, on the east side of the High Road, on which are built the Wesleyan Chapel, and several houses, called the Mill Houses, in front of the premises of the *Caoutchouc Company*, and all the land behind as far as the Moselle River, has been added to Sanchez' estate; and which was formerly the property of Alderman Townsend.

The description of the premises in the old deed is very long, stating them to be abutting on fields not now to be made out, and some of them as abutting on Stonelease Lane, the precise site of which is not known at this day.³⁵⁵

(353) No notice can now be given *in church*, but a notice is posted on the doors two Sundays before the election.

(354) It would be well if the notice from the trustees so given were promptly attended to.

(355) From the information of John Scales, Esq. who has a counterpart of this deed in his possession.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

REYNARDSON'S ALMSHOUSES TOTENHAM MIDD^X

REYNARDSON'S ALMSHOUSES.

NICHOLAS REYNARDSON, by his will, bearing date the 2nd of April, 1685, devised the manor of Netherhall, with certain lands in the parish of Stoke, in the county of Suffolk, after certain limitations, to his wife for life, and to the heirs body by his said wife to the executors therein named, and their heirs, to be sold; and directed that the money arising from the sale thereof should be added to his personal estate; out of which money his executors should lay out the sum of £2000. for the purposes following:— (that is to say) part thereof in the erecting of an almshouse near the cross, in the parish of Tottenham High Cross, with twelve apartments therein, every one of them to have a lower and upper room, for the respective habitations of six aged poor men and six aged poor women of that parish, who should be past their labour, with a convenient chapel in the middle of the building for the reading of prayers every forenoon, and for the teaching of *twenty such poor people's children, inhabiting in the said parish, to read and write, whose parents should not be able to pay for the same*, and in the middle front of the said building the arms and some inscription of him, the donor: and the remainder thereof to be laid out in the purchase of lands in and about the endowing the said almshouses and chapel as follows:

1st. That out of the rents and profits of the said lands, the almshouses and chapel should for ever be kept in good repair, and that every one of the six poor men and six poor women should be allowed £4. each yearly, to be paid at the four usual quarterly days of payment, and each of them to have a black gown of freize of twenty shillings price once in every two years, at Christ-tide, with a coat of arms on the left sleeve thereof; and the reader of prayers and teacher of such children as aforesaid to have yearly £20. by quarterly payments as aforesaid, and a black gown of forty shillings price, every year at Christ-tide: also, that on the 1st of August in every year, thirty shillings, part of the said rents and profits, should be expended upon a dinner at the meeting of the trustees therein mentioned. And all the residue of the rents and profits, if any, he willed should be distributed at Christ-tide

among such poor men, poor women, and children before mentioned, at the discretion of the trustees, so as the same should be in no manner of lessening or abatement in any manner of parish rates or other allowances to such poor men, women, or children. And his will was, that such of his executors, or the respective heirs of every of them as should be living when such almshouses should be erected, and the minister and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, should choose to themselves so many more of the chiefest inhabitants that had lands in the said parish, as should make up with themselves the number of twelve persons, whom he requested and authorized to be trustees and managers of that his legacy; and whenever there should be but five of the said trustees remaining alive, he willed that such five should from time to time for ever choose so many more of the inhabitants of Tottenham aforesaid as should, with themselves, make up the full number of twelve, whereof the minister and churchwardens of Tottenham for the time being should be always three. And his will was, that the trustees for the time being should make such rules and orders for the government of the said almshouses and chapel, and disposing of the rents and profits of such lands to be purchased for the endowing thereof, as aforesaid, as in their discretion they should think fit.

The widow of the testator died in December, 1727, without issue by the testator; and in the year 1728, proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery against the representatives of the executors, to have the estate above mentioned sold, and the charity established. A decree was obtained on the 6th of May, 1730, that the estate should be sold, and that out of the purchase money, £2,000. with interest from the decease of the testator's widow, should be applied to the said charity; and that a scheme should be laid before one of the Masters of the said Court, for the building and endowment of the said charity, so as to comply, as nearly as could be, with the testator's will.

The estate was accordingly sold for the sum of £3,500. and by a report made by the master on the 13th of May, 1732, he certified that a scheme had been laid before him by the relators with the consent of the principal inhabitants of Tottenham, pursuant

to the decree, that is to say, that £600. or so much thereof as should be necessary, part of the £2,000., and interest, should be expended in erecting an almshouse near the cross, with eight several apartments therein, every one to have an upper and lower room, for the respective habitations of four aged poor men and four aged poor women of that parish, past their labour, with a convenient chapel in the middle of the building, with the arms and some inscription of the donor in front of the building; and if any overplus should remain of the said sum of £600., the same should with the remainder of the said £2,000. and what interest should have accrued till the completing of the said almshouse and the chapel, be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as soon as a convenient purchase could be obtained, and until such purchase should be laid out in South Sea Annuities, or such other security as the court should direct: and out of the rents and profits of the lands, when purchased, and in the meantime out of the interest of the said South Sea Annuities, or other security, the almshouse and chapel should be kept in repair; and that every one of the four poor men and four poor women should be allowed £4. yearly, by quarterly payments, and each have a gown of blue freize of twenty shillings value every two years at Christide, and the testator's coat of arms on the left sleeve thereof. And since the testator's will, there having been a Free School erected and endowed for teaching the poor children of the parish to read, and a convenient school room built, it was proposed that there should be yearly paid the sum of £10. *to the master of the said Free School, who was in holy orders*, upon condition that he should read prayers in the said intended chapel to the said poor men, women, and children, in the forenoon of every *Wednesday* and *Friday* throughout the year, and not otherwise; and on the like condition, the further sum of forty shillings yearly, at Christ-tide, for a black gown; and that on the 1st of August, yearly, thirty shillings should be expended at a meeting of the trustees: and that after repairing the almshouse and chapel, all further overplus of the rents and profits of the lands, or interest of the premises, should be distributed at Christ-tide among such poor men and women, so as the same should be

no manner of lessening or abatement of any manner of parish rates or other allowances to such poor men and women.

The report certifying this scheme was confirmed on the 18th of January, 1732, and the scheme was ordered to be carried into execution.

By a further report, made on the 19th of June, 1733, the master certified that there was then due to the charity for principal and interest, the sum of £2,453. 7s. 4d., and the produce of the sale of the estate being £3,600., including £100. for rent, had been invested in the purchase of £3,225. Old South Sea Annuities, in the name of the accountant general, at £111. 10s. 0d. per cent., and that he conceived the charity ought to take the said annuities at that rate ; and he found the £2,197. 17s. 2d. part of the said £3,225. South Sea Annuities, was the proportion of the said annuities belonging to the said charity as aforesaid.

By some overcharges afterwards made, and the paying off and repurchasing a part of the said annuities, this proportion was reduced to £2,194. 15s. 5d., which sum of stock, together with a further sum of £131. 14s. 9d. in money, being dividends on the said South Sea Annuities, were carried to the separate account of the said charity.

On the 6th of February, 1734, the number of the trustees was completed according to the directions of the will, and immediate steps were taken for building the almshouse and chapel, which was effected upon a piece of copyhold land, granted for that purpose by Lord Colerane, then lord of the manor of Tottenham, with the consent of the homage, on the 21st of April, 1735. The houses were completed, and the poor people placed in them in June, 1737.

It appears that the cost of the building was £687. which seems to have been paid for partly from the money in the hands of the accountant general, and partly from sale of stock, leaving the sum of £1,738. 18s. 4d. Old South Sea Annuities standing in the name of the accountant general, and which still remains as the fruit of Mr. Reynardson's endowment, no lands having been purchased, and producing now an annual dividend of £52. 3s. 4d.

The almshouses consist of eight apartments, containing two

rooms each, with a chapel in the centre of the building. In these almshouses are placed four poor men and four poor women, answering the description in the will of the testator and the said decree. They are appointed by the trustees, notice being given in the church when vacancies are to be filled up, as in the case of Sanches' almspeople.

The first trustees ³⁵⁶ for these almshouses were the Right Honourable Lord Colerane, Samuel Reynardson, Esq., Abraham Reynardson, Esq., Hugh Smithson, Esq., Henry Sperling, Rivers Dickinson, Moses De la Haize, Joseph Webb, Mr. Winstanley, and the minister and churchwardens for the time being.

These almspeople have hitherto been appointed from among those of the poor who do not receive relief from the parish, under the impression that the terms of the will and decree required such limitation. It appears that this is an erroneous construction, and that on the contrary, the expressions alluded to clearly intimate the intention of the founder to be, that the almspeople should have the benefit of his charity in addition to any allowance they may receive from the parish.

	£.	s.	d.
Each of these poor people receive annually £4. by			
quarterly payments, making in the whole.	32	0	0
They also receive the amount of £1. a year each,			
instead of the freized gowns, a commutation			
which is thought more beneficial to them.	8	0	0
There is also paid to the chaplain £6. a year, for			
reading prayers in the chapel on Wednesdays			
and Fridays, from Michaelmas to Lady-day.			
(The income of this charity does not now admit			
of him having the whole of the £12. directed by			
the decree; one half, therefore, only is paid him,			
for which he performs the required duty for only			
one half of the year. It is considered that			

Carried forward £40 0 0

(356) As appears by a memorandum at the bottom of page 282 Vestry Minute Book A. No. I.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	40	0	0
during the summer months the almspeople may, without inconvenience, attend the prayers, when they are read on Wednesdays and Fridays at the parish church)	6	0	0
The sum of £1. 10s. is paid at the annual meeting of the trustees	1	10	0
The insurance on the almshouses for £600. for seven years cost £7. 14s., per annum	1	2	0
The expense of obtaining the dividend is	0	1	6
	48	13	6
Which leaves for the repairs of the building	3	9	10
	£52	3	4

This sum is insufficient for that purpose, even with the addition of Mr. Gullemard's benefaction after mentioned.

Other Bequests and Donations to Reynardson's Almshouses.

Dr. Matthew Clarke, by his will dated 14th October, 1777, gave to his executors £600. in trust, to pay out of the same in their names, and to pay the dividends to one Mrs. Pearce, for her life ; and after her decease, he gave the said sum of £600., or the stock or security in which the same should be invested, to the trustees for the almshouses at Tottenham High Cross, founded by Mr. Reynardson, upon trust to divide the interest or dividends thereof, annually, at Christmas, equally among the inhabitants of the said almshouses.

The stock purchased with this legacy was £965. 15s. 10d. three per cent. consols, which came to the use of the charity in the year 1788, and was transferred into the names of four of the trustees of the almshouse, of whom the late Mr. John Holt was the survivor, who died in the year 1838, when Mr. Cock was appointed treasurer.

The dividends, amounting to £28. 19s. 4d. a year, are divided quarterly among the almspeople, at the same time with Reynardson's money.

Sarah Dickenson, by her will, bequeathed a sum sufficient to purchase £200. three per cent. consols, to be invested with the advice of the trustees of Reynardson's almshouses at Tottenham, to the most advantage, and to augment the salaries from time to time for ever to the poor residents therein. £200. Consols. were transferred in August, 1803, into the names of *five* of the trustees in satisfaction of this legacy. The dividends are distributed quarterly among the almspeople, with the preceding gifts. Mr. Holt was the only survivor of these trustees.

Mr. Isaac Guillemard, on the 4th of July, 1798, transferred £50. Four per Cents. into the names of John Holt, William Hamilton, Rowland Stephenson, and himself, trustees of these almshouses, as the gift of him the said Isaac Guillemard, in trust, to apply the dividends thereof *to the repairs*³⁵⁷ *only* of the said almshouses, and *to no other purpose whatever*.

It appears from the treasurer's account, that in 1819 the account of this gift was balanced by the payment of £14. 4s. 0d. then in hand, towards the repair of the almshouses. The dividends of £1. each were received to April, 1824, which then remained to be applied. From that time, the dividends were reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Thomas Cooke, (who died on the 26th March, 1811) by his will, dated 28th March, 1810, gave to the trustees of these almshouses the sum of £1,400. Bank 3 per cent. annuities, the whole of the dividends to be divided weekly among the eight almspeople, with the like provisions as in his bequest to the trustees of Sanches' almshouses before mentioned.³⁵⁸

Under the proceedings in Chancery, mentioned in the account of that charity, a similar decree was obtained with respect to the legacy to these almshouses.

(357) See page 262 ante.

(358) See page 251 ante.

The sum of £15. 3s. 6d. was received as the balance of the money in the hands of the Accountant-General for the dividends of the stock, after the payment of the costs of suit, which, together with the subsequent dividends, and a return of £8. 8s. 0d. for property-tax, have been divided amongst the alms-people. They receive regularly two shillings a-piece every week. This leaves a balance of eight shillings a year out of the dividends in the treasurer's hands, which at the last half-yearly settlement of accounts amounted to £2. 13s. 0d., which was proposed to be divided among the almspeople when its amount would be such as in his judgment would be a beneficial distribution.

During the vacancy of an almshouse between the death of a former inhabitant and the appointment of a successor, the weekly payment of two shillings accumulates for the benefit of the successor, and is paid over to him when appointed.

The regular receipt of each of the almspeople from these several gifts is £2. 1s. 10d. a quarter, and two shillings a week, making together £14. 1s. 4d. a year in money, besides the amount of twenty shillings a year in coals.

A part of the surplus of the *Colerane fund* for upholding the Vestry Room, has been annually voted in vestry for some years past, to form a repairing fund, which is placed in the Tottenham Savings Bank, in the names of the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, and John Cock, two of the trustees of the almshouses, which in November, 1839, amounted to £68. 10s. 0d. The rate of interest allowed is £3. 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum.

The surviving trustees are the vicar and churchwardens (*ex officio*), John Cock (*treasurer*), Rev. G. H. Thompson, Edward Rowe Mores, Charles Soames, Benjamin G. Windus, and James Row.

Thomas Williams, Joseph Edridge, and William Hobson, who were trustees with the above named, are now dead.

Sir Abraham Reynardson, the father of Sir Nicholas, the founder of these almshouses, died at his house at Tottenham, October, 1661, and was buried at St. Martin's Outwich, with great funeral pomp. He was an eminent Turkey merchant, an

Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor of that city in the year 1649,³⁶⁰

He gave the sum of £100. to be laid out for the benefit of the poor of this parish ; but there is no account of the actual appropriation of this money : it is supposed to have been expended in building these almshouses,³⁶¹ which are situated near the Cross, on the east side of the highway ; in the centre of which there is a chapel, and over the door on a stone the following inscription :

NICHOLAS REYNARDSON, Esq.
SOME TIME AN INHABITANT OF
THIS PARISH, BY HIS WILL
DIRECTED THESE ALMSHOUSES
AND CHAPEL TO BE BUILT
AND ENDOWED ; AND THE SAME WERE
ACCORDINGLY BUILT IN THE
YEAR 1736.

Over the above inscription there is a coat of arms,—Or, two chevrons engrailed, on a canton of the second, a masle Ar., the crest a lion's head,—the arms of Nicholas Reynardson.

These almshouses are built on a piece of the waste, which was granted by Lord Colerane for that purpose, as appears by the following minute of vestry, held 17th June, 1728 :

“ It was agreed and resolved by the inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham, that in consequence of the Lord Colerane's granting to the heirs of the executors of Nicholas Reynardson, deceased, a convenient piece of waste ground adjoining to the Free School at the High Cross, whereon to erect the almshouses, &c. ordered by the said Nicholas Reynardson's last will, they, the parishioners, shall and will pull down and demolish all the parish houses at the church-gate,³⁶² and remove the materials thereof within three months after the said Mr. Reynardson's almshouses shall be built and habitable, in order that the said Lord Colerane may enclose again

(360) See page 102, vol. I. for a full account of him.

(361) See the further Report of the Charity Commissioners, county of Middlesex, page 170.

(362) These houses stood at the north-east corner of the churchyard, adjoining the cart way into the field called *Scotland*, near the wooden house now in the occupation of Joseph Forster, the sexton.

the churchyard with a handsome brick wall, and a pair of gates through the same, which the said Lord Colerane will do accordingly, otherwise the gift of the said waste land to cease and be void."³⁶³

These parish houses were accordingly pulled down about the year 1744, and four others built in their stead on a piece of the waste land on the east side of the highway, near Stonleas South, between the pound and the present School of Industry.³⁶⁴

It seems that the master of the Free Grammar School, if in holy orders, would be entitled to the yearly sum of £10. for reading prayers in the chapel belonging to these almshouses; but the curate of the parish has for some years performed this service,³⁶⁵ the schoolmaster not having been a clergyman in holy orders.³⁶⁶

PHESAUNT'S ALMSHOUSES.

(COMMONLY CALLED THE POUND ALMSHOUSES.)

THERE were formerly three tenements on the east side of the churchyard, inhabited by three poor people, said to have been granted by a *Mr. Phesaunt*,³⁶⁷ by whose name they were called; but it is conjectured that they were originally derived from the foundation of one *George Hynningham*, who is stated to have died in 1536,³⁶⁸ and to have founded an almshouse or hospital in Tottenham for three poor widows; but this charity having been much abused by the paupers residing in them, they were taken down about the year 1744, by an order of vestry, and four others were built on the east side of the high road, between the Manor Pound and Stoneleys South. Four poor widows, being inhabitants and parishioners, are placed in these houses, by the appointment of the inhabitants in vestry assembled.

(363) Vestry Minute Book A. No. I. page 256.

(364) See page 266 post.

(365) See page 250 ante.

(366) See page 262 ante.

(367) The name of Pheasant frequently occurs in the parish register. Thomas, son of Thomas and Rosomond Pheasant, was baptized 1681; Elizabeth their daughter, 1683; Anne, 1685. Jasper, son of Stephen Fesant, married Mary, daughter of George Henningham, about 1531, who settled most of his lands on this Jasper.—See Lord Colerane's MS.

(368) See page 51, ante.

The before-mentioned Mr. Phesaunt is said to have been the grandfather of Lady Slaney, of London, who bequeathed to the poor people then residing in the said almshouses £5. to be equally divided among them, which was, by Mr. Bedwell, the then vicar, and the then churchwardens, bestowed accordingly.

Mr. Charles Saunders, many years an inhabitant of this parish, by his will, dated 30th of July, 1817, bequeathed to John Slatter and Matthew Lent (among other things) all his stock in the £3. per cent. reduced annuities, in trust as to £300. thereof, that the same should be invested in the names of the said John Slatter and Matthew Lent as soon as conveniently might be after his wife's demise, upon trust to pay the dividends into the hands of the rector,³⁶⁹ churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Tottenham, to be laid out by them in bread, and divided among the several persons who should dwell in the four almshouses above mentioned, situate between the Pound and the School of Industry,³⁷⁰ in the parish of Tottenham aforesaid. £30. of this stock was sold for the payment of the legacy duty. The dividend upon the remainder, being £8.2s.0d. per annum, was, till the year 1823, received by the churchwardens from Mr. John Slatter, of Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, and the poor women in the almshouses were supplied with three three-penny loaves a week each; the cost of which was £7.16s.0d. a year, leaving a balance of six shillings which has hitherto been suffered to remain unapplied in the parish fund. These poor almspeople are entitled to the full benefit of any future payments, and of the arrears now in hand.³⁷¹

These almspeople have also allowances of four shillings each a week from the proceeds of the parish estates.

The payments, however, were for some time suspended in consequence of proceedings which took place in 1823 respecting Mr. Saunders' will in a cause *Edridge v. Slatter* and others.

Under a general order in that cause, Mr. Slatter trans-

(369) Tottenham is a vicarage.

(370) Now commonly called the Green Coat School.

(371) See the further Report of the Charity Commissioners, Middlesex, p. 163.

ferred into the name of the accountant general a sum of £3,875. consols, including the stock bequeathed as above, and no further order has been made as to the appropriation of any part of that sum in satisfaction of this charity.

Mr. Saunders bequeathed in like manner the dividends on £100. three per cent. reduced annuities, to be paid to the treasurer and governors of the School of Industry at Tottenham for the support of that institution ; and directed that, if the school should be discontinued, the dividends should be paid to the *rector*, churchwardens, and overseers, in augmentation of the above mentioned gift to the poor women in the said last mentioned almshouses.

CHARITABLE GIFTS.

Henry Lord Colerane, by his will, bearing date the 20th of August, 1702, ordered, that if he did not in his life time purchase some piece of land, as a provision for the keeping a vestry and vault under it which he had erected adjoining to the parish church of Tottenham, in good repair, then the sum of £100. should as conveniently as could be done after his decease be laid out in the purchase of land, to be settled on trustees ; the rents and profits to be employed in supporting and repairing the said vault and vestry as often as occasion should require ; and the overplus, if any, over and above what should be thought sufficient to be laid out, or reserved for such repairs, to be disposed of yearly according to the discretion of his heirs, executors, or administrators, at a vestry, where he desired that the churchwardens, with the rest of the parishioners there present, might take an exact account of what had been from time to time laid out for the repair of the said vault and vestry, and what had been disposed of to the poor, keeping the same fairly written in a book from year to year, together with an account of the yearly rents and profits of the lands so to be purchased. It appears³⁷² that

(372) MS. History of Tottenham written by Henry Lord Colerane, in the Bodleian Lib. Oxford, and reprinted Appendix No. I. to Robinson's 1st edition of the History of Tottenham.

Lady Elizabeth Colerane, relict and sole executrix of the testator, to the intent that this charity might be effectually performed, had procured the purchase of a piece of land in the parish of Tottenham, called *Drayner's Grove*, from one Thomas Barnes, adding, to complete the purchase money, £40. out of her own estate, to the £100. given by Lord Colerane, and which was settled to the uses above mentioned, by deed dated 11th August, 1710.

This land, which contained four acres, was, previously to 1791, on lease to Edward Gray, at £12. per annum. In the following year it was exchanged with Mr. Gray for six acres of other land, opposite Duckett's Farm in Hornsey, which, by the deed of exchange, dated 11th July, 1792, was conveyed to the Rev. Thomas Comyn, then vicar of Tottenham, Michael Edridge and Thomas King, churchwardens, Henry Hare Townsend, Thomas Smith, William Hamilton, Joseph Bushnan, John Holt, and Joseph Brown, Esqs., inhabitants of the said parish, their heirs and assigns,—upon trust, to employ the rents and profits in supporting and repairing the said vault and vestry as occasion should require, and upon the further trusts of the will of Lord Colerane.

This land was recently held by Mr. Gray, as yearly tenant, (a lease which was granted to him having run out) at the annual rent of £26. which appears to be its full value.

Under the Act for Enclosing Finchley Common, a piece of land on Muswell Hill, 150 feet in front and 90 feet deep, was allotted in respect of this property, and was let to Mr. Richard Hawkins, of the Green Man, Muswell Hill, on a building lease for sixty-four years, from the 30th of June, 1818, at the yearly rent of £2. 16s. 0d., who built four houses upon it. The land was unfit for cultivation, and had remained in hand unoccupied for some time before this lease was granted. The allotment was fenced in by and at the expense of the parish.

These rents pass into the parish fund, and such repairs as are wanted for the vault and vestry are defrayed out of that fund; the sum, however, required for this purpose is trifling. For several years past, nothing appears to have been laid out. In the years 1817 and 1818, the church was repaired and the vestry room also. The last distinct repair of the vestry room and the vault was in

1790. There is no specific account kept of this estate, nor is there any specific application made of the rents.

Mrs. Jane Barkham, in the year 1724, devised three houses or tenements in Tottenham, the rents and profits of which were to be given to the poor. These houses, which stood on the west side of the high road, a short distance northward from White Hart Lane, were pulled down, and two others erected on the site, which were demised by Thomas Bryant, and five other persons described as churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Tottenham, to James Barnes Turner, of Tottenham, carpenter, for sixty-one years from Lady-day, 1764, at the yearly rent of £4. clear of all charges except land tax.

The lease contains a covenant that if the lessee, his executors, or assigns, should keep possession of the premises after the term of sixty-one years, until the full end of eighty-one years, then within forty days after such intention should be made known, the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, should pay the sum of £20. for the continuance of the lease to the end of the said eighty-one years.

The lessee elected to keep the lease for the extended term, and paid £20. to the parish, which, with the reserved rent of £4. a year, is carried to the parish general account.³⁷³ This lease expires at Lady-day, 1845, at which time the whole beneficial interest will fall into the parish. Mr. Michael James Fox is the present tenant.

Sir Robert Barkham's Gift.—By an indenture bearing date the 19th of May, 23 Charles I. (1647) made between Jasper Hicks, Vicar of Tottenham, Robert Tyne and Thomas Fytchett, churchwardens of the said parish, Sir Edward Barkham, Knight, and nine other parishioners appointed by the order thereafter mentioned, to be trustees for the said parish of the one part; and Sir Robert Barkham, Knight, of the other part; reciting that a vestry held for the said parish, on the said 19th of May, for the

(373) See the further Report of the Charity Commissioners, county of Middlesex, page 167.

considerations therein mentioned, it was ordered by the said trustees and the other chief inhabitants that the said *Sir Robert Barkham*, Knight, should have a burial place assigned in the north chancel of the said church for the making of a vault and for the erecting of a monument by him for the burial of him and his heirs and assigns: the said vault to contain seventeen feet in length and seven feet in breadth: it was witnessed that the said Jasper Hicks and the other parties of the first part, with the consent of the other inhabitants of the said parish, and in pursuance of the said order, and for the annuity of twelve shillings thereafter mentioned, granted to the said Sir Robert Barkham a piece of ground situate in the north aisle of the parish church of Tottenham, containing seventeen feet in length and seven feet in breadth, with liberty to the said Sir Robert Barkham and his heirs only to inter and bury therein such persons only as to him and them should seem meet. And the said Sir Robert Barkham, in consideration thereof, covenanted for himself and his heirs, that he and they should pay to the churchwardens the fees accustomed to be paid for burials of persons within the said parish: and that the said Sir Robert Barkham, for the consideration aforesaid, and also that he was desirous in his lifetime to contribute some means towards the perpetual sustentation and relief of the poor of the said parish, granted to the said parties of the first part, and their heirs, a yearly rent of *twelve shillings*, issuing out of a close of pasture, containing by estimation, two acres, situate near *Blackhope House Lane*,³⁷⁴ in the said parish, abutting upon the lands late of Elizabeth Candeler, and then of John Pulford, on the east, the lands late Sir Ferdinand Heybourne, and then of William Benninge and Francis Mascall on the west, and upon the lands late of the said Elizabeth Candeler, and then of the said John Pulford, on the south thereof, and on a green in Tottenham, called West Green, on the north; payable on the first of May, or within fifty-four days following, with a provision that if the said annuity, or any part thereof, should not be paid at any day whereon the same ought to be paid, the same being lawfully de-

(374) This piece of ground has been built upon.—See the Dorset Survey, 1619, and No. 654 in the modern map of the parish in the vestry room.

manded at the said place, the said trustees and their heirs should receive and take two-pence a day *nomine pænæ* for every day that it should remain unpaid; and that it should be lawful for the said trustees and their heirs to enter the said close and distrain, and keep the distress till the annuity, with the arrears thereof, and forfeiture *nomine pænæ*, with all necessary charges of such distress, should be satisfied: upon trust as to ten shillings, part of the said rent, that the said trustees should for ever dispose of the same for the relief and comfort of the poor of the said parish, for the time being: and as to the remaining two shillings, that the same should be for the use and benefit of the sexton of the said parish, so that he should, yearly, at or within ten days before the 1st of May, and oftener, if there should be cause, sweep and clean the said tomb or tombs as should be thereupon erected; and when the same should be neglected by the said sexton, the trustees should bestow the said two shillings upon some other person, to be appointed by them, to the end that the said tomb might be decently kept.

There is no seal attached to this deed; but the centre of the lower part of the parchment is cut, as if for the purpose of inserting a seal: on the right side of the parts so cut are written the letters "*ham*," but there is no trace of any writing on the left side: and on the back is the following indorsement,—"*Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, Samuel Hudson, Francis Kepping, Richard Rayton.*" This deed is in the tin book, in the repository belonging to the parish.

The field out of which this small annuity issues was, till lately, the property of Mr. William Hancock, and on his death, it was sold by auction by his devisees and executors in three distinct lots, to three different purchasers, viz. Mr. Glover, of Cow Cross, London, Mr. Bumpstead, of Crouch End, Hornsey, and Mr. Press, of Hornsey. The then vestry clerk (Mr. Blair) attended at the sale, and gave notice that the land was liable to the above rent-charge. The original grant was afterwards produced by the vestry clerk to the solicitor for the purchaser, who objected that the deed was invalid in consequence of the absence of the seal, and not having the complete signature of Sir Robert Barkham.

There is no doubt that this deed, remaining in the hands of the parish, who have heretofore received the annuity which it purports to secure, was once a perfect conveyance, and although the seal has been broken, and the label which attached it to the parchment has slipped out, it would at this day be considered a valid instrument.

This rent-charge was formerly paid by Mr. Westrop, but it had not been paid for many years previous to the death of Mr. Hancock. The arrears amounted to £23. 8s. 0d. which was refused to be paid by his executors. After the property was sold, the churchwardens compounded for the arrears with the purchasers, and received eight years' arrears, with an assurance that the rent-charge should be regularly paid in future. Mr. Benjamin Godfrey Windus and Mr. John Boon were the churchwardens at that time.

William Dalby, a fishmonger in London, who died in the year 1594, gave certain barrels of herrings to be distributed in the beginning of *Lent*, to the poorer sort of this parish. This gift was valued at £10. per annum, as was to be seen, in the time of Lord Colerane, on an old tablet which hung up in the vestry; but it was afterwards settled by the parish at 50s. per annum, when Sir Edward Barkham, who had most of Dalby's land in Tottenham, had also, some tenements near Cheapside, which were Dalby's likewise, engaged to pay this legacy of fifty shillings per annum. One of those tenements was *The Cock and Bottle*, at the corner of Wood Street, and another the sign of *The Lamb*. These houses were burnt down in the fire of London, and an abatement was directed to be made, in consequence thereof, by the judges (of the Court of Judicature) out of the said rent-charge of fifty shillings, and it was thereby reduced to thirty-four shillings and eight-pence. It was afterwards increased £2. 2s. which was received for some years of Mr. Kinder, linen draper, of Cheapside. It is now paid to the churchwardens by Mr. John Smith of No. 151, Cheapside.

This estate is No. 127, on the north side of Cheapside, near Wood Street.³⁷⁵

(375) See Vestry Minute Book E, No. 5, p. 99.

Thomas Wheeler, by his will dated 29th June, 1611,³⁷⁶ gave as follows :

“ I give unto the poor of the parish of All Saints, Tottenham High Cross, to be distributed unto them by the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens there, where most need is, the sum of £3.6s.8d., of current English money, at the time of my burial.

“ *Item.*—I will that every Sunday after my burial, for ever, there be twelve pence bestowed in bread, and the same then to be given, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens, to so many of the *poorest* in the said parish, and especially of *Wood Green*, as they shall have penny loaves for twelve pence, together with the advantage ; and for the due performance hereof, I bind all the lands I have within the said parish of Tottenham, with clause of distress—That if my heir shall make default, that then, for every week he shall so make default, he shall forfeit three shillings, for the which said weekly bequest of twelve pence, to the poor ; as for the said forfeiture, and all arrearages thereby to come or arise, it shall and may be lawful unto and for the said vicar and churchwardens, their successors and assigns, unto the same my lands, or any part thereof, to enter and distrain, and the distress and distresses from thence to bear, lead, drive, and carry away, until they shall be satisfied the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this my will, and that from time to time, as any default shall happen.”

The sum of £2. 12s. is received annually by the churchwardens of Henry Walker, one of the tenants of an estate at Wood Green in this parish, formerly the estate of Mr. Wheeler. This estate was, in the year 1797, in the occupation of Mr. John Wilmot.

Lucy Dowager Lady Colerane by her will, bearing date the 19th April, 1680, gave to the poor of the parish of Tottenham High Cross, £100., to be secured and to remain as a stock for the poor ; and the yearly interest thereof to be disposed of yearly on Christmas-day to such poor persons of the said parish as the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, and two or more gentlemen or chiefest inhabitants of the said parish, then being that day at church, should think proper.

(376) See Vestry Minute Book B, No. 2, p. 169.

Anthony Madden, of Tottenham High Cross, by his will dated 7th October, 1731, (proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 27th January, 1734,) gave £40. to the poor of this parish.

In the year 1767, *Richard Toll*, by his will, gave £100. three per cents. ; the dividends to be laid out in bread for the poor of the parish.

It is stated in the printed returns made under the Act of the 26 Geo. III., that *Mrs. Barbara Skinner* bequeathed £200. for bread to the poor.

In her will, dated the 8th September, 1759, it appears the bequest was only £100. to the poor of Tottenham. The will is registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the 20th December, 1769. This bequest of £100. was to be laid out by her executor in clothing and such other conveniences as he should think proper.

According to the return before mentioned, *Philip De la Haize*, Esq., bequeathed £100. in 1769 ; the interest to be for the poor.

Mr. William Wood by his will, bearing date 19th November, 1768, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Tottenham a turnpike-bill for £100. payable by the trustees of the high road from Shoreditch to Enfield ; in trust, to dispose of the interest and proceeds thereof amongst the neediest poor of the said parish, in bread, every Sunday, at the church, after morning service.

These last-mentioned bequests, viz. by Lucy Lady Colerane, £100.—Richard Toll, £100.—Mrs. Barbara Skinner, £200.—Philip De la Haize, Esq. £100.—and William Wood, £100.—were invested at different times in the purchase of Old South Sea Annuities, which in February, 1786, amounted to £740. stock ; but the parish estate near Marsh Lane requiring at the time a considerable repair, £340. part of this stock was sold and applied towards defraying the expenses of that repair ; the stock was thereby reduced to £400.³⁷⁶

This application of part of the charitable funds to a purpose which, even if the rents of that estate had been strictly applied to

(376) See page 195, ante.

charitable uses, would only have produced a temporary benefit, can hardly be vindicated.

John Ardesoif, Esq. by his will, dated in 1789, bequeathed £100. ; the interest to be distributed in bread for the poor. This sum of £100. with about £5. added by the parish, was laid out in the purchase of £125. Old South Sea Annuities, making up £525. stock in the name of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. An addition of £104. 6s. 7d. has been since made to this stock from monies received from different parishioners, as a consideration for the liberty of inclosing some pieces of waste adjoining their respective premises, making the total sum £629. 6s. 7d., and the annual dividend £18. 17s. 6d.

Mrs. Mary Tyler, by her will, dated 30th March, 1802, and by a codicil, dated 10th September, 1804, bequeathed to the churchwardens of Tottenham High Cross, £50. Four per cent. Annuities ; the dividends to be applied in a weekly distribution of bread to the poor of the parish every Sunday morning.

Mr. Richard Patmore, formerly of Tottenham, but late of Hornsey, by his will, dated in 1816, gave £100. Four per cent. Annuities, for bread for the poor: the following is an extract from his will :

“ I give and bequeath unto the poor of the parish of Tottenham in the county of Middlesex, £100. four per cent. Bank Annuities, part of £900. stock now standing in my name in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England, to be transferred into the names of trustees to be nominated by the vestry of the parish ; the dividend arising therefrom to be distributed in bread for the poor of the said parish, not receiving alms, yearly and every year for ever, at such times and seasons as the minister and churchwardens shall direct.”³⁷⁷

These sums of four per cent. stock were paid off in 1824, and the produce was reinvested in the three per cent. consols, forming £157. 18s. 9d. stock, in the names of the Rev. Thomas Newcome, vicar, and Charles Lockyer Curtoys and John Chaplin, then churchwardens. The dividends of this stock, as well as those of the South Sea Annuities, are carried to the general parish account.

William Wallis, by his will, bearing date the 11th November, 1825, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish for the time being, £100., to be by them invested in the public stocks or funds of Great Britain, and the interest to be applied to the use of the poor for ever, under the name of *William Wallis's Bread Charity*.

It was resolved by the vestry held 6th November, 1827, that the above legacy should be invested in the old four per cents.,³⁷⁸ afterwards reduced to three and a half per cents.

The total amount of all the charities before mentioned, the produce of which is carried to the general parish account, is as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Rents ³⁷⁹ of the estate purchased in 1634, with the gifts of the Countess of Dorset and Lady Woodhouse (exclusively of the beadle's house, the workhouse, and garden)	119	9	0
Proportion of rent of the houses ³⁸⁰ and garden purchased in 1807, partly with a premium for a lease of the Bell and Hare alehouse, part of the above estate	33	7	0
Lord Colerane's charity, ³⁸¹ deducting £4. per annum for the repair of the vestry and vault underneath	23	16	0
Mr. Barkham's charity (including £1. a year for the premium of £20. paid for the extension of the lease)	5	0	0
Dalby's gift	2	2	0
Wheeler's gift	2	12	0
Charities invested in the Old South Sea Annuities	18	17	6
Ditto in the Consols	4	14	7
	<hr/> £209 18 1 <hr/>		

(378) See Vestry Minute Book, Nov. 6th, 1827.

(379) The whole of the rents and profits arising out of this estate are now distributed under the direction of the trustees of the parish estates ;—see p. 195, ante.

(380) The rents of these houses are greatly in arrear, and when received are at the disposal of the vestry.

(381) Lord Colerane's charity is also at the disposal of vestry, after the sums required for the repair of the mausoleum, &c. have been deducted.

At a Vestry held on the 5th of April, 1836, the following statement was presented of the various Benefactions for the benefit of the Poor.

Amount of Stock.		Description.	By whom Bequeathed.	Trustees.	Amt. of Interest.		How appropriated.
£.	s. d.				£.	s. d.	
629	6 7	New South Sea Ann.	Various Bequests and Sums consolidated and invested by order of Vestry	Vicar & Churchwardens	.	.	No appropriation.
227	17 0	Ditto	Mr. and Mrs. Bodfield	Ditto	.	.	Ditto.
857	3 7	.	.	.	25	14 2	Given in Bread at the Church.
270	0 0	3 per Cent. Reduced	Charles Sanders 1817	{ Accountant General Received by Vicar }	8	2 0	Pound Alms-houses, in Bread.
222	12 0	3 per Cent. Consols	Elizabeth Sanders 1819	{ J. H. Edridge, (sur- viving trustee) }	6	13 6	Half in Bread at Church, and half to Pound Alms-houses.
158	0 0	3 per Cent. Consols	Mary Tyler, 1802 Richd. Patmore, 1816	{ Rev. T. Newcome John Chaplin Charles L. Curtoys }	4	14 6	Given in Bread at the Church.
100	0 0	New 3½ per Cent. .	William Wallis, 1825	{ Rev. G. H. Thompson William Janson Josiah Forster Joshua Done }	3	10 0	Ditto.
289	8 8	3 per Cent. Consols	Richd. Mountford, 1833	{ Rev. G. H. Thompson B. G. Windus C. Soames J. H. Edridge }	8	13 10	£2. 18s. 2d. given in Bread at the Church, and £5. 15s. 8d. given to Pound Alms-house in Bread.
90	0 0	3 per Cent. Consols	J. Priest, 1817	Rev. T. Newcome	2	14 0	To the Poor, in Coals only.
1000	0 0	3 per Cent. Bank Reduced Annu- ities	John Feild, 1835	{ Rev. T. Newcome Thomas Ashwell William J. Haddan }	30	0 0	Ditto.
£2987	4 3				90	2 0	

Rental.	Description.	By whom Bequeathed.	By whom Received.	Amt. of Rental.	How appropriated.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
4 0 0	{ Two Houses on } { lease to Mr. Fox }	Jane Barkham, 1724 .	Churchwardens .	4 0 0	Given in Bread at the Church.
2 12 0	{ From an Estate } { at Wood Green }	Wheeler's legacy, 1611	Ditto .	2 12 0	Ditto.
2 2 0	House, 27, Cheapside	Dalby, 1594 .	Ditto .	2 2 0	Repairing Barkham's Tomb.
19 6 0	{ Land let to Mr. } { Gray, in Hornsey }	Lord Colerane, 1702	Ditto .	22 2 0	These Bequests to keep the Mausoleum in Repair, the residue given to the poor.
2 16 0	{ Land let to Mr. } { Colson, in ditto }	Robert Barkham, 1648	Ditto .	0 12 0	Given in Bread at the Church.
0 12 0	{ Land nr. Blackup } { Lane, let to Gibbs }	{ Purchased by Parish } { of D.S. Parker, 1807 }	{ J. H. Edridge } { E. R. Mores, H. P. } { Sperling, surviving } { trustees }	61 17 6	These two sums are irregular and vary according to the terms on which they are let, and disposed of by order of Vestry.
33 4 0	{ Houses let to R. } { Clarke & others }	{ Enclosed since 1811 } { and let to sundry } { Persons. The Pro- } { perty of the Parish }	J. H. Edridge		N.B. Some Rents of Waste Land have been purchased by the occupiers at sundry times and the amount disposed of by order of Vestry.
28 13 6	Sundry Waste Lands				
100 16 0	{ PARISH ESTATES— } { Workhouse, Bell & } { Hare Public House, } { and House adjoining, } { with Coomb's Croft } { and Hill Pond Field }		J. Holt & others Trustees	100 16 0	The clear residue, after payment of all necessary and proper expenses, to be given by the Trustees and Parish Officers to deserving Poor persons, being Parishioners, and not receiving Parochial relief.
194 1 6				194 1 6	

No specific distribution is made to the poor in respect of any of these charities; but there is a weekly distribution of bread consisting of sixty-six three-penny loaves, which are given away every Sunday at the church to the poor parishioners attending service there, whose names are comprised in a list, in which variations are from time to time made, as they are deemed necessary, and vacancies by death are filled up as they occur, by the vicar and churchwardens.

The total annual cost of this bread is £42. 18s., which, deducted from the present actual receipts from the above-mentioned charities, leaves a residue of £167. The residue remains in the general parish fund, and is applied to the general expenditure of the parish, without any appropriation to purposes of charity.

Rental³⁸² of the Parish Estates, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Gray, Esq., for <i>six acres of land</i>	19	6	0
William Michael Fox, <i>two houses</i> , near White Hart Lane	4	0	0
Coulson, <i>land</i> , at Muswell Hill	2	16	0
Smith,— <i>Dalby's legacy</i>	2	2	0
Henry Walker,— <i>Wheeler's legacy</i>	2	12	0
Glover, for <i>rent-charge on land</i> , to keep in repair Barkham's tomb	0	12	0
Catherine Archer, for <i>land</i>	2	1	0
Francis Draper, for <i>land</i>	1	1	0
Child, for the <i>Bell and Hare alehouse</i>	25	0	0
The executors of Henry Hare Townsend, for <i>Hill Pond Field</i>	31	14	0
	£111	4	0

(382) From the Collector's Book, 1840.

THE CHARITY FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.

IN the year 1791, a charity for lying-in women was formed in this parish by the late Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, which at that time was considered to be the first established on the plan. This charity is supported by annual subscriptions, which have greatly increased since its first commencement. There are generally about sixty subscribers, who pay £1. 6s. each, from which about one hundred and twenty poor married women are upon the average annually relieved with the use of linen during their confinement, and small donations in money. This charity is under the management and superintendence of Miss Forster, of Tottenham Green.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

THE Savings Bank in this parish was instituted on the 1st of January, 1804, and then called the *Charitable Bank*. It was the first district bank for savings publicly set on foot for the benefit of the lower classes; the sole and express object of which was to provide a safe and profitable place of deposit for the savings of the industrious poor, labourers, servants, and others.

This Savings Bank was for many years under the direction and management of Mrs. Powell, of *The Chestnuts*, until the year 1821, at which period Mrs. Powell left the parish. This lady was assisted in her laudable undertaking by a treasurer. All purchases made into the funds were placed in the names of the trustees.

In the year 1818, there was £2,000. stock in the five per cents., besides a balance in the hands of the treasurer. This sum was principally derived from servants and poor people, who either had small sums bequeathed to them, or from the savings of their wages: some of them placed in this bank as small a sum as seven shillings a quarter, and in one instance, shortly after the bank was established, a monthly nurse placed therein £100. of her savings.

The whole of the accounts were under the management of Mrs. Powell, into whose hands the deposits were paid, and who paid the interest the first Monday in every month to such as wished to have it. These accounts, as well as the treasurer's, are audited once a year by the trustees.

The mothers of some of the children deposited two shillings monthly for each of three or four children. There were, in 1818, about forty names of children on the books, but they were continually changing; and they amounted to some hundreds in number since the first institution of the fund.

The Charitable Bank was intended solely for the benefit of those whose income did not afford them an opportunity of investing their small savings to advantage elsewhere.

Several respectable inhabitants engaged for themselves and their heirs to be answerable for all money deposited in the bank, with *five per cent. per annum* interest upon every twenty shillings which should have remained in the bank for twelve calendar months; and any sum from one shilling and upwards was received from servants, labourers, and others, which was to be returned to them on demand, and the interest to be paid yearly. The trustees reserved to themselves the power of refusing to receive any sums from the rich, for by allowing them *five per cent.* interest, the trustees might be considerable losers.

The following were the trustees—The Rev. Thomas Roberts, (the then vicar) Henry Piper Sperling, John Dickenson, Henry Thompson, Edward Rowe Mores, Richard Mountford, Edmund Larken (the treasurer), William Wright, and Robert Harry Sparks, Esqs., who had the uncontrouled management of the concerns of this bank, and who managed the affairs with so much attention and assiduity that the stock invested in the fund amounted to a large sum; and after payment of monies drawn out by the depositors, and interest, annually, there always remained a balance in the hands of the treasurer, which was carried to the next year's account.

In the year 1829, the trustees of this bank resolved to place the institution under the protection of the act of parliament (9 Geo. IV, c. 92), and a *Savings Bank* was established agree-

ably to the regulations required by that act,³⁸³ and commenced on the 1st of April, 1829. The place of holding the meetings of the managers of it is at the Grammar School, near the High Cross. The bank is open every Monday evening, from seven to eight o'clock. The rate of interest allowed to depositors is £3. 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum.

This Savings Bank was enrolled according to the direction of the said act. It is under the management of a president, seventeen vice-presidents, ten trustees, a committee of management of thirty-five gentlemen of the parish, a treasurer and secretary, and auditors.

For some years past, savings banks have been established for the avowed object to afford to the industrious classes of society the full benefit of their savings by at once providing a safe security for them, and the means of obtaining that profit which is called interest.

By an act of parliament,³⁸⁴ passed in the 57th year of his late Majesty, King George III (1816), which recites "that certain provident institutions, or banks for savings, had been established in England for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to classes of his Majesty's subjects, and that it was expedient to give protection to such institutions and the funds thereby established, and to afford encouragement to others to form the like institutions," it was enacted that if any number of persons *who had formed*, or should form, any society in any part of England for the purpose of establishing and maintaining any institution in the nature of a bank, to receive deposits of money for the benefit of the persons depositing the same, and to accumulate the produce of so much thereof as should not be required by the depositors, their executors or administrators to be paid in the nature of compound interest, and to return the whole or any part of such deposit, and the produce thereof, to the depositors, their executors, or administrators, deducting only out of such pro-

(383) Intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to Savings Banks." Passed 28th July, 1828.

(384) Intituled "An Act to encourage the establishment of Banks for Savings in England."

duce so much as should be required to be so retained for the purpose of paying and discharging the necessary expenses attending the management of such institution, according to such rules, orders, and regulations, as should have been or should be established for that purpose, but deriving no benefit whatsoever from any such deposit or the produce thereof, should be desirous of having the benefit of the provisions of this act, such persons should cause the rules, orders, and regulations established or to be established for the management of such institution to be entered, deposited, and filed in manner therein directed, and thereupon should be deemed to be entitled to the benefit of its provisions.

No such institution can have the benefit of this act unless the rules, orders, and regulations for the management thereof are entered in a book or books to be kept by an officer of the institution, and which are to be kept open at all seasonable times for the inspection of the persons making deposits in the funds of the institution; and unless such rules, &c. be fairly transcribed on parchment, and such transcript deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county, riding, division, or place wherein established, who is to file the same with the rolls of the sessions of the peace in his custody, without any fee or reward; but the rules may be altered in such manner as such rules may provide; yet such alterations are not to be in force until similarly entered and a transcript deposited.³⁸⁵

All such rules, &c. from time to time made and in force for the management of any such institution, duly entered, and deposited as above mentioned, are binding on the several members and officers of such institution, and the several depositors and their representatives.³⁸⁶

No officer, having any controul in the management, to derive any benefit in the institution; and security is to be given by the treasurer, when required by the general rules. And every officer receiving any salary or allowance for his service from the funds of

(385) 57 Geo. 3, c. 80, s. 2.

(386) Ibid. sec. 4.

any savings bank, who is entrusted with the receipt or custody of any sum or sums of money, or any interest or dividend arising therefrom, and also all and every other officer or officers receiving salaries or allowances as aforesaid, appointed or employed by or under the trustees or managers of any savings bank, to become bound with sureties for the just and faithful execution of such office or trust, in a sufficient sum of money; such security to be by bond to the Clerk of the Peace, and such bond may be proceeded upon, as directed by the Act of the 57 Geo. III, c. 130, (5 Geo. IV, c. 62, s. 28.)

Since the establishment of the Savings Bank at Tottenham, many individuals have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, and the money in the funds has accumulated under the management of the president, vice-presidents, committee, &c., since the year 1829, as follows:

It appears that in November, 1829, the balance invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including interest, and after paying certain sums to the depositors, interest, and charges incurred in the establishment and management of the bank, was £3,231. 15s. 7d.: in this year, the total number of depositors was 107, 3 charitable societies, and 1 friendly society; in the whole, 111 accounts.

In the year 1830, the balance invested with the said commissioners was £3,234. 18s. 2d.: there were 159 depositors, 6 charitable societies, and 2 friendly societies; in the whole, 167 accounts.

In the year 1831, the balance invested as above was £3,816. 5s. 2d.: there were 178 depositors, 7 charitable societies, and 2 friendly societies; making the total number of accounts, 187.

In the year 1832, the balance invested as above was £4,056. 13s. 2d.: there were 208 depositors, 9 charitable societies, and 2 friendly societies; in the whole 219 accounts.

In the year 1833, the balance invested as above was £4,616. 12s. 8d.: there were 237 depositors, 8 charitable societies, and 1 friendly society; making in the whole, the number of accounts, 246.

In the year 1834, the balance invested as above was £5,707. 12s. 5d.: there were 270 depositors, 11 charitable societies, and 3 friendly societies; making in the whole 284 accounts.

In the year 1835, the balance invested as above was £6,633. 3s. 10d. : there were 304 depositors, 11 charitable societies, and 3 friendly societies; making in the whole 318 accounts.

In the year 1836, the balance invested as above was £7,809. 19s. 10d. : there were 257 depositors, 12 charitable societies, and 3 friendly societies; the total number of accounts was 372.

In the year 1837, the balance invested as above was £8,825. 7s. 8d. : there were 397 depositors, 14 charitable societies, and 3 friendly societies; and in the whole, 414 accounts.

In the year 1838, the balance invested as above was £10,177. 3s. 5d. : the number of depositors was 175, 15 charitable societies, and 5 friendly societies; the whole number of accounts, 495.

In the year ending 20th November, 1839, the balance on the general account invested as above was £11,074. 16s. 9d. : the number of depositors 342, whose respective balances, on the said 20th November, did not exceed £20. each; 107 were above £20. and not exceeding £50. each; 35 were above £50. and not exceeding £100. each; 9 were above £100. and not exceeding £150. each; 5 were above £150. and not exceeding £200. each; making in the whole 498 depositors, 14 charitable societies, and 5 friendly societies; total number of accounts, 517. The increase in the number of depositors, during the past year, was 22; and the increase in the amount of deposits was £830. 0s. 6d.

THE PROVIDENT DISTRICT SOCIETY.

THE association called the "*Provident District Society*," was established in 1829, for the benefit of the labouring classes in the parish of Tottenham, in hope that they would be ready to consider the advantages which it offered, and be willing to receive the advice and assistance of their richer neighbours, who are willing to give their money and their time in its support.

A number of ladies of the parish undertook to visit such poor and industrious inhabitants, at their own houses, to encourage them in habits of industry, prudence, and good order, and to ad-

wise them in the management and education of their children; and in the time of sickness or distress to afford them some assistance towards the relief of their wants. One principal object of this society is to save their time and spare their feelings by preventing them from going about from house to house to explain their wants and to solicit assistance. If such poor persons are in distress, the ladies who visit the district in which they live will be sure to know the case, and will endeavour to give relief in the best manner in their power. Another object of this society is, to induce them *regularly to put by a small portion of their earnings* in summer time, in order to help them in the winter season when work is scarce, or when they are altogether out of employment: and the further object of this society is, to convince them that their richer neighbours are really anxious and willing to benefit the honest and industrious labourer, who, if they need assistance, will be sure to obtain it; while the idle, dissolute, and thoughtless, who would rather beg than work, will no longer be able, by imposition and falsehood, to secure to themselves the money which will be given to the *honest, sober, and industrious* poor.

The society was established under the direction of a president, ten vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretaries, and forty-two gentlemen, composing a general committee, and two auditors.

It seems that by degrees the poor understood the system, and gradually fell in with the views of the managers of the society, and came forward with their small deposits, which eventually, in times of need, they found of great assistance.

In March, 1832, the treasurer had a small balance in hand; the sum of £126. 16s. 1d. was deposited in the Tottenham Savings Bank, and after returning to the depositors £205. 15s. 11d., and paying premiums to depositors, of six-pence on each four shillings; relief to the resident poor, amounting to £100. 10s. 4d.; and relief to 593 casual beggars, and the necessary expenses incurred; there was a balance in hand of £134. 17s. 11d., which was carried to the next year's account.

The committee of managers were encouraged in their labours. In the suppression of mendicity much had been accomplished,

and the tickets for bread given to casual beggars *instead of money* was found to be the principal means by which begging was generally prevented throughout the parish. The checking of mendicity is one of the principal objects of the institution : by giving these tickets it has been ascertained that few have ever come back to the agent, which may be considered as a satisfactory proof of the beneficial tendency of the system in preventing imposition. In addition to the deposits received from the poor, a very liberal subscription is annually entered into, and the money subscribed is disposed of by the visitors of the districts, of which there are four, namely, the North district, West district, East district, and the South district. Each district is divided into divisions, and is under the management of a committee of six subscribers.

In the year 1837, there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £59. 8s. 2d., after returning deposits and paying the necessary expenses, and the committee of managers reported that the purposes of the society were gaining ground in the estimation of the working classes, which satisfactorily appeared from the increased number of depositors, and the amount of their respective deposits.

In many instances the depositing system in this parish appears to have been productive of great advantage in promoting provident habits, and enforcing that important lesson upon the minds of the industrious poor, viz. that it is far more beneficial and satisfactory to themselves, to depend upon their own exertions, and upon the savings out of their own earnings, than on the gifts of others, or on the assistance which can be granted to them by the overseer ; and this system tends to arouse that spirit of independence which would induce them to submit to many privations rather than place their names on the list of parish paupers.

The smallness of the amount expended for the relief of casual beggars passing through the parish, shows that in this department the arrangements of the society are calculated to effect the desired end.

From experience it is found that the average number of persons travelling through the parish and requiring assistance on their way, is *one* in every *three* of those who bring the society's men-

dicity tickets to the agent, the other two being for the most part London beggars, or such as make a regular trade of begging for their subsistence, and who take up their abode in the lowest lodging houses, both in this parish and in Edmonton, where they obtain, on payment of a small sum, a list of the names of such of the inhabitants *on whom they may impose* by some artifice or other, and so get money from them.

It has been found by experience that this class of beggars will not now accept the society's tickets. The usual reply is, "*It is of no use to me—he will not give me any thing.*" The agent has a discretionary power to refuse relief where, upon investigation of the case, he finds them to be notorious imposters. Many interesting facts might be introduced as illustrations of the schemes in practice among this class of individuals.

If in any particular instances it should appear to the friends of the institution that improvements might be introduced, the managing committee will give every possible attention to such suggestions as may appear likely to promote the desired end.

It seems that the purposes of the society appear to be gaining ground in the estimation of the labouring classes in Tottenham. There has been an annual increase in the number of depositors and in the amounts deposited.

The society has been established nearly ten years, and the committee have reason to believe that it will meet with support from the inhabitants in order to further their views in destroying the system of mendicity, which cannot fail to be beneficial, not only to this parish, but also to the neighbourhood.

THE TOTTENHAM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TEMPERANCE societies were established about the sixteenth century. The first association of this kind of which there is any authentic account, was instituted by *Sigismond de Dietrichstein* under the auspices of *St. Christopher* (A. D. 1517). *Mainice Landgrave, of Hesse*, formed a similar association (A. D. 1600)

under the name of *The Order of Temperance*; but the rules of this society were relax and indefinite; a knight was allowed at each meal (*twice a day*) to drink seven *bocaux* or glasses of wine. A third institution of this kind was established and patronized by the *Count Palatine, Frederick the 5th*: all these associations were not only limited in their usefulness, but transitory in their existence, and consequently failed in the main object they had in view.

The great extent of intemperance in the early part of the nineteenth century, in England and America, first led to the establishment of *modern temperance societies*, which were first instituted in England in the year 1829, and founded on the principle of a mutual agreement *to abstain altogether from the use of distilled liquors, and to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance*.

The principal object of temperance societies is to diffuse information on the subject of intoxicating liquors, and to disabuse the public mind concerning the false estimate they have formed in regard to the beneficial properties which they are supposed to possess, as well as to collect information relative to the evils of intemperance, and to present it to the world as an inducement for the adoption of remedial measures.

Objections are not unfrequently urged against the institution of *temperance societies* on the ground that there is no *scriptural command* for abstinence of this kind.³⁸⁷

A *Temperance Society* was formed in this parish in the year 1831, under the auspices of several respectable persons of the *Society of Friends*, with a view, *if possible*, to induce the labouring classes in the parish to give up the use of strong beer and spirits, and in lieu of such *poisonous stimulants*, to adopt a more safe, wholesome, and sober beverage, and to foster a spirit of economy as well as temperance.

Some of the philanthropic inhabitants of Tottenham having heard of the beneficial results of temperance societies in America, met and consulted together and obtained the assistance of a gentleman, who was then in London, from America, who explained

(387) See the introduction to "Bacchus," by Ralph Barnes Grinford, A. D. 1839.

the principle, working, and results arising to that country from the disuse of ardent spirits.

The trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel consented to allow the use of the chapel for a public meeting of the society, and after hearing the statements of several individuals, a committee was formed of those persons who were willing to adopt the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, *except as medicine*. They commenced distributing tracts showing the baneful effects arising from the use of ardent spirits; in a short time more than one hundred persons were induced to sign the pledge.

Though it cannot be said that in this village any striking instances of drunkards becoming sober arose on account of these efforts, yet it was the means of diffusing much knowledge not only as to the baneful consequences arising from a free use of ardent spirits, but as to their total inutility to man, *except as medicine in extreme cases*; and many who were then convinced have never used them since.

About the year 1836, another advance was made in this society by encouraging the trial of *total abstinence* from all intoxicating drinks. There had been previously many difficulties to encounter, in consequence of preconceived opinions as to the necessity of ardent spirit, but now, much greater obstacles were to be removed. In the commencement, the society had mainly to contend with the vulgar, and those who had made considerable advance in the practice of inebriation; but now, it had to contend with the hard-working man, who considered himself dependant on beer for his strength—the refined gentleman, who loved his wine, and used it to assist his digestion—and the temperate christian, who used it because recommended by *Paul to Timothy* for his stomach's sake.

Here then was a three-fold cord, not easily to be broken—many with much plausibility attempting to prove the fallacy of the doctrines of the society, and formidably opposing its progress: yet, in the midst of all opposition and reproach, it was made the happy instrument of reclaiming drunkards, who had been abandoned by every other society, and given up for lost. Most of the places of worship in the village have one or more who have been rescued

from the destructive habit of intoxication, who are now consistent members of their respective communities.

This society has had but little pecuniary or any other support from the public, yet it has the satisfaction of knowing that men who from their drunken habits had not five farthings to give their families, are now subscribing five shillings per annum for the purpose of rescuing their brethren from the enslaving vice of drunkenness. About £12. is annually expended in the distribution of tracts, and in defraying the expenses attending public meetings. There are about 150 persons in the village who have adopted the practice of *total abstinence*, among whom are to be found gentlemen, teachers, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, gardeners, labourers, shoemakers, tailors, &c.

It is stated that the society recommend a light and simple beverage, such as *barley-water* or *water-gruel*; and also that *currants* should be added to the *barley-water* for the purpose of making *light puddings* after the liquor has been poured off.

The members hold their meetings, sometimes at the Lancasterian Boys' School in the Church Road, and at other times at the Lancasterian Girls' School in the High Street, nearly opposite Bruce Grove—but not altogether so peaceably as could be wished; for there are many individuals inimical to the *temperance system*, who take delight in attending for the purpose of creating riot and disorder, to the no little annoyance of the members.

The following is the copy of a paragraph which appeared in a weekly newspaper,³⁸⁸ in reference to one of their meetings.

The society succeeded so far as to induce a great portion of the working population of Tottenham to forego their customary visits to the beer shops and public houses; but, unfortunately, the change which came over their *spirits* was not of long duration. The publicans and ale-house-keepers residing in the village being natural enemies to temperance, declared open war against the society, and, backed by the eloquence of their parlour customers and sundry old *soakers*, who looked upon any attempt to establish a

(388) The Sunday Times, April, 1838.

system of temperance as the most tyrannical and dangerous of all modern reforms, a storm was soon raised which threatened dissolution to the society, against which the shafts of wit and ridicule were unsparingly directed, and the whole plan was denounced as a gross *humbug*, introduced for the purpose of putting an extinguisher upon the social enjoyments and immemorial recreations of free-born Englishmen. The standard of revolt having been thus raised, several deserters from the ranks of the temperance recruits speedily joined it, and a meeting of the society having been recently announced to take place at the Lancasterian Boys' School, Room, it was determined by the opponents of the *barley-water system* to proceed in a body to the strong-hold of temperance, and take the place by force; accordingly, soon after the meeting had assembled, a very considerable number of persons proceeded to the school room, and took possession of the vacant seats, to the evident surprise of some members of the society, who had assembled on the platform to prepare the resolutions intended to be submitted to the meeting. In a very short space of time the room was completely filled, and noises of the most discordant description, interspersed with snatches and glees, added in no small degree to the uneasiness experienced by the friends of temperance, in thus beholding an assemblage whose habits appeared so little in unison with the objects of the society. At this juncture loud shouting from without announced the arrival of *some important person*, and shortly afterwards an individual named *White*, whose appearance would convey no bad idea of *Old Pan*, or *the Jolly God himself*, entered the room, borne in triumph on the shoulders of two men, chaunting with mock solemnity, and in a puritanical tone, one of the favourite hymns of the society. In this manner *White* was borne to the platform, the whole company joining in the chorus, and urging him to take the chair. The friends of temperance resisted his approach, and a scene of indescribable confusion and disorder took place. Assisted, however, by some stout fellows in the garb of brewers' men, *White* was lifted on the platform in spite of all opposition; but in attempting to ascend the rostrum, for the purpose of addressing the meeting, like the itinerant preacher who mounted a

sugar cask for a similar purpose, the frail boarding yielded to his weight, and backwards he fell upon the heads of the barley-water committee. Cries of "foul play" were now echoed on all sides, and *Mr. Ross*, the master of the school, and several members of the committee, were hissed and hooted, under the supposition that they had pulled *White* down. In the midst of the confusion that ensued, some of the temperance committee endeavoured to get one of their friends into the chair, but the cries for "*White*," and "no barley water," became so loud and general, that they were forced to give up the attempt. *White* then ascended a table in front of the platform, when a jug of foaming ale was handed to him by one of his followers, and he proceeded to descant upon its virtues, amidst the laughter and applause of the meeting. The temperance committee and their friends finding how matters stood, deemed it advisable to retire from the room, and it was not without considerable difficulty that they effected their retreat, amidst the hooting and hissing of those present. The table which stood on the platform was then smashed, the lights extinguished, and several panes of glass broken; and the strong beer supporters, to the number of nearly six hundred persons, then left the room, carrying their champion, *White*, on their shoulders, and singing, in loud and general chorus, "*Old King Cole*." These proceedings gave rise to a charge of assault, which was heard before the magistrates in petty session, sitting at the Angel Inn, at Edmonton. The magistrates after hearing the complaint, dismissed it, observing that the charge, if any, ought to have been for the riot.

THE MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

IN the year 1829, a few young men, who had been scholars in the Lancasterian Boys' School, were specially invited to meet together to ascertain whether they possessed any desire to cultivate their minds by reading, &c.; and, if so, to consider the practicability of forming a library, for the use of the society then about to be formed.

It appeared to some present that the institution of a library, containing books of general information, would be most desirable, and they willingly agreed to unite in establishing one.

In the course of a few years most of these individuals were removed to distant parts; and others not coming forward, the society fell into a state of languor, and remained so till the year 1834, when several others were anxious to revive it; and, after re-modelling the laws, &c., it was again commenced, as the *Tottenham and Edmonton Mechanics' Library*,³⁸⁹ and, in addition to the library, it was designed to obtain the assistance of gentlemen capable of giving *lectures* on various interesting and instructive subjects. This plan was publicly announced by printed circulars; and in a short time several respectable individuals³⁹⁰ came forward willing to render their services in so important an arrangement: by these means the interests of the institution have been generally advanced.

At the present time there are about one hundred and forty subscribers: the terms of subscription are five shillings on entrance, and one shilling per quarter; a life subscription is two guineas.

All the members have access to the library, which contains five hundred volumes: upwards of seventy pounds have been paid by the institution for the greater portion of the books, and the remainder has been kindly presented by different friends.

This society is under the management of a president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, assistant treasurer, (who is also librarian), and a committee consisting of twelve gentlemen. The library is kept at the Lancasterian Boys' School Room, under the care of Mr. George Ross, and is open for the exchange of books every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from nine o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening.

It may reasonably be expected that this society will eventually be the means of advancing a more ardent desire for general

(389) The name of this society has since been changed, by unanimous consent, at one of its general meetings: it is now denominated "The Tottenham and Edmonton Mechanics' Literary and Scientific Institution."

(390) Mr. Robert Woollaston was the first gentleman who undertook to lecture for the institution; and since then, several other gentlemen have given gratuitous lectures on scientific and other subjects.

knowledge among the classes for whose benefit it is more particularly designed.

This institution is denominated "*The Tottenham and Edmonton Mechanics' Library for the advancement of Useful Knowledge in Tottenham, Edmonton, and their vicinities.*"

On admission, each person pays five shillings as an entrance deposit, and one shilling per quarter afterwards, so long as the individual shall belong to the institution. A donation of two guineas and more constitutes a member for life.

Any person of good moral character may belong to this institution, on being nominated by one member at the meeting of the committee of management, and admitted by ballot at the next, on paying the appointed fees.

For the purposes of this institution, such books are purchased for circulation as are of practical utility ; and no work is admitted which has an immoral or irreligious tendency.

The officers of the institution are chosen by ballot at the annual meeting ; who are *ex officio* members of the committee, and eligible for re-election.

A committee of twelve persons, exclusive of the officers, is chosen by ballot from the members of the institution at every half-yearly meeting by the subscribers present.

The committee meet once a month, or oftener, to transact the business of the institution, and *three members*, exclusive of officers, form *a quorum*. All committees have full power to impose such fines, and to make such rules and orders, as may be necessary to produce punctuality in their meetings.

The contributions obtained are applied to the purchase of books and the payment of other expenses that may be incurred in the establishing the library, the property of which is vested in the members for the time being : no part of such property can be sold, or in any way disposed of without the consent of *four-fifths* of the members assembled at a special general meeting.

The committee choose and purchase books in the most advantageous manner, but the purchases are never to exceed the finances of the institution ; and the committee have power to suppress any book which upon examination they may think improper.

Any subscriber may propose a book to the committee of management at one meeting, but its purchase is not to be decided upon till the next; and every book purchased or received by the institution is entered by the librarian in a book kept for that purpose.

Gentlemen willing to lecture on any subject connected either with natural or experimental philosophy, are invited to give the institution the benefit of their services.

Donations of books are thankfully accepted; but all books given to the institution are to be examined by the committee, and any they may consider inadmissible are to be returned to the donor.

This institution is governed by such bye-laws as may be found expedient by the committee, which the secretary enters in a book kept for that purpose; and all such laws are binding on its members.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

THE Society of Friends called *Quakers* have had a meeting house in this parish for many years. There are about sixty families of this sect in Tottenham, and others in the immediate neighbourhood belonging to this meeting or congregation. Besides the meeting house, there is a dwelling house for the door keeper, and other conveniences.

This meeting house was erected in the year 1714, enlarged about the year 1775, and considerable additions were also made to it in the year 1832. It is fitted up with that plainness and simplicity characteristic of this sect, being devoid of any ornament, and filled with seats for the accommodation of about 600 persons. There is also a burial ground attached to it, which was added to it in the year 1803. The deceased are interred in rows without any distinction; a book or register is kept, in which the requisite entries are made, and a plan or ground plot identifying the spot where the departed friend is interred; there are neither

grave-stones nor any other sepulchral monument to mark the spot where any individual lies.

*The Calendar of the Quakers.*³⁹¹

Before the statute 24 Geo. II. for altering the calendar of Great Britain, the Quakers began their year on the 25th of March, which they called the *first month*; but at the yearly meeting for sufferings in London, in October, 1751, a committee was appointed to consider what advice might be necessary to be given to the friends, in relation to the statute in question.

The opinion of the committee was, "That in all the records and writings of friends, from and after the last day of the tenth month, called December, next, the computation of time established by the said act should be observed: and, that accordingly, the first day of the eleventh month, commonly called January, next, should be reckoned and deemed by friends, *the 1st day of the 1st month* of the year 1752, and that the following should be the order of the months:

Before January, 1762.		Since January, 1752.	
11th Month	January	1st Month.	
12th Month	February	2nd Month.	
1st Month	March	3rd Month.	
2nd Month	April	4th Month.	
3rd Month	May	5th Month.	
4th Month	June	6th Month.	
5th Month	July	7th Month.	
6th Month	August	8th Month.	
7th Month	September	9th Month.	
8th Month	October	10th Month.	
9th Month	November	11th Month.	
10th Month	December	12th Month.	

The recommendation of the committee approved by the yearly meeting, on the omission of eleven days in the calendar, was,

(391) Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, No. 44. Chronology of History, by Sir Harris Nicholas.

that the Society of Friends should observe the directions of the act of parliament, and omit the said eleven days accordingly.

This report was communicated to the quarterly and monthly meetings of friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and was universally adopted by the body of quakers.³⁹²

The quakers do not use the name of the week day; but call each day, like the months, by its number in the following order:

1st Day	.....	Sunday.
2nd Day	.....	Monday.
3rd Day	.....	Tuesday.
4th Day	.....	Wednesday.
5th Day	.....	Thursday.
6th Day	.....	Friday.
7th Day	.....	Saturday.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

THERE is also a meeting house, which was erected in the year 1817, by the Wesleyan Methodists, situate on the east side of the high road, nearly opposite to Bruce Grove. It is a neat brick building, standing a little distance from the foot-path, and has a burial ground in front. This meeting house was built by voluntary subscriptions, principally by individuals of the Wesleyan denomination, and it is capable of accommodating about 400 persons.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

IN the year 1825, a chapel, with vestries suitable for a Sunday School, was erected by the protestant dissenters of the Baptist denomination, on part of the grounds formerly belonging to the

(392) See the Gentleman's Mag. for October, 1751, vol xxi. p. 475.

late Mr. Salt, which was purchased by Miss Dermer, who gave the site on which the chapel stands: the freehold is vested in trustees. It was built principally by subscriptions, the deficiency being made up by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, of Bruce Grove, the cost of which was about £4,671., including a house for the residence of the minister.

The dimensions of the chapel are sixty feet in length by forty feet in width. Side-galleries were erected in the year 1836; and it is now capable of accommodating 900 persons,—about 800 usually attend. A portion of the chapel is appropriated to free sittings.

This edifice, situate on the west side of the high road, a short distance southward from the bridge over the Moselle, opposite Marsh Lane, is an elegant and modern structure, standing back from the road, enclosed with iron rails and gates in front, and is the largest dissenting place of worship in the parish.

There is a Sunday School attached to the chapel, containing 100 boys and 150 girls. The expenses of maintaining divine worship, the schools, and other benevolent institutions connected with the congregation, are met by voluntary contributions.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.

THERE was for many years a catholic chapel in Queen Street, White Hart Lane, under the management of the late Rev. Mr. Le Tellier, a French emigrant clergyman, which was discontinued some years ago. The present chapel is situated in Chapel Place, a short distance from the high road, on the north side of White Hart Lane.

This chapel is dedicated to *St. Francis-de-Sales*, and was erected at the sole expense of the late Baroness de Montesquiere, in the year 1826, and opened on the 6th of May, 1827, by the present pastor, the Rev. Thomas Henry Ewart. It is a plain building, forty-five feet in length, twenty-five in breadth, and

nineteen in height. In the interior, there are very convenient seats ; and every thing about the chapel appears remarkably neat and clean.

The congregation, which is small, is much increased in summer by the influx of strangers into Tottenham, principally Irish.

The chapel is wholly supported by subscriptions. There is a house, with garden, &c. attached to it for the accommodation of the pastor.

There are two schools belonging to the congregation ; one for boys, which is in Edmonton, and one for girls, under the direction of the religious females of *St. Aloysius* establishment, in White Hart Lane. The number of children in both is between forty and fifty. Both schools are supported by voluntary contributions.

St. Aloysius Catholic Establishment.

This is a school for girls, and is situated in White Hart Lane. It is a branch establishment from *Somers Town*, London. It is conducted by a religious order of females, and is supported partly by donations and partly by small weekly payments. Some children are received into the establishment *gratis*. They are educated, clothed, fed, &c. Needle-work is taken in, and executed at stated prices, the amount of which goes to the general fund of the establishment.

THE MEETING HOUSE OF "THE BRETHREN." 391

THIS meeting house, was erected in the year 1839, on the east side of the high road, opposite the Ship Inn, by a body of Christians who call themselves *The Brethren* ; but, from the circumstance of their origin at Plymouth, they have been designated "*The Plymouth Brethren*," and at the present day that town is considered to be their head quarters.

There is an *apparent* difficulty in learning what their tenets are ; for they refuse to set forth any creed or form of church

government: they profess to act as individuals, and that their church, *as such*, holds no notions.

Their fundamental tenet is the same as that of the Society of Friends, viz. that the energies of the Holy Spirit are still given to the church in so emphatic and peculiar a mode, as to make all church arrangements for education unlawful. They do not attack bad organization, but organization as such. They hold, that no edification can be expected by a church which is *claiming the Spirit* by a fixed ministry, and they assign this as an adequate ground why all dissenters should break away from their existing connections.

They have no system nor creed: so anxious are they to separate their cause from that of all *common* dissenters, and to propitiate the aristocracy by representing that they reject the term *dissenter*, when applied to themselves, as offensive. They say that they are excluded from all dissenting churches by the act of the other party, who, by having fixed teachers and fixed times for them to teach, grieve and quench the Spirit.

They consider the meeting on Sunday morning to be strictly the meeting for *worship*. There is also a congregation assembled in the afternoon, and again in the evening of that day, as also on the Wednesday evening.³⁹²

On the afternoon of Thursday there is an address to children, on Friday evening a meeting of christians to read and consider the scriptures, (conversationally,) and there is a small meeting of a similar character, for men only, on Sunday. There is a prayer meeting before breakfast on Sunday morning, and a Sunday School.

The number that may be accommodated in the larger room, is about 150. There are no pews, but forms, on which the males and females sit together. All the seats are perfectly free, and those who unite in breaking bread together, on Sunday morning, make a collection for their poor, and pay all expenses themselves.

There is no designation of particular persons to preach and teach, as it is considered that ordination (such as is mentioned in the commission given to *Titus* to ordain elders) must proceed,

(392) This and the following paragraphs from the information of one of the Brethren.

not from those governed, but from some higher authority in the church, and this source of authority is considered to be lost, through the lapsed state of the universal *catholic* church. Yet it is considered that only those should teach, or preach the gospel, who are specially gifted for that end. At the meeting *for worship*, it is open to any of the Brethren to read, pray, or speak ; but on other occasions, some one in whom the Brethren place confidence, undertakes the service.

They consider that Christ appointed that all his disciples should form *one visible church*, and think that the present divided state of true christians, originated in sinful sectarianism, which is deeply to be lamented ; and they therefore esteem it unlawful to take any name, or set up any form of church government, which should *necessarily* form a barrier between themselves and any who “ love Christ in sincerity.”

They cannot recognize the *one true church* in any of the different denominations of christians. They believe that this *one church* soon “ fell away ”³⁹³ from the position in which God had set it—that it became broken up into fragments, and that the power of appointing elders and church officers has passed away, together with many other privileges, from christians in this dispensation, just as Israel lost the *ark* and the *glory* of the first temple, &c., through *their* degeneracy.

Yet, still they believe that Christ is with his faithful disciples “ to the end of the world,” and that true christians should “ not forsake the assembling of themselves together, but exhort one another, and so much the more as they see the day approaching.”

They refer to the bible, as the divinely inspired record of all things pertaining to faith and practice, which is needful for the christian to know. The doctrine taught as to the ground of salvation, may be described as similar to that held by the reformers of the English church.

The christians thus meeting partake of bread and wine each Sunday morning, to “ shew forth the Lord’s death till he come.” They admit to their communion, any whom they can believe to be

true christians, excluding none on the ground of minor differences of opinion. Of course no exact definition could be given of their views on minor subjects, but it may be remarked, that they generally believe in the pre-millennial advent of Christ.

THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

[ATTENDING THE PARISH CHURCH.]

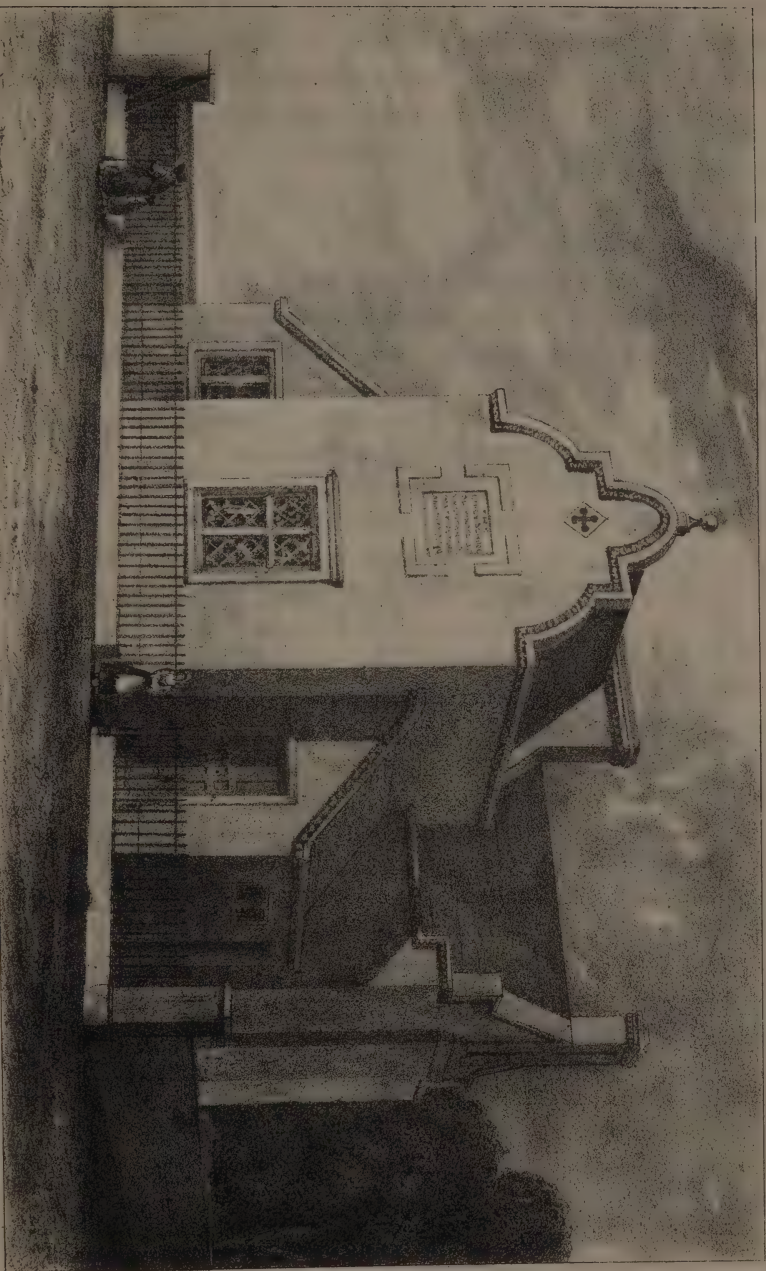
THE school for girls commonly called *the Blue School*, (the girls wearing blue dresses), is situated on the east side of the high road, in front of a place called Scotland Green, and was originally built about the year 1735; soon after which it was endowed with several small benefactions, amounting to the sum of £360.

The late Thomas Smith, Esq., who was then the Lord of the Manor, conveyed the site of this school house to trustees, by indenture (*inrolled*) bearing date the 8th day of December, 1797, in trust for the use of the school. In the year 1833, the old school house, which was in a dilapidated state, was taken down, and the present building was erected at the cost of about £800. It is a neat structure, with ornamented gables, similar to those which were common in the time of *Elizabeth* and *James I*, it is faced with white bricks, and the windows have stone mullions, transcepts, and dressings. In the centre gable there is a tablet with the following inscription:

THE GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL,
SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.
FOUNDED 1735.
REBUILT 1833.

The school room which is at the back, is lighted by a large window at the north end, and one at the east side. The room is 33 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 14 feet high; and is calculated to contain 80 children, allowing 7 feet superficial to each child. The mistress has a sitting room in front, (which serves occasionally for a committee room) with a small kitchen, and a bed room. The

THE BLUE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.



late William Hobson, Esq., of Markfield, gave bricks to the amount of £20. towards the building. The amount of the contract was £604. The fittings-up and extras amounted to £196., which made the whole cost £800.

In the year 1797, the funds of this charity consisted of £1,525. Old South Sea Annuities, which was partly purchased with the benefactions and surplus of the subscriptions. The funds in the same stock, in the year 1818, were £2,200., arising from legacies, donations, and savings, and produced the yearly dividend of £166. The funds of the charity at this time amount to £1,500., and are invested in the Old South Sea Annuities, in the names of the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Benjamin Godfrey Windus, and Charles Shadbolt, as trustees.

This school is principally supported by voluntary subscriptions, aided by annual charity sermons; and the sole management is vested in the hands of a committee chosen from among the subscribers.

The expenditure of the charity at this time is considered to be fully equal to the income.

Since the year 1833, the number of girls educated and clothed has been increased from forty to sixty, and in addition to these, ten others are educated only, so that the number of poor children at present benefitted by this institution is seventy. The children are admitted at seven years of age, and remain till fourteen; they are taught reading, writing, knitting, and needle-work, and a little arithmetic. They are nominated by the subscribers in rotation, a preference being given to the children of parishioners of Tottenham: they are completely clothed, and on leaving the school, each receives a bible and prayer-book.

The establishment is conducted by a committee consisting of a certain number of the annual subscribers, and the whole management of it is considered to be solely under their controul.

The school mistress, who is appointed by the subscribers, resides in the house, and is allowed a salary of £32. per annum. The school is visited every week by two members of the committee of ladies appointed for that purpose. The present treasurer is Mr. Soames.

The children are carefully instructed in the principles of the established religion, and attend regularly at the parish church.

THE GREEN COAT SCHOOL.

[ATTENDING TRINITY CHAPEL.³⁹⁴]

THE school called the Green Coat School was established in the year 1792.³⁹⁵ The school house is situated on the east side of the high road near Stoneleys South, and was built on the waste; the site was granted by the late Thomas Smith, Esq., then lord of the manor, by deed dated the 10th December, 1793.

This charity is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and aided also by annual charity sermons. It is managed by a treasurer, and a committee consisting of a certain number of annual subscribers. The present funds amount to the sum of £704. in the Three and half per cents. The whole annual income is about £130. A small income is likewise derived from the girls' work. The receipts during the past year exceeded the expenditure. There is also a small accumulating fund in the Savings Bank for the purpose of enlarging the school; subscriptions towards which, and for the general objects of the charity, are received by the treasurer, Mr. Windus, Tottenham Green.

The schoolmistress, who is appointed by the subscribers, receives £31. 10s. per annum salary, and resides at the school house.

Forty girls, the children of poor parishioners of the parish, are appointed by rotation by the subscribers; they are admitted at 8, and remain until 14 years of age, and are taught reading, writing, knitting, sewing, and a little arithmetic. On leaving the school, each girl receives £1. 1s. 0d., and at the end of three years, if she remain in the same service, another £1. 1s. 0d. is given her; and if she remain in such service six years, she receives a third £1. 1s., and so for each period of three years' servitude in the same situation: and it is a gratifying fact, that in several instances the tri-

(394) See p. 129, ante, for an account of this chapel.

(395) For this and several other excellent charities, the inhabitants of Tottenham are mainly indebted to the praiseworthy exertions of the late Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield.



Engraved for the Supplement to Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY AND PHEASANTS ALMSHOUSES TOTTENHAM MIDD.

ennial reward has been claimed six, seven, and even eight times. The candidate for this gift is expected to produce a written certificate of good conduct from her employer.

This school is also conducted strictly in accordance with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland; and the girls regularly attend divine service in Trinity Chapel, on Tottenham Green, of which the Rev. G. H. Thompson is the minister.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THIS school was established in the year 1803, and is also supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. They boys attend every Sunday morning and afternoon at the school room, where they are taught to read, and are further instructed in the principles of the established religion. There are usually about 100 boys in this establishment. The master is appointed by the subscribers, and the school is under the management of the committee of annual subscribers. *There are no available funds.*

Since the year 1830, the boys in this school, whose parents reside in High Cross Ward, &c., have assembled at the Free Grammar School, and have also attended divine worship at Trinity Chapel.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

IN the year 1812, a *Sunday School for Girls* was established, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. There are about fifty girls in this establishment, who attend every Sunday morning and afternoon at the school room, where they are taught to read; and they are also instructed in the church catechism, after which they attend at the church. The school room is over the porch of the parish church.

A lady subscriber attends the children at the school room on Sundays. The school mistress is appointed by the subscribers at a salary of £5. 10s. per annum.

Since the establishment of this school there have been many hundred scholars admitted, who have been benefitted by the instruction given them in the tenets of the established religion. *There are no available funds.*

TRINITY CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIS school is intended for children of both sexes, of 5 years and upwards ; the boys, at the age of 7, are drafted into *The Boy's Sunday School* ; the girls are allowed to remain as long as their parents desire. The number of children already admitted is about 140. This school is connected with a day school for young children, and the expense of both is borne by the minister of the chapel, and a few members of the congregation. A mistress is appointed by the subscribers, several of whom, with other ladies, attend regularly as teachers in the Sunday School, and as superintendents of the day school. Prizes have been distributed annually in the months of June or July. There are no funds for these schools. The total number of children usually in attendance at Trinity Chapel, is about 250. Applications for the admission of children into any of the schools connected with the established church, should be made to the clergymen.

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THIS school was first established in the year 1812, in a building on the west side of the high road, to the south of White Hart Lane. In 1822, a school house was erected on the south side of Church Road, to which the school was removed.

There are usually about 150 scholars, under the care of one master, who has a salary of £75. per annum. The other outgoings, including, firing, rent, prizes, repairs, stationery, &c., amount to about £78. per annum.

This school is under the management of a committee of twenty-three subscribers, including the treasurer and secretary. The

number of boys on the books at the present time is 172; of these, fifty-four were admitted in the course of the preceding year, and, during the same period, fifty-two quitted the school, making the total number of admissions into the institution, since its commencement in 1812, to amount to 1,664.

A public examination of the boys takes place in the summer of every year, in the presence of the subscribers and friends to the institution. The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and they are also instructed in the doctrines contained in the Holy Scriptures.

The school is open to the children of parents of all religious denominations. The religious instruction imparted is confined to the Bible; and the children attend such places of worship, or Sunday schools, as their parents prefer.

This school is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS school was established in the year 1815, for the benefit of the children of the poor in Tottenham and its vicinity, and is open to *all religious denominations*. Subscribers of half-a-guinea per annum are entitled to recommend one child to the school, subject to the payment of one penny per week by the parents of the child; subscribers of one guinea, two children; and so on for every half guinea subscribed. Children are admitted at the age of six years, and may continue in the school till they attain the age of fourteen. The management of the school is vested in a committee, chosen from among the subscribers, and consists of fourteen ladies, besides the secretary, who meet once in every month at the school. The girls are required to attend school punctually at nine o'clock in the morning, and stay till twelve; and again at two in the afternoon, and stay till five, every weekday except Saturday, on which day no school is kept. The employments of the children are, the common and useful branches of learning and needle-work; in all these, thorough instruction is given by a competent mistress. Much care is also taken to im-

bue the minds of the children with the truths of the gospel as contained in the Holy Scriptures, both by the daily public reading of the Bible in the school, and its diligent use in the classes, with suitable questioning afterwards, to ascertain how far what they have read has been understood by them ; and it is believed that the instruction bestowed is calculated in its different parts to promote the future usefulness and benefit of those who are educated in this school. At fourteen years of age the girls are dismissed for service and other suitable employment, the committee endeavouring to exercise some care over them on their being first placed out, and conferring a reward, according to the time of keeping the situation they are first engaged in, if an approved one ; this is derived from a small fund separate from the annual subscriptions. The school room and dwelling for the mistress attached are conveniently situated about the centre of the village, and are well adapted for the purpose. The original building was enlarged a few years since, and will now contain one hundred and twenty children, with ample space for the reading classes, besides the seats occupied when the desks for writing, ciphery, &c. are in use. About one hundred and twenty-five children have recently been on the list, and the average attendance varies from 90 to 100.

The present mistress, Mary Elizabeth Cooper, has held her situation upwards of two years ; her salary is £25. per annum, in addition to the weekly pence from the children ; she is also supplied with coals, and resides rent free. The annual subscriptions are subject to fluctuations, but may be stated on the average at £52. 10s. 0d. The only fund strictly belonging to the committee (now that the mistress receives the weekly pence as a part of her salary instead of a stated sum without them, as was the plan formerly) is, the produce of needle-work done by the children ; but the committee are entrusted with the amount of the subscriptions to pay the mistress, and discharge the general accounts of the school, ground rent (eight guineas per annum), and extensive repairs, excepted—the secretary rendering a correct statement of all receipts and disbursements every year, to the treasurer of both schools, Mr. William Janson.

It may be added, in explanation of the above, that, though the Boys' and Girls' Lancasterian Schools have their separate subscriptions, and the accounts are kept distinct, yet they have always been so far connected, as having the same object, and the same mode of education in view, that the overplus of the funds of the Boys' School are applicable to the Girls', so far as the latter are deficient, and without this help, unless the subscribers were more numerous than they are, the Girls' School would not be able to support itself.

The employments of the children out of school hours are no further under the controul of the mistress, or cognizance of the committee, than that the elder girls by turns keep the school room in a proper state of order and cleanliness, and do any little household work in the mistress's apartments, which she may appoint them to; one of these is used as the committee room. A small number of the children who come from a distance are allowed to stay during the intermediate hours of school, and have the advantage of a dry play-ground for recreation at the back of the school-house.

THE TOTTENHAM PENNY CLUB.

This club was established on the 24th of June, 1811, for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the poor, in providing suitable clothing for their children, and promoting in them habits of economy. Much good has been effected through its instrumentality, and it well deserves the co-operation of the inhabitants. There are nearly 150 subscribers; and in the year ending at Christmas 1839, 318 children received clothing from the club. The receipts from subscriptions last year amounted to the sum of £141. 19s. 3d. The subscribers to this establishment pay a sum equal to the children's payments, which is a penny a week for each child they nominate.

THE LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

THIS valuable institution was formed in the early part of the year 1818, for the purpose of supplying the labouring class and

servants with copies of the sacred Scriptures at reduced prices. This association is in connection with the *North East Middlesex Auxiliary Bible Society*, to which it has paid upwards of £600. ; and it has circulated upwards of 1000 Bibles and 500 Testaments since its formation. Miss Howard, of Bruce Grove, is the present treasurer ; and Miss Anne Forster, of Tottenham Green, the secretary.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

IN the month of June, 1839, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Tottenham was convened for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Association in connection with the *Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and subscriptions and donations were received to a considerable amount, which were added to the funds of the parent society (the oldest Church association for missionary purposes). The Bishop of London is Patron of the Tottenham Parochial Association ; the Rev. G. H. Thompson, Treasurer ; and the Rev. J. S. Winter, and the Rev. H. P. Dunster, Secretaries.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LENDING LIBRARY.

THIS useful institution has been recently established in the parish, under the direction of the Rev. H. P. Dunster : it is supported by voluntary contributions, and will, in all probability become essentially beneficial to the neighbourhood. Books of a religious, moral, and instructive tendency are supplied to the working classes, chiefly from the list of the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and it is gratifying to find that the volumes already obtained for the purpose, are constantly in requisition.

The books are kept at the house of Mr. George Filsell, the parish clerk, Church Road, who has been appointed librarian at a salary of £5. per annum.

The following are the rules and regulations of the library.

On every Friday evening, between the hours of six and seven, the librarian attends to distribute books; and not more than one volume at a time will be lent to the same person.

Each book is to be returned by the borrower within *fourteen* days, when, if required, it may be immediately taken by him again; and no book is to be transferred from one person to another; nor is any person allowed to borrow for another; and each book is to be returned by the person who borrows; and should any book, when returned, be found torn or otherwise damaged, the librarian is to make it known to the clergyman, and *for the present* to refuse to the borrower the benefit of the library.

Contributions are received annually by the librarian, which are applied, under the direction of the clergyman, to the purposes of the library, and to renew and increase the stock of books, for the use of its members.

THE INFANT SCHOOL.

[QUEEN STREET, WHITE HART LANE.]

THIS school was established in the spring of the present year (1840) with a view to provide instruction and useful discipline for the younger children of the poor of this locality; and by relieving the parents of their charge, during a few hours of the day, to give them the opportunity of earning something to supply the wants of their families.

Infants are admitted between the ages of two and seven years. The hours of instruction are from nine till twelve in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon. The payment for each child is three-pence per week; of which, the parents, according to their ability, are required to provide a penny, and the remainder is made up and paid quarterly by some ladies in the neighbourhood.

This school, by keeping the children out of the public streets, and inducing among them habits of order and attention, is found to be of great benefit to that part of the parish in which it is situated ; and it is much to be desired that such schools, which are instituted and carried on at a very trifling expense, should be provided in other places in the parish.

Although this school is at present in its infancy, it may probably become, in the course of time, an institution of great benefit to the poor, if it is *liberally* encouraged and supported, and managed with judgment.

As soon as the children are competent, as to age and reading, they are eligible for admission into any of the other charity schools in the parish.

Applications for admission of children into the school should be made to one of the clergymen of the parish.

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

FROM the foregoing pages it appears there are upwards of a *thousand* poor children receiving charitable instruction from the several schools established in this parish : viz.

The Free Grammar School, founded and endowed in the year 1686, by <i>Sarah, Duchess of Somerset</i> , which for many years afforded instruction to 80 boys only, is now, in consequence of its recent enlargement, sufficient for the reception of about		200
The Baptist Sunday School for Boys		100
The like for Girls		150
The Catholic School for Girls		25
The Blue Coat School for Girls		80
The Green Coat School, also for Girls		50
Carried forward..		605

Brought forward. .	605
The Church Sunday School for Boys	100
The like for Girls	50
Trinity Chapel Sunday School for Boys and Girls .	140
The Lancasterian School for Boys	150
The like for Girls	100
<hr/>	
Total number of children.	1,145

There are several other charitable school establishments in the parish of minor importance, and not of sufficient interest at the present day to be here noticed; but they probably may be consolidated into one general charitable institution, and then such an institution may be fully explained in a future edition of the History of Tottenham.

THE WASTE LANDS.

[EXTRACTED FROM THE VESTRY MINUTE BOOKS.]

THE wastes adjoining the public highway, in the first instance, are presumed to belong to the owners of the lands on either side, and not to the lord of the manor; but this presumption prevails only so long as proof to the contrary is wanting.

Wood Green is an extensive common in this parish: it consists of between *seventy* and *eighty* acres, whereof the lord of the manor is owner of the soil, subject to certain rights of common. The commoners have, for time immemorial, exercised a right of common on this land, by depasturing their cattle upon it; and the lord has also exercised ownership over it, by cutting turf.

By the Court Rolls of the manor, it appears that the lord has, from the year 1650, or thereabouts, down to the present time, made numerous grants of parcels of waste land, lying between the high road and the enclosed lands; and presentments have, from time to time, been made by the Leet Juries, of encroachment on the waste lying between the high road and the enclosed lands, without license from the lord.

Several houses were, some time ago, built on the enclosed lands adjoining Wood Green, and roads made across the common. The lord consequently gave notice to the proprietors of the houses of the illegality of making such roads or ways, without his licence : but they contended they had a right so to do, upon the authority of several cases³⁹⁶ which had previously determined, that the common or waste lands adjoining the roads belonged to them as the owners of the adjoining lands.

It has been considered (if not determined) by the Superior Court, that owners of such enclosed lands have no such right. The *prima facie* presumption being in favour of the adjoining land, but acts of ownership by the lord puts an end to the presumption. And, in such cases, the lord may sustain an action of trespass against the owners of the enclosed lands, for making roads without his licence.

The Waste Lands Enclosures.

In 1711, February 25th, the lord of the manor³⁹⁷ granted licence by Francis Mills,³⁹⁸ Gent., (his guardian) to take in part of the common from the *slow* to the corner of the house late in the occupation of John Bonner, in the possession of William Bull, the estate of Ephraim Beauchamp, lying at Smith's Cross, which was agreed to by the vestry, in consideration that Mr. Ephraim Beauchamp amended the *slow* from time to time, for cattle to pass from common to common.

In 1730, October 6, the vestry consented that the Right Honourable Henry Lord Colerane should take in part of the lane on the west side of the barn leading to the church, about seven or eight yards wide : his lordship in lieu thereof to make a new road west of the old one, as firm and substantial as the old one, both for carriages and foot path.³⁹⁹

In 1769, December 18, the Lammas pasturage was granted of

(396) *Steel v. Prickett*, 5 Stack. 304, *Doe ex dem, Pring v. Percy*, 7 Bel. 304.

(397) *Henry*, third Lord Colerane.

(398) Vestry Minute Book A, No. 1, p. 158. (399) *Ibid*, p. 284.

a piece of land adjacent to a garden in the occupation of Edward Wyburd, to James Townsend, Esq., to be enclosed in the said garden, containing thirty-seven square poles, he and his heirs paying annually 3s. for the benefit of the poor of the parish for ever.⁴⁰⁰

In 1770, December 30, Mr. Isaac Ardesoif had leave to enclose a piece of waste before his house, about one rood, which was to be fenced with posts and chains, and a swinging bar, paying annually to the churchwardens the sum of £1. 1s., so long as he should enjoy the same.⁴⁰¹

In 1771, April 1, the vestry ordered that John Appleby give notice to Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, that in case he would not pay to the parish an annual acknowledgment for the waste ground which he had enclosed before his house, that the parishioners would pull down the brick wall enclosing the same, and lay it waste as theretofore.⁴⁰²

In 1772, June 16, the vestry ordered that a piece	£.	s.	d.
of the waste facing the house of the late Mr. Thomas Morris, on Chapman's Green, be enclosed by Mr. Thomas Harding, containing from north to south, sixty-five feet, and from east to west one hundred and ten feet, on condition that he and his heirs pay to the churchwardens for the time being for sixty-one years, and Mr. Harding to pay the costs of the leases, &c. ⁴⁰³	0	4	0

In 1773, July 22, Thomas Powell, Esq. had leave to enclose a piece of waste before his house, containing from north to south 200 feet, and from east to west 30 feet, on paying annually to the churchwardens for the benefit of the poor for ever. ⁴⁰⁴	0	10	6
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In 1773, August 23, the vestry ordered that a piece of Lammas pasturage on the west side of Marsh Lane, called Mill Meadow, containing two roods and ten poles, might be enclosed by Mr.

(400) Vestry Minute Book B, No. 3, p. 116. (401) Ibid.

(402) Ibid, p. 121. (403) Ibid, p. 163.

(404) Vestry Minute Book B, p. 189. This has since been purchased.

Wyburd, tenant of James Townsend, Esq., on condition that he (and all the succeeding tenants of the said James Townsend) paid yearly for the benefit of the poor for ever⁴⁰⁵ 0 4 6

Same day, Mr. Anthony Harvey had leave to enclose a piece of the waste at the south end of his house in the middle ward, adjoining the slip by the side of the road, the property of Henry Piper Sperling, Esq., about twenty-five feet square, on paying for ever, yearly, for the benefit of the poor⁴⁰⁶ 0 0 6

In 1776, April 8, leave was given to Mr. Thos. Powell to enclose a certain part of the waste in the west front of his house, where some chestnut trees stand, containing 65 feet from north to south, and 19 feet from east to west, he and his heirs paying annually for ever to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor⁴⁰⁷ 0 5 0

In 1776, May 23, leave was given to Mr. Thomas Powell to enclose the remaining part of the waste in front of his house, he and his heirs paying annually during the continuance of such enclosure, to the use of the poor⁴⁰⁸ 0 16 0

In 1777, December 31, leave was given to Mr. Alexander Lambley to enclose a piece of waste land at *Chitts Hill*, adjoining the estate of John Sawbridge, Esq. containing twenty poles, paying annually for the same, for ever, to the churchwardens⁴⁰⁹ 0 1 0

In 1778, leave was given to Mr. Cocksedge to enclose part of the waste, he and his heirs paying annually for ever⁴¹⁰ 0 2 6

(405) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 197.

(406) Ibid, p. 198.

(407) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 5.—This has since been purchased.

(408) Ibid, p. 271. (409) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 308.—This was not enclosed.

(410) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 313.

This piece of waste contains from east to west thirty-six feet, and from north to south eighteen feet, to range with Mr. Phillips's court yard, and straight with Mr. Richardson's fence—(late Mr. Wilkinson).

Same day, Mr. Richardson obtained leave to enclose part of the waste adjoining the last-mentioned premises, from east to west thirty-six feet, and from north to south twenty-one feet, he and his heirs paying annually for ever,⁴¹²—late Mr. Mountford) 0 3 6

In 1782, December 3, Mr. John Brown obtained leave to enclose part of the waste adjoining his estate on the high road to London, between his dwelling house and the stone bridge, paying annually 1 1 0

This was not enclosed.

In 1784, April 21, leave was given to Mr. Marmaduke Thompson to enclose part of the waste, paying annually⁴¹³ 0 2 6

This payment was discharged by order of vestry the 4th of October, 1794.

In 1783, April 21, the vestry ordered that, in future, when any application should be made for enclosing waste land, notice should be given in the church for that purpose.⁴¹⁴

In 1791, September 22, the vestry granted leave to Thomas Smith, Esq. the then lord of the manor to enclose part of the grove, containing twenty-nine poles, on condition that he filled up the well on the Green where the pump (then) lately stood, to level the ground, &c., and sink a new well, and fix a pump for the use of the inhabitants

(412) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 317. Late Mr. Mountford.

(413) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 443. This payment was discharged by order of vestry, the 4th of October, 1794.

(414) Vestry Minute Book C, p. 437.

In 1797, leave was granted to Mr. Potter, of Wood Green, to enclose not exceeding sixty poles of waste, he paying to the churchwardens for the use of the parishioners ⁴¹⁵ 10 10 0

In 1800, February 25, leave was granted to Mr. James Collins, to enclose a piece of waste land,⁴¹⁶ containing in length from north to south four hundred and forty feet, from east to west at the broadest part sixty feet, and sloping off to the south end to twenty-four feet, and containing in quantity in the whole one rood and thirty-six poles, he paying annually from Lady-day then last 2 2 0

*To be enclosed with park paling, and not to plant any timber or forest trees above twelve feet in height, nor within six feet of the foot path.*⁴¹⁷

In 1800, August 14, leave was granted to Mr. Joseph Seymour to enclose part of the waste for the purpose of erecting a cottage thereon, he paying annually for the herbage⁴¹⁸ 0 10 0

In 1802, March 9, on the report of the committee appointed by vestry to view the waste lands, to enclose which, application had been made at the vestry on the 26th of January last, leave was granted to the late Mr. Hobson to enclose the waste land on each side of his gate, in a direct line with Mr. Collins's fence, the one containing sixteen feet in length to the north side, and thirty feet in width from east to west; the other piece ninety feet in length, and fourteen feet from east to west; paying annually⁴¹⁹ 0 5 0

This land was purchased by the late Mr. Hobson, in 1818, for £5.

(415) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 56.

(416) No. 23 Plan, Vestry Minute Book E, p. 169.

(417) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 170.

(418) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 189.

(419) Plan 20, Vestry Minute Book E, p. 234.

January 26, 1802, leave was granted to Mr. Richard Williams to enclose a piece of waste land containing at least one hundred and fifty-eight feet in length, and forty six feet in width, he paying annually ⁴²⁰ 1 1 0

March 9, 1802, leave was granted to Mr. John Mayo to enclose a piece of waste in front of his freehold in the Hale, containing eighty feet in length, and fifteen feet in width, paying annually ⁴²¹ 0 4 6

*A piece of waste land was taken in by the late Mr. Nathaniel West, at the High Cross, upon which he built a coach-house and stable, for which accommodation nothing is paid to the parish as a yearly acknowledgment. Mr. Copeland, then tenant, was rated to the poor at £10. per annum, for these premises.*⁴²²

Same day,⁴²³ leave was granted to Mr. Thomas Sanders to enclose part of the waste in front of his house on High Cross Green, containing nineteen feet in length and eleven feet in width, paying annually ⁴²⁴ 0 1 0

Same day, Mr. Read having enclosed a piece of the waste land at West Green, eighty-five feet in length, and forty feet in width; this enclosure was thought injurious to the road, but it was agreed if Mr. Read reduced the width to twenty-seven feet, it might be enclosed, paying annually ⁴²⁵ . . . 0 5 0

Mr. Read had leave to enclose a piece of waste land the corner of Hangers Lane, leading to Stamford Hill, containing one hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and seven in width, paying annually ⁴²⁶ 0 10 0

(420) Plan 31, Vestry Minute Book E, 227.

(421) Plan 11, Vestry Minute Book E, 235.

(422) Mr. Corney tenant. (423) Vestry Minute Book E, 236.

(424) This was not enclosed. (425) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 227.

(426) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 236.

Mr. Court had leave to enclose a piece of waste at West Green, containing two hundred and thirty feet in length, and sixty feet in width, paying annually ⁴²⁷ 2 2 0

Leave was given to Mr. Clement Poole to enclose a piece of waste land at West Green, containing two hundred feet in length, and one hundred and fifty feet in width, upon paying annually ⁴²⁸ 21 0 0

Same day, Mr. Turner had leave to enclose a piece of the waste land in front of his house, paying annually ⁴²⁹ 0 1 0

Mr. Tyler had leave to enclose a piece of the waste land in front of his house on Stamford Hill, paying annually ⁴³⁰ 0 5 0

Mr. Capell had leave to enclose a piece of waste land at West Green, containing two hundred and forty feet in length, and forty feet in width at the east end, and ten feet at the west, paying annually ⁴³¹ 0 10 0

March 12, 1805, Mr. John Bennett had leave to enclose a piece of waste land in the front of his house on Stamford Hill, paying annually ⁴³² 1 1 0

September 22, 1806, Mr. Halsey Janson had leave to enclose a piece of waste land in front of his house on Stamford Hill, containing eighty-one feet from north to south, and sixty-two feet from east to west, paying annually ⁴³³ 0 15 0

September 26, Mr. Mayo had leave to enclose a piece of the waste land adjoining his premises in the Hale, paying annually ⁴³⁴ 0 3 0

(427) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 236.

(428) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 240.

(429) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 250.

(430) Plan 21, Vestry Minute Book E, p. 251.

(431) Ibid, p. 353.

(432) Vestry Minute Book E, p. 353.

(433) Vestry Minute Book F, p. 29, plan 24.

(434) Vestry Minute Book F, p. 123.

Mr. Thomas Sanders, sen., had leave to enclose the waste land before his houses at the High Cross, paying annually ⁴³⁵ 0 11 0

Mr. Peile had leave to enclose a piece of the waste opposite his house on Tottenham Green, paying annually 0 9 0

Mr. Thomas Sanders, jun., had leave to enclose a piece of waste land opposite his house on Tottenham Green, paying annually ⁴³⁶ 0 4 6

Mr. Greaves had leave to enclose a piece of waste land opposite his house on Tottenham Green, paying annually ⁴³⁷ 0 8 0

Mr. Benjamin Godfrey had leave to enclose a piece of waste land opposite his house on Tottenham Green, paying annually ⁴³⁸ 0 5 0

In 1806, September 26, Mr. Clark of Chitts-hill had leave to enclose a piece of waste land near his house, paying annually ⁴³⁹ 2 0 0

In 1807, March 10, Mr. Gray had leave to enclose a piece of waste land in the Green Lanes, adjoining his premises, about forty-nine poles, paying annually ⁴⁴⁰ 1 0 0

In 1808, an agreement was entered into between the late Sir William Curtis, lord of the manor of Tottenham, and several inhabitants, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the parishioners as to future enclosures of the waste, to the following effect :—

That the steward of the manors of *Tottenham*, *Bruces*, *Dawbines*, and *Mockings*, previous to the presenting to the general court baron any application from a freeholder or copyholder (with assent of the tenant should it be let) for enclosing waste lands in the said manors, should confer with the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, freeholders and copyholders of the parish of Tottenham,

(435) Vestry Minute Book F, p. 47.

(436) Ibid.

(437) Ibid, plan 10.

(438) Vestry Minute Book G, plan 14.—Since purchased.

(439) Vestry Minute Book F, p. 53, plan 4.

(440) Since purchased.

making up a number of not less than seven ; who should be summoned by notice given in the church *two* Sundays preceding, as representatives of the freeholders and copyholders, as well as inhabitant housekeepers ; and fix with them a moderate price to be paid by the person or persons to whom lands may be granted *in aid of the poor's rate, or for any benefit or comfort of the poor, as a compensation for those that are, or may be injured ;* and at the time the court grants leave to enclose the same, the applicant should pay the sum agreed for.

The vestry clerk should keep a book,⁴⁴¹ *in which the steward of the manors should insert the full description and boundaries of any piece of waste land to be enclosed, which should be signed by the petitioning party or parties, or some person duly authorized previous to the grant, which description and agreement should be entered in the minutes of the succeeding vestry.*

That every person to whom land should be granted, should purchase⁴⁴² and thereby exonerate his piece or parcel of land ; the principal monies arising from which should be *vested and added to the consolidated funded property of the parish, or to accumulate until an opportunity should offer to vest it in landed estate, to be added to those already vested in the parish, the interest to be applied as aforesaid ; and a minute should be inserted in the books of the parish at a public vestry acknowledging the receipt by the vicar and churchwardens, which should be a discharge to the party from any future claims or payment, and in full satisfaction for the rights, privileges, and immunities of the freeholders, copyholders, and inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham.*

The following enclosures have been made since the publication of the projèt, and the several sums of money paid in lieu of annual rents, viz.

In 1809, April 4, Mr. De la Chaumette had *£. s. d.*
leave to enclose a piece of the waste adjoining his

(441) This book had not been kept ; but at a vestry held on the 28th of April, 1817, the vestry clerk was ordered to provide one, which was done accordingly, and the plans entered therein.

(442) The rate of purchase was settled at twenty-five years upon the rent fixed.

house in Lordship Lane,⁴⁴³ for which he paid the sum of 12 10 0

Same day Mr. John Lucas had leave to enclose a piece of the waste in front of Mr. Derzotte's in Hangers Lane,⁴⁴⁴ for which he paid 25 0 0

November 28, Mr. Osgood Frame had leave to enclose a piece of waste in front of his premises at Stamford Hill,⁴⁴⁵ paying annually 1 10 0

September 23, 1811, Mrs. Ann Greaves had leave to enclose a piece of waste land in front of her house, called *the Elms*, on the west side of the high road,⁴⁴⁶ paying annually 0 10 0

In 1812, Mr. Cline had leave to enclose a piece of waste land at Bounds Green,⁴⁴⁷ for which he paid (in 1817) the sum of 73 10 0

Mr. S. P. Wright enclosed a piece of waste at Wood Green, about an acre and a half, for which he paid (in 1818) £42. arrears of rent, and £63. for the purchase of it 105 0 0

April 28, 1818, Mr. Wright had leave to enclose another piece of waste adjoining the above,⁴⁴⁸ for which he paid the further sum of 50 0 0

It appearing that the churchwardens had the sum of £248. 14s. in hand, arising from several premiums which had been paid for enclosures of waste land, and also from arrears of rent for herbage, it was ordered by the vestry that the same should be applied towards the expense of the additional building to the workhouse.⁴⁴⁹

A committee was appointed by vestry the 14th of April, 1829, to enquire into the funds arising from the waste lands and parish estates, who made their report to the vestry on the 21st of September, 1832—carrying the account up to Lady-day, 1832, and

(443) Vestry Minute Book F, p. 117, plan 16. (444) Ibid, p. 123, plan 9.

(445) Ibid, p. 145, plan 25. (446) Ibid, p. 184, plan 10.

(447) Vestry Minute Book G, Nov. 25, 1817, p. 31, plan 32.

(448) Ibid, p. 64, plan 37.

(449) Vestry Minute Book, 16 July, 1818, p. 75. This was so applied, and the north addition to the late Workhouse was built.

beginning from the settlement in 1829, of which the following is the substance.

The investigation of the committee was rendered very laborious from the want of a regular index to the several subjects referred to them ; but it appeared to them that there were—

Forty-three enclosures of waste lands, specified in schedule A, (annexed to their report) subject to rentals amounting annually to £48. 14s. 0d. ; that since 1829, the sums collected amounted to £100. 16s. 6d. which were to be accounted for ; and that there was £171. 4s. 6d. outstanding arrears. Of these, £70. 10s. 0d. were probably obliged to be given up, but the remaining £100. 14s. 6d. might be obtained if due diligence was used. The sum collected of £100. 16s. 6d. was independent of any balance remaining in hand on the settlement of the account in 1829.

Twenty enclosures, specified in schedule B, (*also annexed to their report*) not mentioned on the rent roll, of which *fifteen* were purchased, and *five* appeared to be unsettled ; the purchase money of the *fifteen* amounting to £585. 2s. 6d.

Nine enclosures, specified in schedule C, (*also annexed to their report*) not settled either on the rent roll, or on the purchase list, of which *two* were encroachments.

The committee further stated that there were, besides the unoccupied site of the old Bell and Hare, *fifteen* several tenements or rentals of parish estates, specified in schedule D, (*also annexed to their report*) the present annual rentals being £156. 16s. 0d. ; collected since 1829, £361. 8s. 0d. ; and arrears, £320. 6s. 0d., of which £219. 19s. 0d. may be considered as lost.

Besides the sums so collected, there appears to have remained in the hands of the treasurer at Easter, 1829, £45. 5s. 10d.—So that the total receipts yet unaccounted for, up to Lady-day, 1832, appeared to be—net balance of 1829, £45. 5s. 10d. ; rents received of waste lands, £100. 16s. 6d. ; rents of estates, £361. 8s. ; total to be accounted for, £507. 10s. 4d.

The committee recommended that all the accounts of the waste lands and parish rents should be kept by the vestry clerk, under the controul of a committee to be appointed by vestry, annually ; and that at a vestry previous to the appointment, the account of the past year should be laid before them.

That a treasurer should be appointed, whose duties would be to see that the collector hands to him, as soon as collected, all the sums equal to the receipts furnished by the treasurer, and to make such payments only, as shall be directed by the committee.

That the treasurer should have the privilege to appoint his own collector, for whom he should be responsible ; and the collector to receive five per cent. for his trouble.

That as soon as the committee and treasurer should be appointed, all arrears of rent of waste lands and estates, which should not be ordered to be struck off by vestry, ought to be enforced ; and that thereafter no arrears be allowed to run beyond six months after they become due, nor that any part of relief be given by allowing a non-payment of rent ; as this has had a tendency to confuse the accounts, and render them irregular.

That all the funds arising from waste lands be kept entirely separate from all others, and that the annual revenues only, and not any of the principal, might be applied in aid of the poor rates ; for in as much as the right of the common is an inheritance to the future inhabitants as well as to the present, it would be unjust to sell and consume the benefits which ought to descend to them ; and, on that ground, the committee further recommended that so much stock as would have been purchased by £585. 2s. 6d., amount of purchase money of waste lands, to be placed to the account of the same, and that the interest thereof, together with the rentals, from the annual revenues arising from the enclosed waste lands, and which should be employed in such manner as would be most beneficial to the poor and the ratepayers.

That the net amount of rents and interest arising from waste lands, might be employed to erect yearly *two or three or more cottages* on suitable pieces of waste land, allotting to each cottage from *forty to sixty poles of ground* ; these cottages to be let at reasonable or rather low rents, to decent labouring poor parishioners, and on condition, that any application for relief to the parish (except in case of illness) would be an immediate warning to quit. This arrangement would have the combined effect of increasing yearly the parish funds and rendering an incalculable benefit, tending materially to improve the condition of the poor.

ENCLOSURES OF WASTE LANDS SUBJECT TO ANNUAL RENTALS. (1832)

Schedule A.—see p. 326.

Situation of Enclosures.	Names of present Holders.	Original Grant.			Vestry Minute Book and Plan.	Annual Rent.		Period to when Rent is paid.	Sums paid since passing the Accounts in 1829.			Total of Arrears.
		To whom.	Date.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
Hanger Lane	Johnston	James	1819		G 246	40	0 6 0	1830, Lady-day	1 1 0		0 12 0	
Ditto	Townend	Ancona	—			38	1 1 0	1832, —	1 1 0		6 6 0	
Ditto	Scales	J. Scales	1823, Sept. 22		G 282	47	2 10 0	1826, Michmas.			13 15 0	
Ditto	Clarkson	Bollagy	1818			6	1 1 0	1832, Lady-day	3 3 0		.	
Ditto	Kirby	F. Maubert				7	1 1 0	—			.	
Tile Kilns	Scales	W. Scales	1819, Oct.			27	0 10 0	—			.	
West Green.	Ellwand, jun	Court	1802, April 9		E 238	28	2 2 0	—			.	
Ditto	Peters	Fellows & Perry						—			.	
Ditto	Dawkins	Reed	1819, April 1		G 94	29	2 2 0	1824, Michmas.			15 15 0	
Ditto	Bumstead	Hancock	— April 13		— 102	18	1 10 0	1825, Lady-day			10 10 0	
Ditto	Vaux	Vaux	— April 1		— 94	12	0 15 0	1818, —			10 10 0	
Ditto	Bowys	Hancock	— April 1		— 15	1	1 1 0	1819, —			13 13 0	
Ditto	Townsend	Stephenson	— April 1		12	0 10 0	0 10 0	1828, —			2 0 0	
Wood Green	Williams	Dale			8	2 10 0	2 10 0	1832, —	7 10 0		.	
Ditto	Poole or Gye	Willis	1818		G 37	1	0 10 0	1834, —			4 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Capell	— Feb. 24		E 251	41	5 0 0	1818, —			67 10 0	
Ditto	Wilkinson	Gye	1802, March 9		G 215		0 10 0	—			6 15 0	
Do. Common	Stock	Anderson	1822, March 30.		— 418	49	1 0 0	1827, Michmas.			4 10 0	
Lordship Lane	Barber	Bigg	1827, Sept. 22		— 215		2 0 0	1832, Lady-day	9 0 0		.	
Green Lane, near White Hart Lane.	Chapman	Carroll	1822, March 20.		— 148	2	0 2 6	1825, —			0 17 6	
			1820, Oct. 10		— 148	2	1 1 0	—			5 5 0	

Blackup Lane	T.W.Cooper	Clarkson	1818, Sept. 22	G	77	3	3	3	0	1832, Lady-day	9	9	0	.
Stamford Hill	J. Bailey	Driver	1809, Nov. 28	F	144	.	1	15	0	—	5	5	0	.
Ditto	H. Janson	Janson	1806, Sept. 30	—	29	24	0	15	0	—	2	5	0	.
Ditto	G. Durant	Collins	1817, Nov. 23	—	—	23	0	10	0	—	1	10	0	.
Ditto	E. Siveking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1831,	2	2	0	1
Ditto	Collins	Hine	1819	.	22	.	0	10	0	—	2	10	0	1
Ditto	T. Bridges	Bennett	1825	E	251	21	1	1	0	1830,	3	3	0	0
Ditto	J. Collins	.	1800, Feb. 25	G	.	.	2	2	0	1832,	6	6	0	.
Page Green	D. Deacon	Barnes	1822, March 12	—	209	.	0	10	0	—	1	15	0	.
Stone Bridge	B. Flight	Baden	1819, Oct. 12	—	118	33	1	1	0	—	3	3	0	.
Ditto	W. Janson	Heisch	— Oct. 12	—	—	34	1	1	0	—	4	4	0	.
HighCross Gni:	S.P.Rickman	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	6	1831,	0	7	0	0
Hale	J. F. Mayo	Mayo	1802, Jan. 26	.	11	.	0	4	6	—	0	13	6	.
Phillip Lane	R. Forster	W. Forster	— March 9	E	250	.	0	1	0	1832,	0	2	0	0
High Cross	J. Turner	Turner	— March 9	—	—	.	0	1	0	1831,	0	3	0	1
Hale	J. Browne	Browne	1819, April 13	G	102	17	0	10	0	1832,	1	10	0	.
Near Reynard- son's Alms- houses	J. Marshall	Marshall	1823, Sept. 22	G	282	48	2	0	0	—	6	0	0	.
Ditto	E. C. May	Frampton	Sept. 22	—	—	—	0	15	0	Lady-day	3	0	0	.
Ditto	S. Squires	Squires	Sept. 22	—	—	—	0	15	0	—	2	5	0	.
Ditto	G. Tuck	Tuck	Sept. 22	—	—	—	0	10	0	—	1	0	0	0
Ditto	J. Fletcher	Graves	1811, Sept. 23	—	—	10	0	10	0	1829,	.	.	.	1
Ditto	Ditto	Pratt	1823, Sept. 22	—	—	—	2	10	0	1830,	.	.	.	5
High Street, Middle Ward	W. Glover	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6	1831,	0	1	0	0
							48	14	0		100	16	6	171
														4
														6

ENCLOSURES OF WASTE LANDS NOT ON THE RENT ROLL. (1832).

Schedule B.

Situation of Enclosure.	Names of present Holders.	Original Grant.			Amount of Consideration.	Date of Payment.	Observations,—if an alteration took place from the original Grant, or if still liable to Rental.
		Name.	Date.	Vestry Minute Book & Plan.			
Green Lane	E. Gray	Gray	1807, March 10.	F 53 4	£. s. d. 25 0 0	1821, June 14	Granted at £1. per annum.
Hanger Lane	W. Howard	Lucas	1809, April 4	— 122 9	25 0 0	.	Paid to Pratt, fol. 137, and the second amount, fol. 163.
Tottenham Green	B. G. Windus	Graves	1806, Sept. 26	— 40 13	12 10 0	1821, June 14	Granted at 8s. per annum.
Ditto	Ditto	Godfrey	— Sept. 26	— 14	5 15 0	.	Granted at 5s. per annum.
Ditto	S. Peile	Peile	— Sept. 26	— 19	11 5 0	1821, June 14	Granted at 9s. per annum.
Lordship Lane	De la Chaumette	De la Chaumette	1809, April 4	— 122 16	12 10 0	1813, Sept. 3	
Ditto	W. Hobson	Hobson	1819, May 24	G 113 20	50 0 0	1820, Feb. 23	
Tottenham Green	R. Mountford	Mountford	.	26	4 7 6	1821, June 14	Granted at £2. per annum. Church-wardens' Account, fol. 100.
Page Green	J. Clark, or Culf	Bodfield	1809, April 4	F 124 30	5 0 0	.	No Grant appears.
Ditto	J. Row	B. Williams	— April 4	— 123 31	26 5 0	1821, June 14	Granted at £5. purchase, but does not appear paid.
Bounds Green	H. Bacon	Cline	.	G 31 32	73 10 0	.	Granted at £33. 12s.
Tottenham Mills	E. Bell	Mathew & Co.	.	— 211 35	.	.	Fol. 347, granted for £4. per ann.
Stamford Hill	Collins	.	.	36	.	.	Granted at 2s. 6d. per annum.
Wood Green	S. P. Wright	Wright	.	G 64 37	155 0 0	1819, April 28	
Hanger Lane	Miss Dermer	Rutherford	1822, March	— 211 39	.	.	Granted at 10s. per annum.
Chitts Hill	Overend	Overend & Clark	1806, Oct. 7	F 180 43	177 10 0	1822, June 8	Granted at £8. per ann. G. fo. 203.
Lower Tottenham	J. Snell	.	.	44	.	.	
White Hart Lane	W. Robinson	Robinson*	1821, Dec. 5	G 200 45	1 10 0	1822, Jan. 21	
Blackup Lane	C. Shadbolt	Shadbolt	.	46	.	— Jan. 21	By exchange—no money.
Tottenham Grove	Ditto	Ditto	1827, April 17	G 391 50	.	— Jan. 21	Ditto.
					585 2 6		

* This 30s. was paid to Mr. Nathaniel Mathew, one of the then churchwardens. When the Moselle was arched over, in 1834, and the pond filled up at the corner of White Hart Lane, Dr. Robinson gave back the little slip of ground above mentioned in order to make the front next the lane in a straight line, and in addition to which, he gave to Mr. William Janson, one of the surveyors of the highways, 40s. towards the improvement.

Schedule C.

ENCLOSURES OF WASTE LANDS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR, AND TO BE SETTLED. (1832).

Situation of Enclosure.	Name of Holder.	Application to the Vestry.			Agreement of Vestry, if any, & the Terms.
		Name.	Date.	Vestry Minute	
High Cross .	T. Corney .	V. West .	1802, March 9 .	Book. Folio. E 236	Fol. 123, not settled
West Green .	P. Johnson .	Babington .	— — — .	— 239	Not settled
Hanger Lane, corner of Stamford Hill .	W. Beale .	Morton .	— — — .	— 250	Ditto
Bramble Lane .	J. Row .	Bodfield .	. . .	123	Is surveyed, valued, and reported
Wood Green .	B. Barden .	Horton .	1818, September 26 .	F 89	At £. 1s. per annum
West Green .	G. Peters .	J. P. Perrey .	1819, April 1 .	G 94	At £4. per annum, reduced to £2. (1822)
Hanger Lane .	W. Beal .	Priddy .	. . .	—	Mentioned G. 217, 247, as encroachments
Phillip Lane .	B. G. Windus .	Windus .	1822, September 8 .	— 225	
Near Lordship Lane .	Miss Dermer .	. . .	. . .	. . .

PARISH RENTALS. (1832).

Schedule D.

Situation of the Estates.	Names of Tenants.	Description.	Annual Rent.	Date paid up to.	Amt: paid since 1829.	Total of Arrears.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Near Hornsey	E. Gray	Six Acres of Land	19 6 0	1832, March	57 18 0	.
Lower Tottenham	W. M. Fox	Two Houses	4 0 0	—	12 0 0	.
Muswell Hill	Coulson	Land	2 16 0	—	8 8 0	.
27, Cheapside	Smith	Dalby's Legacy	2 2 0	—	6 6 0	.
Wood Green	H. Walker	Wheeler's Legacy	2 12 0	1831, —	5 4 0	.
Near Blackup Lane House	Glover	Barkham's Tomb, 2 Acres of Land	0 12 0	Old Arrear	4 16 0	2 12 0
Next to Dr. Holt's	R. Clark	House, &c.	15 0 0	1831, Oct.	37 10 0	1 4 0
Adjoining ditto	J. Wiman	House	13 0 0	—	32 10 0	7 10 0
At the rear of ditto	M. Norton	House	7 16 0	—	9 18 0	6 10 0
Hill Pond Field	H. H. Townsend	5½ Acres of Land	32 14 0	1832, March	98 2 0	11 11 0
Bell and Hare	J. Phillips	Public House	25 0 0	1830, —	37 10 0	.
Next to ditto	W. Stocks	House	.	—	.	50 0 0
High Road	C. Archer	Garden, &c.	2 1 0	1832, —	6 3 0	25 11 6
Ditto	T. Draper	Ditto	1 1 0	—	3 3 0	.
Marsh Lane	J. Gasson	Five-acre Field	21 0 0	—	42 0 0	21 0 0
Next to Norton's	W. Miller	House	.	.	.	59 7 6
	D. Blair	House	7 16 0	.	.	135 0 0
			156 16 0		361 8 0	320 6 0

NOTE.—The Rentals marked T. are comprised under a Deed of Trust, regulated by an award in Chancery, which directs the application of the Funds; and the Trustees to account annually on the 1st of April to the Vestry. These Rentals amount at present, to £87. 16s. 0d. per annum. See p. 95, ante.

In January, 1835, the foot-path on the south side of Marsh Lane was made straight by taking off part of the Town Field, which ran in a curved line into the road; this was done by Mr. James Dean, one of the surveyors of the parish highways.

In 1836, the common sewer called the *Moselle*, from the White Cottage on the south side and south east corner of White Hart Lane, as far as the grounds surrounding the late residence of Mr. Soames, called White Hall, extending two hundred and fifty-eight feet, was arched over, by a grant from the lord of the manor with consent of the vestry, by Mr. Winstanley, the freeholder of the house adjoining the White Cottage, formerly the property of the late Mr. Isaac Genest; and the same, together with the site of the pond, was taken in and enclosed with a palisado fence.

The foot-way on that side of the lane was made by Mr. Dean, one of the surveyors of the highways of the parish, and the large elm trees which stood on the bank at the corner were taken down.⁴⁵⁰

In September, 1836, the brook at the corner of Lordship Lane was arched over by the parish surveyors, and the pond there filled up level with the foot path, and the wall which enclosed it, and which had been put up by the then surveyors of the parish highways, was pulled down. Part of the wall of Mr. Fernie's garden was taken down by the surveyor, with the leave of Mr. Sperling, the freeholder, and Mr. Fernie, the tenant, and rebuilt and set back in order to widen the foot-path opposite Scotland Green, and a good part of the brook inside Mr. Fernie's garden towards the north was at the same time arched over.

In 1838, a new foot-path was made by the board of surveyors of the highways for the parish, under the superintendence of Mr. James Dean, on the west side of the high road from Blackup Lane as far as Hangre Lane; the stone bridge was widened twenty feet; the trustees of the Metropolis Road Trust north of the Thames, contributed £75. towards this improvement of the highway.

The expense of this improvement was £97. 6s. 10d., viz.

(450) See the Vestry Minute Book, March, 1836, and the Waste Lands Book, plan No. 63.

	£.	s.	d.
For extending the arch twenty feet, wing walls and parapet	35	13	9
Post and rail and pale fencing on each side of the bridge ; post and rail fence from the gate-way of the Misses. Dupree's field to Mr. Cooper's house at the corner of Hangre Lane, removing, bringing forward, and making good the boarded fence, gates, &c. in front of Mr. Harman's and Mr. Wilkins' houses, and labourers' wages .	41	6	10
Planting and staking trees on the west side of the public walk, &c., making a weir and sluice at the east end of Stone Bridge, and for trees, &c,	20	6	3
	<hr/>		
	97	6	10
Besides which, there were several other sums expended in connexion with this improvement amounting to about	67	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£164	6	10
	<hr/>		

May, 1839, Mr. Joseph Fletcher enclosed the ground, and also that part of the Moselle on the west side of the high road from the bridge opposite to Marsh Lane, southward as far as the Baptist Chapel, by consent of the parish and lord of the manor. The Moselle was covered over with a large brick arch at his own expense : and the fountain on the west side of the foot path, and the iron water troughs were taken down by the parish surveyors and re-erected at a short distance northward, close to the high road.

There are upwards of sixty-four plans of enclosures inserted in the book called *The Waste Land Book*,⁴⁵¹ shewing the contents in *acres*, *roods*, and *perches*, with the respective situations and boundaries, and other particulars respecting the same ; commencing in the year 1818.

The Waste Lands Book contains a very small portion of enclosures, when it is considered that the first entry in the Vestry

(451) See page 324 ante.

Minute Book was made in the year 1711, now one hundred and forty years ago; what was enclosed previous to that time is not at the present day easy to be ascertained, and for the want of a *regular record* since that date, many are lost to the parish. It is of great consequence that the Waste Lands Book, (*and indeed all other books and documents,*) should be regularly kept up, by which the enclosures to be made in future will always be easy of reference.

The late Henry Lord Colerane, in his MS. history of Tottenham,⁴⁵² mentions the careless way in which the records of the parish were kept in his time, in the following words: "I wish it were better considered in most vestries, by the best of the inhabitants, as well as by the officers of the parish, how *slovenly* their records are generally kept, when there is no sense why an old worm-eaten chest or dusty cupboard, which vermin too often perforate, should be intrusted with the deeds or notes, without any sorting or transcribing of them, rather than that they should be viewed and copied by any curious or judicious person of the place; as if it were better that *rust, moth, damp, or rottenness*, should deface or ruin their writings, than that they should be divulged or known to others, although the doing this were the more likely way to preserve the knowledge of things done long since, which hereby may be kept in mind longer than words can be in musty papers. This I speak upon experience; for such a fault as is before mentioned, I myself have found at Tottenham, and complained of at our vestry, where formerly was a written tablet set up to specify certain charitable donations, but, on a sudden, nobody taking notice of it, it was gone, and so conveyed away as never to be renewed again, not without a just suspect of its being designedly removed to serve a sinister end, upon the alienation of an estate that was liable to pay formerly a greater gift to the poor than it doth at present. *These intimations are given to prevent the like errors for the future.*"

By a recent statute,⁴⁵³ it is enacted, that as well the books directed by the said act to be provided and kept for the entry of the

(452) In the Bodleian Library.

(453) 58 Geo. 3, c. 64—June 3, 1818, intituled "Act for the regulation of Parish Vestries."

proceedings of vestries, *as all former vestry books, and all other notes and documents, accounts and vouchers of the church-wardens, overseers of the poor, surveyors of the highways, and other parish officers, and all certificates, orders of courts, and of justices, and other parish books, documents, writings, and public papers,* (except the registry of marriages, baptisms, and burials,) shall be kept by such person and persons, and deposited in such place and manner, as the inhabitants in vestry assembled shall direct; and if any person, in whose hands or custody any such book, rate-assessment account, vouchers, certificate, order, document, writing, or paper, shall be, shall wilfully or *negligently* destroy, obliterate, or injure the same, or suffer them to be destroyed, &c. or shall, after reasonable notice and demand, refuse or neglect to deliver the same to such person or persons, or to deposit the same in such place as shall, by the order of any such vestry, be directed: every such person, so offending, and being convicted thereof on the oath of one or more witnesses, by or before two justices of the peace, upon complaint thereof made, shall forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than forty shillings, to be applied for and towards the relief of the poor; or may be proceeded against in His Majesty's Courts, civilly or criminally, in like manner as if the said act had not been made."⁴⁵⁴

*Rents payable for Enclosures of Waste Land.*⁴⁵⁵

	£.	s.	d.
Ebenezer Johnson	0	6	0
John Townend	1	1	0
— —, <i>late John Barber</i>	0	2	6
Samuel Williams	0	10	0
Charles Faulkner, <i>late Patten</i>	5	0	0
— —, <i>late Capel</i>	0	10	0
Francis Herley	1	0	0
Carried forward	8	9	6

(454) The parish officers built a stone depository, with iron doors, in the basement story of the late Workhouse, in which all the parish books, papers, &c., were deposited; but since the Workhouse has been discontinued, there is no place of *secure* deposit provided.

(455) From the collector's book, 1840.

Brought forward	.	8	9	6
Henry Stock	.	3	0	0
William Scales	.	0	10	0
William Ellwand	.	2	2	0
George Peters	.	2	2	0
Richard Dawkins	.	1	10	0
— Bumstead	.	0	15	0
Robert Vaux	.	1	1	0
— Bowes	.	0	10	0
Daniel Deacon	.	0	10	0
Frederick Clarkson	.	1	1	0
William Kirby	.	1	1	0
Edward Sieveking	.	1	1	0
John Bailly	.	1	15	0
Halsey Janson	.	0	15	0
George Durant	.	0	10	0
Thomas Bridges	.	1	1	0
James Collins	.	2	2	0
— Bannister, <i>Messrs. Nash, Cornhill</i>	.	1	1	0
William Janson, <i>Jun.</i> ,	.	1	1	0
Thomas Willis, <i>corner of Blackup Lane</i>	.	3	3	0
Samuel P. Rickman	.	0	3	6
Samuel Duffield	.	0	4	6
Robert Forster, <i>Philip Lane</i>	.	0	1	0
John Turner	.	0	1	0
William Glover	.	0	0	6
James Brown	.	0	10	0
<i>The executors of Henry Hare Townsend</i>	.	2	10	0
John Marshall	.	2	0	0
Edward Curtis May	.	1	0	0
Sarah Squires	.	0	15	0
Mrs. Nicholson	.	0	10	0
Nathaniel Chapman	.	1	1	0
Joseph Fletcher	.	3	0	0
James Gasson	.	1	0	0
Patrick Johnson	.	1	5	0
				<hr/>
				£49 1 6

In the last page of the collector's book; there are the following memoranda:

Wood Green inclosure, <i>six new houses</i>	.	
E. Bell, schedule B, plan 35, and lammas		
pasturage	.	0 2 6
Dermer, schedule B, plan 39, land	.	0 10 6
Snell, plan 44, B, no grant appears	.	

Schedule C.—*Vestry Minute Book.*

Corney	.	E.	236	.
Beale, 2 pieces	.	E.	250	.
Row	.	F.	123	.
Barden	.	F.	89	.

The Northern and Eastern Railway Company, in addition to the land taken by them for the railroad before mentioned, took into their possession another piece of land, near the mill road in the Hale field, the compensation⁴⁵⁵ for which to the parish is not fixed: it appears there was some demur on the part of the Company, respecting the sum to be paid, in consequence of which, a vestry was held on the 4th of August, 1840, "to take into consideration the propriety of applying a part of the money, now in the hands of the treasurer of waste lands, and also the monies received from the Northern and Eastern Railway Company,^{455a} towards a fund to build almshouses for the aged poor of this parish."

And also, "that the committee⁴⁵⁶ appointed to treat with the said company, be requested to inform the vestry if any and what steps had been taken to obtain compensation for the ground in the *Hale field* and in *Lock mead*, required by the company for continuing the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, in conjunction with the Eastern Counties Railway," when it appeared to the vestry, from the statement of the committee, that application had been made, but no satisfactory arrangement had taken place.

It also appeared to the vestry, from the accounts of the treasurer of the waste lands fund, that there was in the Tottenham Savings

(455) Page 153 Vol. I. (455a) See p. 153, Vol. II.

(456) George Edmund Shuttleworth, John Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano,

Bank, in the names of the churchwardens, the sum of £181. 14s. 7d., and in the hands of the treasurer, £96., making together £277. 14s. 7d.

There is also £600. in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduced, in the names of George E. Shuttleworth, John A. Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano, which was part of the sum of £650.⁴⁵⁷ received by them of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, £30. 2s. 9d. of which, was disposed of by the committee, in defraying sundry costs and charges incurred by them in the arrangement of this matter, and that the balance of £13. 17s. 3d., was in the hands of Messrs. Currie and Co. bankers, to their credit; so that by the above statement there is now in the hands of the churchwardens and the above-named committee, upwards of £800., to be disposed of by the parishioners,⁴⁵⁸ as they shall agree upon, for the benefit of the parish.

*Extracts from a Case drawn up for the Opinion of Counsel,
respecting the Waste Lands.*⁴⁵⁹

“ The manor of Tottenham, called *Bruses*, &c. is nearly co-extensive with the parish. The copyholds are estates of inheritance, and the fines are at the will of the lord. The only part of the parish to which this manor does not extend is that which joins a smaller manor called the *Honor of the Rectory*, belonging to the *Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*.

“ There are several parcels of waste land in the manor; and from time to time several small parcels have been granted by the parishioners in vestry to individuals for their private accommodation and convenience, but to no considerable extent.

“ As far back as can be traced in the records of the parish, or collected from the testimony of the most ancient inhabitants, it appears that the parishioners, whether copyholders of the manor or not, have exercised a right of common upon the waste lands within the manor, without stint.

“ There are common fields or Lammas lands also within the parish,⁴⁶⁰ which at the customary season are open; and all the

(457) See Vol. I. page 155. (458) Ibid.

(459) See Vestry Minute Book E. page 270.

(460) See p. 138, ante.

parishioners, whether copyholders or not, feed the cattle thereon without stint.

“ When the cattle of the parishioners are turned into the Lammas lands, a brand mark is put upon them, without which they are liable to be impounded for trespass; and when the Lammas lands are shut up, a fresh brand mark is put upon them by the bailiff of the manor, upon their being turned out on the waste lands.

“ Upon examining the Vestry Minute Book, it appears that the parishioners have always considered themselves interested in the herbage, as will appear by the following extracts :

[*Then follow the extracts as before noticed, from the year 1711 to the year 1791.*]

“ There are several other grants, of a similar nature, made by the vestry, which have never met with any interruption.”

Copy of the opinion of Mr. G. Hill, Nov. 26th, 1802.

“ The nature of the right of common in Mr. Smith’s manor is not so fully stated as to enable me to form a correct opinion in favour of it; but supposing the commoners have a right, yet I think the above custom in Mr. Smith’s manor can be supported as to immemorial usage, it will be valid; which, as far as appears, may be, and if it can, I think the rights of common in the copyholders of that manor are subject to the right of the lord to enclose against commoners in that manor, having the license of the vestry so to do.

“ In the manor of Hampstead, there is a usage for the lord having the license of the homage at any court, to enclose any part of the common for which such license shall be granted; that came in question in an action tried before Lord Chief Justice De Grey, at the sittings after the 16th Geo. III.

“ Folkarde, Hemmett, and others, of which there is a report in a note 5 *Durnf. and East’s Reports*, 417, and the opinion of the chief justice was in favor of that custom; the validity of it has since been much considered and holden good by others as well as myself, who have been consulted by the commoners. And the like custom prevails at Highgate and Hackney; and though in

the manor of Hackney there is an act of parliament for conferring their customs, yet there is none either for the customs in Hampstead or Highgate; and besides, the custom at Hackney was prior to the act of parliament conferring their customs. It appears in 6 *Vin.* 182, (*W. d.*) 3, that the above custom in Hampstead was in litigation long ago, and that the then chancellor doubted of it; yet he was clear that as to what had been done, the commoners could not avoid it. So I think in this case, that even supposing this custom could not be maintained, yet the commoners could not avoid it against those persons who acted under it, and made improvements without being discharged by any of the commoners, or without having their rights questioned before the improvements; therefore, I think if such persons who have made improvements have not been questioned till lately, the commoners can have no redress against them: provided they have performed the terms on which the license was granted; or even if any of them have not performed them, yet if there have been no proceedings for a great length of time, I think their forbearance will preclude their right, as in general, commons enclosed for twenty or thirty years, without interruption or acknowledgment, will be protected.

“ It has been stated, *that as far as can be traced*, the parishioners, whether copyholders of the manor or not, have exercised a right of common upon the waste lands within the manor, without stint; but I think that a right of common without stint, and not confined to cattle, *levant and couchant*, is not maintainable by prescription,⁴⁶⁰ and the copyholders’ title of common in the waste of the manor of which the copyholds are holden, must be by custom laid in the lord, and by prescription; yet I incline to think, that it cannot be maintained without stint generally: however, I do not mean to give any opinion against the right, but only to express the ground of my not giving an absolute opinion in favour of and for giving an opinion only, upon a supposition that they have a right; and it is probable from their long enjoyment, that they have it; but then I think, as before mentioned, it is subject to the lord’s right, with the consent of the vestry, to grant license

(460) 5 Durnf. and East, 46.

to enclose. Therefore, I think their right will cease as to the parts enclosed as soon as enclosures are made pursuant to the custom, but will continue as to the other parts so long as they shall continue unenclosed, but no longer."

Copy of the opinion of Mr. Charles Watkins, 19th November, 1802.

"I am clearly of opinion, that the parishioners of Tottenham have no power to enclose any part of the waste lands within that parish. No man or set of men can have a right to do wrong—and consequently no set of men can have a right to enclose lands, the property of which is in another. And that the property of the waste lands in question, is not in the parishioners or churchwardens of Tottenham, is clear, inasmuch as the parishioners of Tottenham, not being corporate, are incapable by the laws of England of holding lands."

"The property in waste lands is in the lord of the manor, the first extract⁴⁶¹ from the minutes of the parish, acknowledges the property in the waste lands in question, to be in the lord, for it is stated that the lord has given licence to take part of it in, and the parishioners are only mentioned to have consented to its being enclosed. The extract of 1734, goes only to consent also. That of 1771, is the first which assumes a higher tone."

"That the parishioners of Tottenham, therefore, have no property in the soil of the waste land in that parish, and by consequence no power of enclosing any part of it, appears I think evident. And I am clearly of opinion that they (as such) have no right of common on such waste land, for it has long been determined that a custom or prescription for the inhabitants of a parish, by reason of commonancy or residence, to have a right of common, cannot be supported. (*See 6 Co. 59-6. Gateward's case, Cro. Jac. 152. S. E. 11. Lord Raym. 405. Weekly v. Wildman. 2 Wilson 258. English v. Burnell, ed. 4. Durnf. and East, 717. Grimstead v. Marlowe, &c.*")

"A right of common, or any other right of taking profit in

(461) See extract from the Vestry Minute Book, 25th February, 1711.

another's soil, cannot be claimed by custom. It must, if claimed, be prescribed for (where the immediate grant is not known) and it can only be prescribed for, as attached to a freehold interest in fee, in lands or tenements, or as the law terms it, *in a que estate*. A termor for years, or a lessee at will, cannot prescribe in themselves.⁴⁶² An occupier of a house as such, therefore cannot prescribe."

"The copyhold tenants of the manor of Tottenham, however, may, and most probably have, a right of common in the waste lands within the manor, and the lord cannot deprive them of their common, nor can he enclose against them, except for the purposes of improvement, nor for such purposes, unless he leave sufficient common, or unless he enclose with the consent of the majority of his tenants, as directed by the statutes 29 *Geo. 2, c. 36.* and 31 *Geo. 2, c. 41.*

"It must follow as an inevitable consequence of what has been observed, that the annual payments which the persons enclosing were to make to the parish of Tottenham, were no charge on the lands enclosed; they could not issue out of nothing, nor if they could issue out of the lands, could they be taken by the churchwardens, as the churchwardens are not corporate; and if they could issue out of the lands enclosed, and the churchwardens were corporate, they would be void, by the statute of mortmain.⁴⁶³ And it seems that they cannot be good even as personal contracts, by reason of there having been no consideration to support them, for if the parish had nothing to give or relinquish, they could be entitled to no compensation."

At a vestry held 12th March, 1805. Mr. John Bennett, of Stamford Hill, being about to enclose a piece of waste land in the front of his house at Stamford Hill, it was resolved that he should pay £1. 1s. per annum towards the relief of the poor of this parish, and be subject to the same restrictions as Mr. Collins' other enclosures, which had been made, and the churchwardens were requested to get the same measured, which was done, and they re-

(462) Hil. T. 7 Edw. 4, pl. 3, L. 26, a, &c.

(463) 9 Geo. 2, c. 36.

ported to the vestry held 2nd April, 1805, that the land measured from east to west 53 feet, and from north to south 84 feet.⁴⁶⁴

Waste Land and Commonable Lands.

It has been already observed⁴⁶⁵ in the early pages of this book that the parish of Tottenham contains some hundred acres of uninclosed marsh land, of which about one-eighth is arable and the rest meadow land; and besides these marshes there are some greens and wastes also containing a very considerable number of acres of open and uninclosed land.⁴⁶⁶ Probably the following notices respecting commonable and waste lands may not be considered out of place here when it is considered that from time to time for a long series of years considerable encroachment has been made on them and still continues to be made. The lord's share of these wastes and commons is very considerable; they were valued in the year 1805 at no less a sum than about £8,000.,⁴⁶⁷ and there is also a considerable quantity of timber standing on the wastes, and also gravel, brick earth, &c. which cannot be dug without the consent of the lord.⁴⁶⁸

In respect to the origin of commonable lands⁴⁶⁹ it may be observed that a very few centuries ago nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open and more or less in a commonable state. Each parish or township (at least in the more central and northern districts) comprised different descriptions of lands, having been subjected during successive ages, to specified occupations, under ancient and strict regulations, which time has converted into law. These parochial arrangements, however, varied somewhat in different districts; but in the more central and greater part of the kingdom not widely.

Under this injurious mode of organization, each *parish* or *township* was considered as *one common farm*, though the tenancy

(464) Vestry Minute Book E, page 353.

(465) See page 1, vol. 1 ante.

(466) Ibid, page 58 ante.

(467) See Appendix No. I, page 19.

(468) See the customs of the manor, page 186, vol. I, ante.

(469) See Marshall's Treatise on Landed Property.

were numerous. Round the village in which the tenants resided lay a few small inclosures, or *grass yards*, for rearing calves, and as baiting and nursery grounds for other farm stock. This was the common homestead or *homestall* which was generally placed at or near the centre of the more cultivated lands of the parish or township, as water and shelter would permit. And round the *homestall* lay a suit of *arable fields*, including the deepest and soundest of the lower grounds, situated out of the way of water, for raising corn and pulse, as well as to produce fodder and litter for cattle and horses in the winter season. While in the lowest situations, the water formed the base of rivered valley, or swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands, lay an extent of *meadow grounds* or *ings* to afford a supply of hay for cows and working stock in the winter and spring months.

The appropriated lands of each township were laid out with equal good sense and propriety. That each occupier might have his proportionate share of lands of different qualities, and lying in different situations; the arable lands more particularly were divided into numerous parcels of sizes, according to the size of the township, and the number and rank of the occupiers.

On all open fields and parishes, where the same arrangement continues as was at first established, there is a considerable extent of common field allotted for the pasturage of the live stock belonging to the inhabitants. These generally consist of such lands as are less fit for the plough, or more distant from the town or village. Parish commons are for the most part divided into three fields; one for the pasturage of horses, another for the neat cattle, and a third for the sheep.

Where the inhabitants of several adjoining parishes possess rights of common pasturage on an extensive common, as is frequently the case, particularly in the counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Northampton*, and other districts in the middle and southern parts of the kingdom, all the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. which are sent to the commons, are committed to the care of one or more persons appointed for the purpose. In some cases the right is limited, or, as it is called, *stinted*. Where that is the case, such a number of cattle, only, as the straw and hay will maintain in win-

ter, is permitted to pasture in these commons in summer. And therefore each farmer, by particular laws is prevented from feeding above a certain number, which is regulated, partly by the extent of his farm, and in some cases, by the title on which he claims a right of commonage in the particular instance. But where the common is unstinted, or in other words, where the farmers possess right of pasturing any number of cattle and species of live stock, which they choose to send, and without restraint of any kind; the value of such right is so inconsiderable, as not to be worthy of attention.

It has been remarked by a late able writer, that the commons in *Middlesex*, as well as in most other places, are three-fourths of them covered with heath and furze, from which a little of the worst sort of firing is obtained by the poor. The trifling quantity of food which cattle consume from these shrubs, does not, and indeed cannot improve them, as it is barely sufficient to keep them from starving. Much of the remainder is occupied by roads, gravel pits, and ponds, yielding nothing.

In regard to the appropriation of commonable lands, that species of unappropriated lands in this country are at present—

1st. Forest lands, and other extensive wastes, on which several manors or adjacent townships, have a right of common pasturage.

2nd. Commonable lands of distinct townships or manors, whose appropriated lands are wholly enclosed, and in a state of mixed cultivation.

3rd. Commonable lands of townships, whose arable fields &c. are partially enclosed: and

4th. Commonable lands of townships, whose arable fields remain wholly open.

And in respect to the principles on which the appropriation of such lands requires to be conducted, it may be observed, that as by an established principle of the general law or constitution of the country, immemorial custom establishes a right; neither the original rights and regulations respecting such lands, nor the changes which may have taken place during a succession of centuries, from the origin of forests and townships, to the latest pe-

riods of time, are objects of investigation or enquiry—but many acquired rights, which exist in any certain case at the time of appropriation, and which would continue to exist were it not to take place. *The possessor of a cottage, which has enjoyed time immemorial and without interruption the liberty of pasturage, though such cottage were originally an encroachment of a freebooter or an outlaw, has indispensably a legal claim to a proportionate share of the commonable lands, (as the possessor of the demesne lands of the manor has, merely as such) although they may have descended from father to son, from the time of their severalty.*

By ancient and pretty generally received, though somewhat vague idea, respecting the rights of commonage, the occupier of any common right house has the privilege of depasturing as many cattle, sheep, or other live stock on the common in summer (provided it is large enough to permit every occupier to exercise this right) as the ground he occupies within the township or manor can properly maintain in winter; and no one can exceed that proportion, for the surplus of pasturage (if any) belongs to the lord of the soil.⁴⁷⁰

Under this regulation, the appropriated lands of a common field township, which are not occupied jointly with a common right house, may be said to be deprived during the time they are so occupied, of their right of commonage.

By the ancient, and in a degree essential usage, common right houses have a clear right to the land of common superior to the ground they stand upon: especially if they rightfully enjoy a privilege of partaking of the fuel and pannage they afford, for these properly belong to the houses, not to the lands; and still especially if they are not conveniently situated, for enjoying the several benefits which the commons afford in their wild state. And whatsoever a common right house is worth, merely as such, that is to say, whatever it will let or sell for, over and above a non-common right house of the same intrinsic value, it certainly ought to participate in the distribution according to such extra value; and the true proportionate shares of the common right lands, are to be as-

(470) See Fitzherbert and Blackstone.

certained on the same principle. For although the ancient regulations respecting common right may continue in force, while the commons remain open and unappropriated, it would be troublesome or unmanageable, as a rule to their just proportion.

There are few, if any, commons (of common field townships at least) that now afford pasturage in summer, for all the stock which the appropriated lands are capable of maintaining in winter; so that their several proportions only could be used; and these proportions may be calculated with much greater certainty and despatch, on the respective rental value of the land, than on the more vague and troublesome estimation of the quantities of stock they could winter, which indeed would be best calculated by the rental value of the land; and thus by adopting this as the basis of calculation, the ancient rule is in effect complied with.

But there is still another circumstance of some importance, which requires attention, before an equitable distribution can be made. For, although each common right occupier may have a right to stock according to the productiveness or rental value of his appropriated lands, every one could not do this with equal profit; and, of course, could not receive equal benefit. Lands situated on the side of a common are much more beneficial in this respect than lands which are a mile or two from it, with bad roads between them. And it is the real advantage which an occupier can freely receive, that is the true guide in the partition which consequently ought to be conducted, not on the rental value of the land abstractedly considered, but on this and its situation with respect to the commonable lands jointly. In other words, it is the rental values of the common right lands while the commons remain open, not what they will become after the commons are enclosed, which seems to be the proper ground work of appropriation; and that in cases where commonable lands are wholly attached to manors, and not common to the parish or township in which they are situated, as in forest and woodland districts the same principle of distribution is applicable.

The remainder of the commons (after the owners of abstract rights have been satisfied) belong to the common right lands and houses: no matter whether such lands or houses belong to copy-

hold tenants exclusively, or to copyholders and freeholders jointly, provided the immemorial custom of the manor make no distinction in their respective rights; the well established customs of manors being in all cases unerring guides.

With these end the great difficulties as to the principles of appropriation, the rest are merely technical, the works of admeasurement, estimation, and calculation.

Common field land, is a description of land similar to that of commons, only lying in extensive fields. The common arable fields in the county of Middlesex, consisted some years ago, of about 20,000 acres, and were divided into too small properties to be advantageously cultivated. In some places there were thirty landlords on a field of 200 acres, and the property of each so divided, as to be in ten or twenty places, containing from an acre or two downwards to fifteen poles; and in some places patches of land, containing no more than eight poles each, were generally in long narrow winding or worm-like slips.

The property of the soil in the *common*, is entirely in the lord, and the use of it, jointly in him and the commoners. The lord may agist the cattle of a stranger in the commons by prescription, and he may license a stranger to put in his cattle, if he leaves sufficient room for the commoners,⁴⁷¹ he may also surcharge &c. an overplus of the common, and if, where there is not an overplus, the lord surcharge the common, the commoners are not to distrain his beasts, but they must commence an action against the lord.⁴⁷² The lord may distrain when the common is surcharged, and bring action of trespass for any trespass done on the common.⁴⁷³

The lord may make a pond on the common though he cannot dig pits for gravel or coal: the statutes of approvement extending only to inclosure.⁴⁷⁴ If the lord makes a warren on the common the commoners may not kill the conies, but they are to bring their action, for they may not be their own judges.⁴⁷⁵

By the statute of *Merten*,⁴⁷⁶ lords may *approve* against their tenants and inclose part of the waste, &c. and thereby discharge

(471) 1 Danv. 795. 2 Mod. 6. (472) F. N. B. 125. (473) 9 Rep. 113.

(474) 3 Inst. 104. 9 Rep. 3. 1 Sid. 106. (475) 1 Roll. 90 (476) 20 Hen. III, c. 4.

it from being common, leaving common sufficient ; and neighbours as well as tenants claiming common of pasture shall be bound by it. If the lord encloses on the common and leaves not common sufficient, the commoners may not only break down the inclosures,⁴⁷⁷ but may put in their cattle. Owners of commons, with the consent of the majority in number and value of the commoners, the majority of the commoners with the consent of the owners, or any persons with the consent of both may enclose any part of a common.⁴⁷⁸

Every commoner may break the common if it be enclosed ; and although he does not put his cattle in at the time, yet his right of commonage shall excuse him from being a trespasser.⁴⁷⁹

If the tenant of the freehold ploughs it, and sows it with corn, the commoner may put in his cattle, and with them eat the corn growing on the land ; so if he lets his corn lie in the field beyond the usual time, the other commoners may notwithstanding put in their beasts.⁴⁸⁰

A commoner may distrain beasts put into the common by a stranger, or every commoner may bring action of the case where damage is received.⁴⁸¹

But one commoner cannot distrain the cattle of another commoner, though he may those of a stranger who has no right to the common.⁴⁸²

In every parish where there are *common field lands*, all the arable lands lying in such fields shall be cultivated by the occupiers, under such rules as *three-fourths* of them in number and value (with the consent of the lord) shall approve by writing under their hands ; the expense to be borne proportionably, under the management of a *field master* or *field reeve*, to be appointed annually in *May*.

If any commoner incloses or builds on the common, every commoner may have an action for the damage. Where turf is taken away from the common, the lord only is to bring the action ; but

(477) 2 Inst. 88. 1 Roll. Abr. 406. (478) 29 Geo. II, c. 36.

(479) Lit. Rep. 38. 1 Roll. Abr. 406. (480) 2 Leon. 202-203. (481) 9 Rep. 21.

(482) 2 Lutw. 1238.

it is said, the commoner may have an action for the injury, by entering on the common, &c.⁴⁸³

A commoner cannot dig clay on the common, which destroys the grass; and carrying it away, does damage to the ground; so that the other commoners cannot enjoy the common *in tam amplo modo*, as they ought.⁴⁸⁴ The commoners may not cut bushes, dig trenches, &c., in the common, without there is a custom to do so.⁴⁸⁵ And if a commoner makes any thing *de novo*, he is a trespasser, for he cannot do any thing to impair the common, but he may reform any abuse, fill up holes, &c.;⁴⁸⁶ he may abate hedges erected on a common; for though the lord has an interest in the soil, by abating the hedges, the commoner does not meddle with it.⁴⁸⁷ Any man may by prescription have common and feeding for his cattle on the King's highway, although the soil belongs to another. But the occupation of common by will, will not give title to him that occupies it unless he has had it time immemorial.

In every manor where there are *stinted commons* in lieu of demising part thereof, assessments on the lords of such manors, and the owners and occupiers of such commons may be made, and the money employed in the improvement of the commons, under the direction of the majority, which (or in some instances *two-thirds*) may regulate the depasturing, opening shutting up, breaking, and in-stocking the commons, and the kind of cattle to be allowed the commoners.⁴⁸⁸

Lords of manors, with the consent of three-fourths of the commoners on the wastes and commons within their manors, may demise (for not more than four years) any part of such wastes &c. not exceeding *one twelfth part*, and the clear rents to be reserved, shall be applied in improving the residue of such wastes.⁴⁸⁹

(483) 1 Rol. Abr. 89, 398. 2 Leon, 201. (484) Golb. 344. (485) 1 Nels. 462.

(486) 1 Brownt. 208. (487) 2 Mod. 65.

(488) 13 Geo. III. c. 81, s. 3, 5, 6, 16, 21.

(489) 13 Geo. III, c. 81, s. 14; and see page 138, vol. I.

ADDENDA, VOL. I.

Ancient Houses.—The Bull Inn.

PAGE 61.

ABOUT the beginning of the fourteenth century, and for many years afterwards, there stood an ancient house on the east side of the high road, in the *Lower Ward*, nearly at the north extremity of the parish, known as *The Bull Inn*, which for a considerable period had been in the possession of one Peter Gwyn, with twelve acres of land and several tenements, between the land then formerly belonging to Robert Bailey, on the north, and *Long Field*. This property, in the year 1776, was purchased of the devisees of Peter Gwyn by John Windham Bowyer, and conveyed to him in fee by lease and release,⁴⁹⁰ then in the possession of William Heath, butcher, as tenant thereof.

Windham Bowyer died intestate in the year 1780, leaving an only son and heir-at-law, Joseph Windham, who died in 1810, intestate also; when this property descended to his only sister, Ann the wife of Sir William Smyth, baronet—she died in December, 1815; whereupon the said property descended to her son Thomas (William, her eldest son, having died in her life time); the said Thomas died a bachelor, and intestate, in October, 1833, leaving John, the third son of Lady Smyth, his heir-at-law. The said Sir John Smyth, by lease and release,⁴⁹¹ severally dated the 14th and 15th of July, 1836, sold and conveyed the said premises to John Graham, in fee, by the description of a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Tottenham, otherwise *Totnam*, formerly an inn and known by the sign of *The Bull*, together with the land before mentioned, and other property called *The Coach and Six Horses*, adjoining towards the south. Sir John Smyth died in December, 1838, a bachelor, and intestate as to his estates, which thereupon descended to his brother and heir-at-

(490) These deeds are severally dated the 4th and 5th of November, 1776; and registered in Middlesex 7th November, 1776,—B. 6, No. 38.

(491) These deeds were registered in Middx. 1st and 2nd Jan. 1837,—B. 1, No. 405.

law, Sir Edward Smyth, of High Hall, in the county of Essex; who, in the year 1839, caused the above property to be put up for sale by auction, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, when it was purchased by Mr. Samuel Richards, to whom it was conveyed in fee.⁴⁹²

The house, which is lath and plaster built, formerly had pediments in the front; it bears evident marks of antiquity: on either side of the gate-way, on the posts, are two antique figures of a male and female, in a sitting posture, of a very *grotesque* appearance.

After this house was discontinued as an inn, it was divided into three several messuages, and so remains at the present time. The largest portion of it is in the occupation of the before-mentioned Mr. Samuel Richards, auctioneer, &c.

The adjoining house, known as *The Coach and Horses*, is also of antique description—lath and plaster built, with pediments.

Mr. Wilcoxe.

PAGES 38 AND 42.

Mr. Wilcoxe, (whose name appears in these pages,) previous to the year 1631, and for some time afterwards, resided in the house on the west side of the high road, at the south-west corner of Lordship Lane, formerly the residence of Mr. Grace, and now in the occupation of Mr. Sanderson.⁴⁹³

Mr. Wilcoxe bore for coat armour—arg: a lion rampant between three crescents, sa:—a chief verrey.⁴⁹⁴

Collection of Drawings belonging to B. G. Windus, Esq.

PAGE 90.

Mr. Windus is still adding to his Turner-collection, whenever any choice specimen can be obtained. *Windermere Lake, Dur-*

(492) The deed of conveyance was registered in Middlesex, 3rd November, 1839,—B. 9, No. 401.

(493) See note 57, page 38, vol. I.

(494) Guillim's Heraldry, p. 141, edition 1679.

ham Cathedral, and *Eaton College*, three very beautiful drawings, have been added since the previous account ⁴⁹⁵ was printed.

Tolls payable at Tottenham Mill Gate.

[Copied from a board placed at the gate at the entrance of the road leading from the Hale to Tottenham Mills, where the marsh gate formerly stood.]

PAGE 137.

	£.	s.	d.
For every carriage drawn by four horses	0	1	0
Ditto, two horses	0	0	6
Four-wheel chaise	0	0	6
Gig	0	0	3
Hearse, drawn by two horses	0	4	0
Ditto, four horses	0	6	0
Ditto, six horses	0	8	0
Mourning coaches, drawn by two horses	0	3	0
Ditto, four horses	0	5	0
Ditto, six horses	0	7	0
For horses following funeral	0	0	2
Waggon, drawn by one or more horses	0	1	0
Cart, drawn by two horses	0	0	6
Ditto, one horse	0	0	4
Tax cart	0	0	4
Horse or mule	0	0	1
Donkey	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Score of beasts	0	0	10
Ditto of sheep	0	0	4
Ditto of pigs	0	0	4

MITCHLEY MARSH.

For horse turned therein	0	0	9
Cow ditto	0	0	6
Hay or grass carted thereout, per acre	0	1	4

The Northern and Eastern Railway.

PAGE 156.

The following statement and particulars relating to the compensation of £650. paid by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, for the *extinguishment* of Lammas rights, &c., was communicated too late for insertion in their proper place; and they appear to be of too much consequence to the parishioners interested in and entitled to such rights and the compensation paid for the *extinguishment* of the same, in proportion to their several rights of pasturage over the marsh and Lammas land,—to be omitted.

About the 14th of November, 1837, an advertisement was inserted in the public newspapers by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, for convening a meeting of the Lammas land commoners of the manor and parish of Tottenham, to be held at the Plough inn, on the 23rd of the same month.

At this meeting a committee of *five* gentlemen were appointed to *treat* and *agree* with the said company for the compensation to be made and paid by them for the *extinguishment of commonable and other rights*, in and over the marsh and other Lammas or commonable lands of the parish of Tottenham, and also for the compensation to be made for damage, loss, or inconvenience which might be sustained by laying, depositing, or working any materials upon any part of the marsh and other Lammas or commonable lands; and to do and perform all other acts, matters, and things, required by the Act of Parliament⁴⁹⁶ to be done by the committee. James Abraham Heraud, George E. Shuttleworth, John Cock, William Delano, and Thomas Ashwell, were appointed to form such committee.

The first meeting of the committee was held on the 27th of same month; and after having had several communications with the company, on the 10th of March, 1838, a contract, with a plan annexed, was entered into, and signed on behalf of all parties interested, to the following effect:

(496) 6 and 7 Will. IV, c. 105, intituled, “An Act for making a railway to form a communication between London and Cambridge, with a view of its being extended to the northern and eastern counties of England.”

“ Memorandum made the 10th day of March, 1838.

“ Mr. Shuttleworth, on behalf of the committee of Lammas lands in the parish of Tottenham, Middlesex, agrees to sell, and Mr. William Leifchild, on behalf of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, agrees to purchase, all the rights of the parish of Tottenham over the several pieces or parcels of land situate in *Hale Field*, *Down Field*, and *Clendish Marsh*, in the said parish, numbered in the company’s plan—25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59; and the several pieces severed by the railway, coloured *yellow* (on the annexed plan) containing ten acres or thereabouts; for the sum of £650., which sum includes all damage by severance.

“ The said company agrees to give the said parishioners an uninterrupted right of road, at least thirty feet wide, from the 12th of August in the one year, to the 5th of April in the succeeding year, for ever, from *Clendish Marsh* to that part of *Down Field* severed by the railway on the east side, and coloured *red*.”⁴⁹⁷

This agreement is in the possession of the Railway Company.

On the 20th of March, 1838, it appeared to the committee that the company were unable to make an absolute grant of such right of way, they not having at that time legal possession of the land over which the way would pass; upon which they entered into a covenant to make the grant on or before the 5th of August then next. The several deeds were then executed and exchanged, and the committee received £650. which they placed in the hands of Messrs. Currie and Co., bankers, to await the completion of the grant of the right of way. Although the deed of grant bears date the 1st of August, 1838, it was not executed until the 10 of September following.

At the public opening of this right of way, there were present about 500 individuals, including the master and sixty boys from the Lancasterian School, and the master and thirty boys from the Free Grammar School, in order that the rising generation might remember the circumstance, and the same being customary in a perambulation of the bounds of the parish; the grant being then

read, and the ground measured and staked out, divers cattle were driven through it in the presence of the whole assemblage.

The following is a copy of the deed of conveyance from the committee to the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, dated 20th March, 1838:

“ We, Thomas Ashwell, of Tottenham Green, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter and builder, George Edmund Shuttleworth, of the same place, gentleman, James Abraham Heraud, of White Hart Lane, Tottenham, aforesaid, gentleman, John Cock, of Tottenham, aforesaid, gentleman, and William Delano, of Marsh Lane, Tottenham, aforesaid, farmer, the committee duly chosen and appointed by and from among the commoners entitled to rights of common pasture and other commonable Lammas rights in, over, and upon the several pieces of land hereinafter described or referred to, situate in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, (being part of the marsh, commons, or Lammas of the said parish) at a meeting of the parties entitled to such rights duly convened and called together for that purpose, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of parliament, hereinafter referred to, and at which meeting eight and upwards of the said parties entitled as aforesaid attended; in consideration of the sum of £650. of lawful money of Great Britain to us, as such committee, paid by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, established and incorporated by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of King William IV, entitled, ‘An Act for making a railway to form a communication between *London* and *Cambridge*, with a view to its being extended to the northern and eastern counties of England,’—do hereby convey to the said company, their successors and assigns, all rights of common, pasture, and Lammas rights, and all other commonable or other rights whatsoever, in, over, upon, or in respect of, the several pieces of land or ground, situate in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, containing altogether ten acres, or thereabouts, and being part of the marsh, common, or Lammas lands of the said parish, and more particularly described and delineated in and by the plan drawn in the margin of these presents, and tinted *yellow*,

and all and every the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging; and all such estate, right, title, and interest in and to the same, and every part thereof, as we, as such committee, appointed as aforesaid, are or shall become seized or possessed of, or are by the said Act capacitated or empowered to convey; to hold the said premises to the said company, their successors and assigns, for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the the said Act. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight."

The above deed was duly executed by all the said parties, attested, and a receipt for the consideration money of £650. indorsed thereon. It is now in the possession of the Railway Company.

The following are the names of the owners and occupiers of the land taken by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, shewing the numbers of the several pieces of land marked on the Company's plan, the quantity purchased, and the quantity for which compensation was paid.

			Nos. on the Plan.	Quantity to be Purchased. A. R. P.	Quantity for Com- pensation. A. R. P.
Thomas Smith	Owner	29		0 1 21	
Leonard Willan	Occupier	29, 30, 31, 36			0 3 29
Samuel Staple	Owner	30		0 0 38	
John Conyers	Owner	31, 38, 35		3 2 0	
William Talbot	Occupier	31, 33, 35, 41, 42			4 0 3
T. H. Sparks	Owner	32, 36		0 1 20	
P. T. Hunt	Owner	37, 39, 41			0 3 28
W. Hill	Occupier	37, 39, 41		0 3 28	
John Scales	Owner	42		0 2 3	
T. D. Chasserau	Owner	60, 61, 68, 69, 70, 71		6 0 15	
William Delano	Occupier				6 0 15
Parish of Totten- ham	Owners	49 to 59		1 1 10	
Miss Whitehead					
J. H. Sparks					
J. Coyers					
H. P. Sperling					
Talbot & Willan	Occupiers				1 1 10
				13 1 15	

The following is a copy of the deed of grant of the before-mentioned right of way:

“ To all to whom these presents shall come—The Northern and Eastern Railway Company send greeting.

“ Whereas, by a deed poll, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1838, under the hands and seals of Thomas Ashwell, of Tottenham Green, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter and builder, George Edmund Shuttleworth, of the same place, gentleman, James Abraham Heraud, of White Hart Lane, Tottenham aforesaid, gentleman, John Cock, of Tottenham aforesaid, gentleman, and William Delano, of Marsh Lane, Tottenham aforesaid, farmer,—the committee duly chosen by and from the persons entitled to rights of common pasture and other commonable Lammas rights in, over, and upon certain open fields and marsh lands, situate within the manor and parish of Tottenham aforesaid, and known by the name of the *Lammas lands*,—at a meeting of the parties entitled to such rights, duly convened and called together, and composed of a sufficient number for that purpose,—in pursuance of and according to the provisions of an Act of Parliament thereafter referred to,—in consideration of £650. to them, as such committee, paid by the said Railway Company, which is therein mentioned to have been established and incorporated by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of King William IV, entitled, ‘An Act for making a railway to form a communication between *London* and *Cambridge*, with a view to its being extended hereafter to the northern and eastern counties of England,—all right of common and pasture and Lammas rights, and all other commonable or other rights whatsoever, in, over, upon, or in respect of certain pieces of land or ground situate in the said manor and parish of Tottenham, therein described and containing altogether ten acres, or thereabouts, and being part of the said marsh common and Lammas lands, were conveyed and assured, according to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, unto and to the use of the said company, their successors, and assigns, for ever, for the purposes of the said Act.

“ And whereas, it was upon the treaty for the said purchase of the said rights of common and pasture, and Lammas and other

commonable rights, stipulated and agreed that the said company should grant unto the commoners for the time being, entitled to the right of common over the residue of the said common marsh and Lammas lands of the said manor and parish of Tottenham, a right of way over certain pieces of land then about to be purchased by the said company, comprising the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

“ And whereas, since the execution of the deed poll, herein before recited the said pieces of land, over part of which the said right of way is, according to the said stipulation, to extend and go, have been purchased by and conveyed to the said Company, and the said Company are now seized thereof for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession. Now therefore these presents witness, that in pursuance of the said recited stipulation and agreement in this behalf, and in consideration of the conveyance so made of the aforesaid rights of common and Lammas, and other commonable rights unto the said Company so hereinbefore mentioned, the said Northern and Eastern Railway Company do, by these presents, *give and grant for ever hereafter unto the commoners respectively*, for the time being entitled to rights of common pasture and other commonable Lammas rights, in, over, and upon the residue of the marsh, common, or Lammas lands of the said parish of Tottenham, their respective heirs and assigns entitled as aforesaid, full and free right of way and passage, ingress, egress, and regress, over, through, to, from, in, and upon, All that piece or parcel of land of the width of *thirty feet* at the least, extending from *Clendish Hill Marsh* next the opening or head of *Down Lane*, to that part of *Down Field* in the said parish marked 35 in the plan drawn in the margin of these presents, which is severed by the intended railway on the eastern side thereof, the same right of way being coloured red in the said plan drawn in the margin of these presents, and to and from the said residue of the said marsh, common, or Lammas lands, or any part thereof, and for all purposes connected with or incident to the exercise and enjoyment of the said rights of common and pasture thereon. *To be used and enjoyed* for the purposes aforesaid by the said commoners respectively for the time being, and

their respective heirs and assigns (being commoners as aforesaid) by themselves respectively, and their respective common drivers, bailiffs, and servants, and either with or without commonable and other beasts and cattle, at all times, and from time to time, from the *12th day of August* in every year until the *5th day of April* in the succeeding year, both days inclusive, for ever, free from any obstruction, impediment, hindrance, or interruption of any kind whatsoever, by the said company, their successors or assigns. The said company, their successors, or assigns, at their own expense, for ever maintaining and keeping up the said way, the right over which is intended to be hereby granted, and keeping the said way effectually separated from the said railway, so as to prevent any beasts or other cattle passing over the said way from staying upon the said railway. In witness whereof the said Company have hereunder affixed their common seal, this first day of August, 1838."

Seal affixed
a Board of

L. J.

by order of
Directors.

CHAS: ROWCROFT, Sec.

The above deed, under the signature of Mr. Shuttleworth, was duly registered in the Middlesex Register Office, on the 21st of December, 1838. Book 9, No. 515.

The Railway Company also executed to the committee and to their heirs, executors, and administrators, a deed of covenant to produce the deeds and conveyances after mentioned, when required, in order to sustain the right and title of the Lammas commoners at large, to the full, free, and uninterrupted right of road or way so given and granted by the said company, to the following effect: Deed dated 1st of August, 1838, and made between the said Railway Company, of the one part, and the five members of the committee, of the other part; whereby the said company covenants with the said parties of the second part, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, from time to time and at all times thereafter, unless prevented by fire or other inevitable accident, upon every reasonable request of the said parties of the second part, and at


their costs, to produce and shew forth to them, or their agent, attorney, or solicitor, or to such other person or persons as they should direct or require, or at any trial, hearing, or examination, in any court of law or equity, or other judicature, or upon the execution of any commission in England, as occasion shall require,—and permit to be perused, examined, inspected, or given in evidence,—the several deeds, &c., thereinunder mentioned, viz.—

March 20th, 1838.—Deed poll, under the hands and seals of John Druce, of Billiter Square, London, gentleman, as trustee for John Alfred Wigan, of Clare House, East Malling, Kent, and of John Alfred Wigan, and of Charles Druce, the younger, of Billiter Square aforesaid, and of Thomas Lewis, of Stamford Hill, Middlesex, gentleman, and of Thomas Hougham Sparks, and Sarah Davis his wife.

March 20th, 1838.—Indenture between the said John Druce, of the first part ; the said John Alfred Wigan, of the second part ; the said Charles Druce the younger, and Thomas Lewis, of the third part ; Thomas Hougham Sparks, and Sarah Davis his wife, of the fourth part ; and the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, of the fifth part.

July 26th, 1838.—Deed poll under the hand and seal of Philip Thomas Hunt, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman.

July 26th, 1838.—Indenture between the said Philip Thomas Hunt, of the one part, and the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, of the other part.

Seal affixed
Board of  by order of a
Directors.

CHAS: ROWCROFT, Sec.

At the time of perfecting the deed of covenant, the Railway Company delivered to the solicitor of the committee before mentioned, attested copies of the said several deeds, with other documents respecting the deed of the 26th of July, 1838 ; all of which are now in the possession of the committee. Thus far, the committee acted up to the letter of their appointment, and powers delegated to them. But after they had completed their labours as to the sale of the Lammas rights, they took into *their* consideration the

most *reasonable and equitable* mode of *appropriating the money* received from the company ; the Act of Parliament for incorporating the company, being (*as they conceived*) very indistinctly and imperfectly worded, with regard to the application of the money received for compensation ; so that they, acting under *legal advice*, and in order to rid themselves of *all risk and responsibility*, might pay the money into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, and *leave the commoners to obtain the benefit of it as they could*. But they thought and acted otherwise, for they determined to *invest* so much of the money as would purchase £600. three and a half per cent. government annuities, and to enter into and execute a deed of *Declaration of Trusts to the Lammas Commoners*, to the following effect : (*which was made without making a return of what they had done, and without convening a meeting of those interested, in order to obtain further directions.*)

“ To all to whom these presents shall come. George Edmund Shuttleworth, of Tottenham Green, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, James Abraham Heraud, of White Hart Lane, Tottenham, aforesaid, gentleman, John Cock, of Tottenham, aforesaid, gentleman, William Delano, of Marsh Lane, Tottenham, aforesaid, farmer, and Thomas Ashwell, of Tottenham Green, aforesaid, carpenter and builder,—respectfully send greeting.

“ Whereas, the inhabitants of the parish and manor of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, have from time immemorial, exercised a right of common over and upon certain fields and marsh lands, situate within the said manor and parish, and known by the name of Lammas lands, for a certain portion of the year, commencing on the *12th day of August* in one year, and ending the *5th day of April* in the ensuing year.

“ And whereas, a railroad intended to be formed by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, under the authority of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 7th year of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled, ‘ An Act,’ &c.⁴⁹⁸ passes over and upon certain parts of the said Lammas lands.

(498) See the title of the Act, page 355, ante.

“ And whereas, in pursuance of the directions contained in the thirty-ninth section of the said Act, a meeting of the commoners entitled to Lammas rights was duly held on the 23rd day of November, 1837, pursuant to public advertisement; and at such meeting the said George Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, Thomas Ashwell, and William Delano, were appointed a committee, for the purpose of *treating* and *agreeing* with the Northern and Eastern Railway Company for the compensation to be made and paid by the company for the *extinguishment* of the commonable and other rights in, over, and upon the marsh and other Lammas or commonable lands of the said parish of Tottenham, and for other the purposes required by the said Act.

“ And whereas, in pursuance of the authorities conferred upon them by the said Act, the committee so appointed contracted and agreed with, and have sold and conveyed to, the said company, a portion of the said Lammas rights, about ten acres of Lammas land, in the said parish of Tottenham, and they have received the consideration money for such sale, amounting to the sum of £650. and out of such sum they have necessarily paid and incurred sundry costs, charges, and expenses, including the costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to these presents, which reduces the sum to £620., or thereabouts. And whereas, the said Act of Parliament does not contain any express direction as to the mode of investing or *application of the purchase money* which has been received by the said committee for the sale of the said Lammas rights; and it is considered *doubtful* whether the general direction contained in the *sixty-ninth* section of the said Act, for the payment of compensation money into the Bank of England, in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, in cases of incapacity, is applicable to the case of the commoners of the said parish of Tottenham. And if the said committee were to pay the balance of the said purchase money into the said Court of Exchequer, it is doubtful whether the said Court would have the power to order the same to be paid out at any future period, on the petition of the said committee for the benefit of the said Tottenham commoners. And whereas, considering the doubt and uncertainty attending the appropriation of the said purchase mo-

ney by order of the Court of Exchequer, if paid into the Bank of England, and in order to prevent the said purchase money from *being lost to the commoners*, the said committee have resolved to purchase therewith the sum of £600. Reduced Three and a half per cent. Annuities, in the names of the said George Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano, being *four* out of the *five* members of the said committee (an insertion of more than four names not being allowed by the Bank of England) to be held by them upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisoes hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same. And whereas, in pursuance of the said resolution, the said committee have, previously to the date and execution of these presents, invested the sum of £600., part of the said sum of £620., in the purchase of £600. Reduced Three and a half per cents. Annuities, in the names of the said George Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano, and the said sum of stock is now standing in their names in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as they the said last named parties do hereby respectively admit and acknowledge.

“ Now these presents witness, and it is hereby mutually covenanted, declared, and agreed between and by all the said parties hereto, that they, the said George Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such survivor, do and shall stand possessed of and interested in the said sum of £600. reduced three and half per cents. annuities so standing in their names as aforesaid, and the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof,—upon the trusts, and under and subject to the powers and provisions hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same,—(that is to say,) upon trust to transfer the said sum of £600., reduced three and half per cents. annuities, when and as the said trustees or trustee shall think proper, into other stocks or funds of the same or the like nature, to be from time to time in like manner altered, varied, or transposed, as the said trustees or trustee shall think proper; and upon trust, that they, the said George

Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, and William Delano, and the survivors or survivor of them, and the executor or administrators of such survivor, and the trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents, at such time or times as they may in their or his discretion think proper, with the consent nevertheless of the said Thomas Ashwell, during his life time if he shall so long remain a member of the said committee, the said Thomas Ashwell, for all the purposes of these presents, being always deemed and considered as one of the trustees of the said fund,—do and shall sell, transfer, and dispose of the said sum of stock or any part thereof, and the stocks or funds which may from time to time be substituted in lieu thereof, and lay out and apply the money to arise therefrom in the *purchase of Lammas or other rights of common over other lands in the said parish of Tottenham, adjoining or lying contiguous to the present Lammas lands*, and to be attached to and form part of, and to be used and enjoyed in the same manner as, the present Lammas lands belonging to the said parish,—or in the purchase of, or by way of equivalent or exchange for, the fee simple or copyhold of inheritance of other lands situate within the said parish, to be from time to time sold or exchanged for other lands or Lammas rights, or otherwise, for the benefit of the Lammas right commoners of the said parish of Tottenham, as the said trustees, and the said Thomas Ashwell, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the trustees or trustee for the time being shall in their discretion think proper; and upon further trust thereof in the mean time, and until the said sum of stock shall be so sold out for any of the purposes aforesaid, that the said trustees or trustee do and shall reserve the interest and divideeds thereof, and appropriate and apply the same, and also the rents and profits of any lands which may be so purchased under the trusts aforesaid, in such manner as the said trustees or trustee shall in his or their discretion think fit, either *in better draining the Lammas lands, or improving the communication to and drainage of any part of the said lands, or for the better protection of the cattle depasturing therein, or in the protection of the rights of the said commoners from aggression or infringement*, in such manner as may seem beneficial

to the interest of the said Lammas right commoners, and subject to any such application ; Upon trust, at such time or times, and from time to time, as the said trustees or trustee shall see fit, to lay out and invest any surplus annual income in the purchase of other stocks or funds by way of accumulation, they the said trustees for the time being *rendering an annual account* of the application of the proceeds arising from the sale of every part of the said trust stock, and of such interest and dividends, or the rents and profits as aforesaid *to the Lammas right commoners, in vestry assembled.*

“ Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed between and by the said parties hereto, that in case the said trustees or any or either of them, or any succeeding trustee or trustees, to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, shall die or resign, or become incapable or refuse to act in the execution of the trusts hereinbefore declared, or shall go to reside at a distance of *ten* miles from the parish church of Tottenham,—then and so often as the same shall happen, and so as that there may always be *four* acting trustees, the said Thomas Ashwell shall in the first place succeed as a trustee of the said trust stock ; and in case he shall then be dead, or shall refuse, or be incapable to act in the execution of the said trusts, or shall reside at the distance of *ten* miles from the parish church of Tottenham,—then at any time thereafter it shall be lawful to and for the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in case of no such surviving or continuing trustee, then for the executors or administrator of the last surviving or continuing trustee, *by and with the consent and approbation of the Lammas right commoners in vestry assembled, or whenever convened by such commoners in vestry assembled,* in all cases of neglect or refusal by the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee to fill up the number of trustees (the said Lammas right commoners in vestry assembled always having the power to compel the filling up the number of trustees to *four*) by any deed in writing under their hands and seals or hand and seal,—to nominate and appoint any other person or persons approved of by such commoners in vestry assembled, to be a trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees *so* dying, or resigning, or becoming incapable, or refusing

to act, or going to reside at the distance of *ten* miles from the parish church of Tottenham as aforesaid; and that when and so often as any of such new trustee or trustees shall be appointed as aforesaid, all and singular the said trust funds and securities shall be thereupon transferred and conveyed in such manner that the same may be legally and effectually vested in such new trustee or trustees, jointly with the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees, or solely in such *four* new trustees, as the case may be—upon and for the same trusts, intents, and purposes, as are hereinbefore expressed and declared concerning the same, or such of them as shall be then subsisting.

“ And it is hereby further declared and agreed, that the said trustees, and the trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents, and their respective executors and administrators, shall be chargeable only with and for so much money as they shall respectively and actually receive by virtue of these presents, or the trusts aforesaid, notwithstanding their joining in receipts for conformity; and that one or more of them shall not be answerable for the others or other of them, but for his own acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults only; nor shall they, any or either of them be answerable or accountable to any person or persons with whom any part of the said trust monies may be deposited for investment or for safe custody, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security or securities in or upon which the said trust monies or any part thereof may be invested, nor for any other involuntary losses. And that it shall be lawful for them and any of them, by and out of the said trust fund, and the interest and dividends thereof, to retain to and reimburse himself and themselves, and allow to his and their co-trustee and co-trustees, all loss, costs, charges, damages, and expenses, which they or any of them shall or may suffer, sustain, or incur, for or by reason of the said purchase money having been paid to them and the said Thomas Ashwell, by the said Railway Company, or by reason of the trusts hereby acknowledged by them, or in the execution thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto.

“ In witness whereof, the said George Edmund Shuttleworth, James Abraham Heraud, John Cock, William Delano, and

Thomas Ashwell, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the first day of December, 1838."

Soon after this deed was prepared, it was laid before the committee for their signatures, but having been objected to by several of them, who refused to sign it, it was consequently unexecuted, and so it remains.

The committee having £650. in their hands, should have convened a meeting of the parties who were entitled to the common rights and Lammas pasturage, for their *instructions as to the appropriation of the money*; which meeting having been duly called, after public and sufficient notice thereof and the purposes for which it was convened, the committee might have been safe if the persons so interested had directed such a deed to be prepared; but that deed, it appears, had been made in a *great hurry*, and without due consideration, on an opinion formed by the committee as to the construction of the Act of Parliament before mentioned. Under all the circumstances, it is considered that the deed if it had been executed by the committee would have been an inefficient and illegal instrument, as against the persons entitled to and interested in the common rights and Lammas pasturage.

In August, 1840, the following notice was placarded throughout the parish, and advertised in three of the daily newspapers.

"Parish of Tottenham.—Northern and Eastern Railway Company.—*Lammas and Common Lands*.

"A meeting of the parties entitled to rights of common on the lands required for the use of the said railway, in the said parish, is requested to be held,—under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV, cap. 105, intitled 'An Act for making a railway to form a communication between London and Cambridge, with a view to its being extended to the *northern and eastern counties of England*,' and of the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 78, intitled 'An Act to enable the Northern and Eastern Railway Company to alter the line of their railway, by forming a junction with

the Eastern Counties Railway; and to provide a station and other works at Shoreditch; and to amend the Act relating to the Northern and Eastern Railway,'—at the Swan Inn, Tottenham, on Saturday the 22nd instant, at twelve o'clock precisely; for the purpose of appointing a committee, to be chosen from among the said parties, to *treat and agree* with the said company for the compensation to be paid *for the extinguishment of such commonable or other rights*, in respect of so much of such lands as may be required for the use of the said railway, and to do other such things as the provisions of the said Acts authorize and prescribe thereto relating.

“ RICHARD TILL, secretary.

“ 61, Moorgate Street, London,

“ August 12th, 1840.”

The meeting was held agreeably to the above notice, at which the following persons were present:—Mr. Robert Dallinger, in the chair; Messrs. John Cock, John Adlington, William Delano, James Abraham Heraud, Henry William Harvey, Anthony Aldred, John Aldred, Thomas Ashwell, Dr. Robinson, Edward Whybro, George Edmund Shuttleworth, Thomas Peart, Robert Woollaston, and James Holbrook.

It was resolved.—That a committee of *five* be appointed, to *treat and agree* with the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, for the commonable lands in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, under the provisions of the Acts 6 and 7 Will. IV. cap. 103, and 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 78; and to do all such things thereto relating, as, in the said Acts of Parliament, are authorized and directed.

Resolved.—That the following gentlemen be the committee for the above purposes:—Messrs. Shuttleworth, Heraud, Cock, Delano, and Ashwell.

The meeting then broke up, with an understanding that the committee would proceed forthwith to arrange with the company for the rights of the commoners over the pieces of land above mentioned.

The pieces of land required by the company are as follow:

No. on Plan.	Owner.	Occupier.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.
14.	New River Company	Edward Bell	0	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
15.	P. T. Hunt	P. T. Hunt	0	0	14
3.	Trustees of T. H. Sparks	L. Willan	0	1	30
1.	Thomas Smith	Ditto	1	2	30
29.	Ditto	Ditto	0	1	2
30.	Staples	Ditto	0	0	24
31.	J. Conyers	W. Talbot	0	0	39
32.	Trustees of T. H. Sparks	L. Willan	0	0	10
33.	J. Conyers	W. Talbot	0	0	36
			3	3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$

ADDENDA, VOL. II.

Tombs in the Church Yard.

PAGE 80.

On a large blue-stone slab, of a square monument in the church-yard, on the left of the path leading to the old porch; now broken in pieces, and therefore copied with much difficulty.

Arms.—on a chief—three lions' heads erased—surmounted by an esquire's helmet; Crest, an arm erect, holding a dagger, with the point broken off and falling.

Sistitur hic

THOMAS RICHARDSON,

S. Botolphi extra Aldersgate inquilinus,

Civis ac pharmacopeus Londinensis.

Ex perantiqua in agro Lincolnensi

Prosapia oriundus.

Mæres si spectas,

facilis erat, fortis, and propositi tenax,

In rebus incertis amicus certus,

Sui profusus, omnibus charus,

Inter bonos simili similis.

Occubuit ingenti literatorum dispendio,

Acumine mentis ditatus invidendo,

Bibliotheca cumulatus instructissima

In arte medendi se superavit:

Sanitatem reponens aliis,

Animam deposuit suam.

VIVUS deploratos millies sospitavet,
 MORIENS miseros unice sublevavit,
 Ptochotrophiiis S. Brigidae,
 et Mente Captorum testantibus.
 Sexagenario major obiit,
 VI. Kal. Mart. MDCCXXXIII.
 Vale, Lector ;
 Sin ægrotes,
 Fac parem invenias Æsculapium.

Mr. William Johnson, died May 11th, 1799, aged 39 years.

Miss Ann Johnson, daughter of the above, died July 19, 1802, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Mrs. Ann Johnson, wife of the above, died May 11th, 1805, aged 56 years.

Mary Leah Johnson, daughter of the above, died June 5th, 1828, aged 32 years.

Richard Morgan, May 10th, 1840, aged 40.

William Hobson, Esq. May 30th, 1840, aged 88.

Thomas Sanford, May 31st, 1840, aged 45.

Elizabeth North, June 4th, 1840, aged 70.

Mary Brown, June 8th, 1840, aged 76.

Lewis Daubuz, June 16, 1840, aged 38, *from Leyton, Essex*

Elizabeth Evans, June 18, 1840, aged 66.

Henrietta Fuller, June 21st, 1840, aged 24.

The following advertisement appeared in the Times Newspaper, Wednesday, August 12, 1840.

“Parish of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex.—Notice is hereby given, that in the churchyard of this parish there are certain *vaults* and *tombs*, bearing the following names and dates, in a very *dilapidated state* :—

Herbert Thomas, Esq. (erected by his only daughter, Mrs. Sarah Boyle,) July, 1793.

Thomas Richardson, M.D.⁵⁰² late of St. Botolph, Aldgate, died March, 1733.

(502) The above inscription is on the monument erected to the memory of this gentleman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, June, 1788.

Mr. Thomas Ward, and others, London, October, 1743.

Mrs. — Skinner, wife of — Skinner, citizen and haberdasher, London, August, 1761.

Mr. Samuel Browne, citizen and salter, of London, October, 1769.

Mr. Jabez Harris, citizen and pewterer, London, January, 1787.

Mr. William Clarke, citizen and merchant tailor, London, October, 1736.

Mr. William Wood, and Susannah, his wife, September, 1769, and 1767.

Mr. Samuel Smith, citizen and grocer, of Aldgate, 1737, and Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow, his daughter, late of Rossington, Nottinghamshire, November, 1767.

Josiah Cotton, Esq., April, 1766; Daniel Cotton, his son, June, 1757.

Mr. John Lowe, citizen and embroiderer, London, August, 1753, and Judith, his wife, August, 1762.

Mr. Thomas Lowe, citizen and embroiderer, London, and Newington Green, February, 1773.

Richard Kee, Esq., November, 1770, and Mrs. M. C. Scott, his daughter, of Clapham, October, 1805.

John Brown, Esq., January, 1785, and Elizabeth Brown, his wife, September, 1787.

Mr. Thomas Cathrow, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, January, 1782.

Mr. William Tyler, of St. James's Westminster, and Royal Academy, September, 1801, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, his wife, August, 1784, aged 60.

Ann Bainbridge, died February, 1805.

John Ansley, Esq., late of Bread Street, London, merchant, May, 1795.

Jane Ansley, his wife, November, 1804.

Mr. Holah's three children, the last died 1810.

Now the relations of the aforesaid persons are hereby required to *repair* the said vaults and tombs, within three calendar months

from this date ; or, in default thereof, the same will no longer be reserved for their use. Dated this 12th day of August, 1840.

THOMAS FINNEY, }
SAMUEL RICHARDS, } Churchwardens."

The foregoing advertisement appears to be a notice to do an act over which the parish officers *alone* have no power of controul. There is no doubt that it is lawful to erect tombs, sepulchres, and monuments to the memory of the deceased, in the church or church yard ; for it is the last testimony of respect that can be shewn to the memory of the departed ; but this must be done by license of the bishop, or with the consent of the *parson* and *churchwardens*.⁵⁰³

The defacing of them (saying nothing of the illegality of the sale of them) is punishable by the common law,⁵⁰⁴ by those who build or erect them, who may maintain an action during their lives, and after their decease, their heirs may maintain the action.⁵⁰⁵

Monuments once erected may be repaired, for this is a *public consequence*, when their importance in *tracing family descents*, &c., is considered. It may be proper to apply to the churchwardens for leave to do so, and *they are bound* to grant it, as far as *their authority* extends ; and if they do not, they are liable to the censure of the ecclesiastical court. It is the duty of churchwardens, to encourage the parishioners to provide that *monuments may be put in repair*, than to obstruct others in doing it ; for decency and propriety require that they should not remain in a state of ruin and decay.⁵⁰⁶

Grave stones, laid or placed to the memory of the dead, the property of which remains in the executors, who may maintain an action against those that *break, deface*, or carry them away, on an appeal of felony ;⁵⁰⁷ and monuments, &c. once set up in memory of the dead cannot be removed at the pleasure of the Ordina-

(503) Degge, p. 1, c. 12 ; see Wats., c. 39 ; Gibs., 453, 454.

(504) 9 Edw. IV, 14. (505) See page 77, ante.

(506) Bardin v. Calcott, 1 Hagg., Rep. 14—20, MSS. Cas. 81.

(507) 3 Inst., 113.

ry or Incumbent ; on the contrary, if either they or any other person, shall take away or deface them,⁵⁰⁸ or appropriate them to any other purpose, the person who set them up has an action against them during his life, and after his death, the heir of the deceased has the same remedy ; and it availeth not that they are annexed to the freehold, though that is in the parson.⁵⁰⁹

It does not appear, that the churchwardens have any power over the monuments and tombs once erected. They have no power to call upon the representatives of the dead to repair them ; but if monuments and tombs are suffered to go to decay, and become a nuisance, it is the Incumbent who has the power to appropriate the site to any parishioner, who may desire to have a burial place for himself and his family ; but, before this can be done, a sufficient number of years must have passed away, and no use made of the vault for time *out of mind*. In reference to the before-mentioned advertisement, the time passed is not sufficient to warrant the appropriation of the site of any monument or tomb to any other family, and before any such appropriation can be made it is necessary that the person to whom such site is granted should have occasion for the *immediate* interment of some one of his family deceased, by which he will become possessed of it to the exclusion of all others ; otherwise, where there is no occupation, the next Incumbent may grant it to any parishioner having occasion for the vault : the Incumbent for the time being can only grant it during his life, and not *in perpetuity*.

It does not appear, in any books treating on the ecclesiastical or common law as regards this subject, that parish officers are warranted in taking such steps, as are mentioned in the advertisement already alluded to. The earliest date of the monumental tombs mentioned, is 1733, and the latest 1810. The parish officers have no power to remove or appropriate the sites of monuments &c., unless they are in a *dilapidated* state, and become an obstruction to the use of the churchyard, and to the prevention of the interment of the deceased parishioners ; in such case perhaps they, together with the Incumbent, may have a discretion to do

(508) Co. Lit., 116.

(509) Gibs.

that which will afford accommodation for the burial of the dead ; however, this discretion should be exercised with great caution.

The above remarks, in addition to the observations before made on this subject, may prevent any such outrage upon decency.⁵¹⁰

Several of the tombs mentioned in the above notice are in a very dilapidated state ; but the only one which perhaps may be appropriated to the use of a parishioner, is that of Dr. Richardson, erected upwards of century ago, which has not been opened since its first erection, and which at the present time, owing to its want of repair, is certainly a *nuisance*, to the prevention of the interment of parishioners.

Ancient Pedigrees.

PAGE 163.

The visitations exist in most of the counties in England, in which the herald inserted the names of such persons, who proved their descent, or paid their fees. Most of the families mentioned in the History of Tottenham, were, in all probability, registered in other counties.

The Free Grammar School.

PAGE 232.

In the school room, there is placed over the mantle piece the following arms, carved on stone :

Gules—a canton *azure*, in the dexter quarter a lion's leg erased, *Or* : the date is 1659. Underneath on the same stone, there is the following inscription :

HE THAT SPARETH HIS ROD, HATETH HIS
SON ; BVT HE THAT LOVETH HIM,
CHASTENETH HIM BETIMES.

Pro. 13, 24.

(510) See page 77 ante.

These arms and the inscription were fixed against the wall of the old school room, and removed to the place where they are now fixed, over the mantle shelf in the new school room.⁵¹⁰

TOTTENHAM
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
ENDOWED BY
SARAH
DUCHESS OF SOMERSET,
ANNO DOMINI
1686.

The above coat of arms, as it now appears, is very incorrect; there is no example in heraldry of *colour* upon *colour*, viz. *blue* upon *red*; and no family bearing such coat armour can be found. It is probable however they were originally the arms of *Walter Bothby*, the only son of Thomas Bothby, of Friday Hill, Chingford, Essex, who resided in Tottenham at the time of the visitation in 1663—Arms, *Arg.* on a canton, *Sa.* a lion's leg erased in pale *Or.*; and hence it may be conjectured the school was founded by him.⁵¹¹

The cost of building this new school room was upwards of £1000. including the repair of the old building, the fence in front, and the fittings-up of the room. Mr. Benjamin Godfrey Windus, the treasurer, gave the new window frames and sashes in the south front.

Biographical sketch of Sir John Hayward,⁵¹² as far as he was connected with Tottenham.

PAGE 236.

The rank or station of his parents, the place and time of his birth, have not been ascertained; but from a few particulars which exist, it may be inferred that he was born shortly after 1530, at or near *Felixstowe* a small town on the sea-coast of Suffolk, not far from Land-guard Fort. In his will he states that he received the

(510) Since the inscription mentioned in page 233 was first agreed upon, the trustees altered it as above. (511) See page 162.

(512) Annals of the First Four Years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir John Hayward. MSS. Harl. Coll.

means of his education from the parish of *Felixstowe*, and in return he bequeathed to the poor of that parish "*twentie pounds to remain as a stocke, and the profits thence arising, to be converted to the use of the poore there, for the tyme being.*" He completed his education at Cambridge, where he took up the degree of doctor in civil law,⁵¹³ from thence he removed to London, and practised as a pleader in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The engraved portrait of Hayward (*in his life of Edward VI.*) represents him in his doctor's robes, at about the age of 60; a strong, large-boned, muscular man, with a capacious forehead, heavy brow, most portentous moustaches, lank, thin hair, and a solemn, determined, and somewhat melancholy expression of countenance.

He married Jane, one of the daughters of Andrew Paschall, of Springfield, in the county of Essex, esq. It appears from the following certificate recorded in the College of Arms, that Sir John Hayward died in June, 1627.

The right worshipful Sir John Hayward, Knight, and Doctor of civill laws, departed this mortall life, at his house in Great Saint Bartholomew's, London, on Wednesday, the xxvijth of June, 1627. He married Jane, daughter of Andrew Paschall, of Springfield in Essex, Esquier, by whom he had yssue, Mary, his only daughter and heire, who married Sir Nicholas Roe, Knight, of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, and hath yssue by him, Mary, only daughter. His executor was Edward Hanchet, of Uphall, in the county of Hertford, Esquier.

Mr. Rowe at the time of his marriage was only 19 years of age. He was knighted on the 16th of July, 1625.

Before the marriage of his daughter, Hayward settled upon her and her heirs, "*certain houses and lands near Woodgreen, in Tottenham.*" Lady Rowe died previous to the 30th of March, 1626, leaving one only child Mary, who died an infant in 1634.

The houses and lands at Tottenham, Sir John Hayward purchased himself, the rest of his property at *Felixstowe*, in Suffolk, he inherited from his father. The singularly worded will of Sir

(513) Cole the Cambridge Antiquary. (Addit. MS 5371.)

John Hayward, which is dated 30th March, 1626, and was proved by Edward Hanchett the sole executor, in the prerogative court, on the 28th of June, 1627,—begins thus :

“ Statutum est omnibus mori, Heb. ix.—This statute, soe ancient as Adam’s fall, and never repealed, neuer any priviledg from the execution thereof, doth advertise mee of the advice which the Prophet Esay gave to King Ezechias, *Set thie house in order, for thou must die.* Therefore I, Sir John Hayward, Knight, Doctor of Law, in good estate and condition of health, do hereby dispose of my worldly estate as followeth—First, whereas I purchased certaine houses and lands neere Wood Greene, in Tottenham, within the countie of Middlesex, of Ambrose Wheeler, of London, gentleman, and of Thomas Hanchett, late of Braughing, within the countie of Hertford, esquire, and of Edward Hanchett his sonne, and did graunt the same to my daughter, Mary, and to the heires of her body lawfully begotten, and this graunt made before her marriage with Sir Nicholas Rowe, knight, and for default of such issue, the same houses and lands to remayne to mee and my heires againe; insomuch as the said dame Mary, my daughter, is now departed this world, hauing left behind her one young child by the said Sir Nicholas Rowe, named Mary, whereby the said Sir Nicholas Rowe hath the said houses and lands for tearme of his life, by the courtesie of England, in case the said Mary, my grandchild, departe this life without issue of her bodie lawfullie begotten, then, the said curtesie determined—I devise and give the said tenements and lands to my wife, during the tearme of her natural life, and, after her decease, or, if shee shall not bee lieuing when the said remainder shall fall, then I give all the same houses and lands to James Rivett, of Witlesham, within the countie of Suffolke, my sister’s sonne, and to the heires of his body, lawfully begotten.”

After making several other dispositions of his property, he concludes his will thus : “ My breathlesse putrifying carkase I leave to a private uncerimonious buriall, where I shall hereafter appoint; and my desire is, that my grave bee made eight feet deep, at the least, where my bones are like to remaine untouched ;

“ and I vtterlie dislike that my bodie bee ripped, cutt, or in any
 “ wise mangled after my death, for experience of others.”

Provident District Society.

PAGE 289.

Statement of the accounts from March, 1839, to March, 1840.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer and

the Agent, from the last year . . . 69 3 4

Subscriptions 112 3 0

Deposits 269 1 3

450 7 7

Deposits returned, amounted to . . . 293 8 9

Premiums thereon 28 17 6

Amount of Relief 59 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mendicity 4 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Incidental Expenses 24 17 8

The Balance remaining in the hands of the

Treasurer and Agent 39 8 7

450 7 7

It appears from the report of the managing committee, that the working of this society in reference to the depositing system was very satisfactory, and that the relief afforded to the sick had been carefully attended to. In the mendicity department, the expense has gradually decreased since the establishment of the *Metropolis Police* in the parish. Upon the whole, the operations of the society have been productive of essential service to the labouring classes, and also to the sick and infirm poor since its establishment in the year 1829.

Mr. George Filsell, Church Road, supplies the mendicity tickets to any of the inhabitants who are desirous of furthering the views of the committee, and supporting the charity.

THE
TVURNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM;

OR,

THE WOOING, WINNING, AND WEDDING OF TIBBE,

THE REEU'S DAUGHTER, THERE:



AND

THE FEAST.

PREFACE TO THE TOURNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

OF this curious and interesting poem several editions have already appeared in different collections of our older poetry. These have all, except that of Ritson in the posthumous edition of his *Ancient Songs and Ballads* been printed after the text given by Dr. Percy.

The Tournament of Tottenham was given in the first edition of Percy's Reliques, from the printed copy contained in the History of Tottenham (1631) by Wilhelm Bedwell, rector of that parish. Bedwell's original was a MS. which he had borrowed from the poet George Wither.

In a later edition of his book, Dr. Percy rejected the text which he had taken, with a few conjectural emendations, from Bedwell, for one which was pointed out to him by Tyrwhitt, in the Harl. MS. No. 5396, written in the reign of Hen. VI. This he was obliged to correct in many places, both by conjecture, and by Bedwell's copy, which was evidently printed, though incorrectly, from a much better MS.

Since that period, another copy has been found in a MS. of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge (Ff: 5. 48), which proves to be the identical MS. that was formerly in the possession of Wither.

Besides the advantage of having here a carefully correct copy of the Tournament of Tottenham from the best MS., the reader will have an opportunity of comparing an edition of the beginning of the 17th century with the original from which it was printed, and of judging with how little accuracy they then thought it necessary to follow their copies.

When Bedwell printed from Wither's MS. the Tournament of Tottenham, he did not observe that there was a shorter poem, equally in burlesque, and evidently intended as a sequel to it.

The Tournament ends with a brief account of the Feast which is given on the occasion of the nuptials of Perkyn and Tibbe; the other poem alluded to, gives a more detailed account of this Feast, and of the dance which followed, in the person of a minstrel who

attended it, and the two persons who chiefly figure in it are again Perkyn and Tybbe.

This ballad is printed after the Tournament on account of its subject, because though difficult enough in itself, the blunders of Mr. Hartshorne, who printed it, have made it in his collection perfectly unintelligible; the more difficult words are explained in the notes, but in a few instances it is impossible to make anything of them.

Though the MSS. contain no express mention of the date at which the poem was written, yet the style is an evident indication of its antiquity. *Warton* imagines that it should be referred to the time of Hen. VII, (1485); but it is the opinion of *Bishop Percy* that notwithstanding the alterations made by *Bedwell*, the phraseology and idiom show it to be of a more ancient date.

To this may be added the following circumstances unnoticed by those learned antiquaries: that *Randall* the Reeve lived in the reign of Edward II, (1307); that the period of the supposed Tournament is carried up to that reign; and that it is improbable that he was a person either of such importance or celebrity as to induce a poet, near two centuries after, to select him for the hero of his poem.

The poem itself may therefore be considered as written near that time, when his name was still familiar there; and was probably the work of some person who lived in this parish; and to whom the persons and places were more interesting than to any other.

The text, notes, and a portion of these remarks have been borrowed from Mr. Wright's Edition of the Tournament of Tottenham, printed by Pickering, in the black letter. Mr. Wright is entitled to my thanks; from his edition I have been able to give the Tournament and Feast in a more correct form than I did in the former edition of this book, which was then taken from Mr. Bedwell's edition of the Poem. The readings from the Harleian MS. have been compared with the MS. itself, and the text of the Feast has also been corrected by the original MS.

Tottenham,
1840.

W. R.

THE

TURNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

I.

OF alle these kene conqueroures to carpe ¹ is our kinde: ²
Off fell ³ feghtyng folke ferly ⁴ we fynde,
The Turnament of Totenham haue I in mynde: ⁵
It were harme sich hardynesse were holdyn behynde;
 In story as we rede
 Off Hawkyn, of Harry,
 Off Tymkyn, of Tyrry,
 Off thaym that were duzty, ⁶
 And hardy ⁷ in dede.

II.

Hit ⁸ befel in *Totenham* on a dere day,
Ther was made a shurtyng ⁹ be ¹⁰ the hye-way: ¹¹
Thider come alle the men of that contray,
Of Hisselton, of Hy-gate, and of Hakenay,
 And alle the swete swynkers: ¹²
 Ther hoppyd Hawkyn,
 There dawnsid Dawkyn,
 Ther trumpyd ¹³ Tymkyn,
 And were trwe drynkers.

(1) To talk, tell tales. (2) Nature.

(3) Fierce, courageous. (4) Wonder.

(5) The Harleian MS. reads "have we in mynde." (6) Doughty.

(7) The Harleian MS. has here "stalworth" in place of "hardy."

(8) It: the pronoun is declined through all its genders; m. he, f. heo, n. hit.

(9) Pastime, recreation, diversion. Shurtyng is from the Germ: *scherzen*;
Ital: *sherzare*, *jocari*. (10) By (11) Highway. (12) Labourers.

(13) Tramped, or played on a trumpet.

III.

Tille the day was gon and eue-song paste,
 That thai shulde reckyn thaire skot¹⁰ and thaire counts¹¹ caste,
Perkyn the potter into the prees¹² paste,
 And seid, *Rondill*¹³ *the refe*,¹⁴ a dozter thu haste,
 Tibbe,¹⁵ thi dere :
 Therfor fayne wete¹⁶ wolde I,
 Whether these felows or I,
 Or which of alle this bachelery,¹⁷
 Were the best worthy to wed hir to his fere.¹⁸

IV.

Vpsterte¹⁹ the gadlyngs²⁰ with thaire lang²¹ staues,
 And seid, *Rondyll* the refe, lo, this lad raues,
 How prudly²² among vs thy dozter he craues,
 And we ar richer men than he, and more gode haues
 Off catel and of corne :
 Then²³ seid *Perkyn*, to *Tibbe* I haue hyzt,²⁴
 That I will be alle wey redy in my ryzt
 With a fleyle for to fyght, this day seuen nyzt,²⁵
 And thouz²⁶ it were to morowe.

(10) Reckoning, portion. (11) Accounts. (12) Crowd.

(13) "*Rondol* tho refe." Harl. MS. (14) Bailiff of the Manor, or tax gatherer.

(15) This and the four following lines stand thus in the Harl. MS.:

"Tyb the dere :
 Therfor wyt wold I,
 Whych of alle thys bachelery
 Were best worthy
 To wed hur to hys fere."

(16) To wit, to know. (17) Company of single men. (18) Companion.

(19) Started up.

(20) Idle persons. This word, gadlyngs, in Saxon signifies a companion or fellow, but like many others in middle English it had become debased in its application, so as to mark a low person and a vagabond. In the tale of Gamelyn, printed in Urry's Chaucer, it is used for a young person of unknown or mean birth. (21) Long.

The Harl. MS. has '*baldely*' for '*prudly*.'

(23) This and the three following lines stand thus in the Harl. copy—

"Then sayd Perkyn, To Tybbe I have hyzt,
 That I schal be alway redy in my ryzt,
 If that it schuld be thys day sevenyzt,
 Or elles zet to morn."

(24) Promised. (25) Night. (26) Though.

V.

Then seid *Rondill* the refe,²⁷ euer be he waryd,²⁸
 That aboute this carpyng²⁹ lenger³⁰ wolde be taryd;³¹
 I wolde not my dozter, that she were myskaryd,³²
 But at hir moost worship I wolde she were maryd:
 For the *Turnament*³³ shalle begynne³⁴
 This day seuen-nyzt
 With a flayle for to fyzt,
 And he that is moste of myzt,
 Shalle brok hir with wyne.³⁵

VI.

He, that berys hym best in the *Turnament*,
 He shal be grauntid the gre³⁶ be the comyn assent,
 For to wyne my dozter with duztynesse of dent;³⁷
 And coppull³⁸ my brode hen³⁹ that was brozt⁴⁰ out of Kent,
 And my donned⁴¹ cow:
 For no spence⁴² will I spare;
 For no catel wille I care:
 He shalle haue my gray mare,
 And my spottyd sowe.

VII.

Ther was mony a bolde lad theire bodys to bede;⁴³
 Then thei toke theire leue, and hamwarde thei zede,⁴⁴
 And alle the weke afterward thei graythed⁴⁵ her wede,⁴⁶
 Tille it come to the day, that thei shulde do thaire dede:⁴⁷

(27) Bailiff of the Manor. (28) Accursed. (29) Talking.

(30) Longer. (31) Delayed. (32) Disappointed.

(33) Mock encounter. (34) 'Ther for a turnament schal, begynne.' Harl. MS.

(35) Enjoy her with pleasure. (36) Prize.

(37) Dint, blow.

(38) Percy, in a note, observes, "We still use the phrase *a copple crowned hen*."

(39) Brood. (40) Brought. (41) Dun.

(42) The Reve will spare no expence, but will give his cow, his mare, his crested hen, and his sow, as stock to the husband of his daughter.

(43) Bid, offer. (44) Went.

(45) The word '*graythed*' in Bedwell's copy, which Percy has erroneously explained to mean *put on*, is changed to '*gayed*.'

(46) Prepared their clothes. (47) Fight for the lady.

Thei armyd theym in mattes,
 Thei sett on their noll⁴⁸
 Gode blake bolles⁴⁹
 For to keep their pollis⁵⁰
 For battering of battes.⁵¹

VIII.

Thei sewed hem in schepe skynnes, for thei shuld not brest : ⁵²
 And euer ilkon⁵³ of hem a blac hatte in stidde of a crest :
 A baskett or a panyer before on thaire brest,
 And a flayle in their honde for to fytz prest.⁵⁴
 Forth con thei fare ; ⁵⁵
 Ther was kid⁵⁶ mycull⁵⁷ fors⁵⁸
 Who shulde best fend⁵⁹ his cors ; ⁶⁰
 He that had no gode hors,
 Borowyd hym a mare.⁶¹

IX.

Sich⁶² another clothyng⁶³ haue I not sene ofte,
 When alle the gret company come ridand to the crofte : ⁶⁴
Tibbe on a gray mare was sett vpon lofte,⁶⁵
 Vpon a secke⁶⁶ full of senvye,⁶⁷ for she shuld sitt softe,
 And ledde tille the gappe : ⁶⁸
 Forther wold she not than
 For the luf of no man,
 Tille coppul, hir brode hen,
 Were brozt into hir lappe,

(48) Heads. (49) Bowls, instead of helmets. (50) Polls, heads. (51) Cudgels.

(52) They covered themselves in sheep skins by way of armour, to avoid being hurt.

(53) Each one. 'Ilkon toke a black hat.' Harl. MS. (54) Ready.

(55) Began they to go. (56) Shewn. (57) Much.

(58) Force. (59) Defend. (60) Body.

(61) 'He gat hym a mare.' Harl. MS. It was a disgrace in chivalry to ride a mare.

(62) Such. (63) 'Sich another gadryng.' Harl. MS. (64) Little field, a close.

(65) On high. (66) Sack. (67) Mustard seed. The Harl. MS. had once '*sedys*,'
 i. e. seeds, which appears to have been altered to *fedyrs*, or feathers. PERCY.

(68) The Harl. MS. has these five lines thus :

'And led hur to tho eap,
 For cryeng of the men ;
 Forther wold not Tyb then,
 Tyl scho had hur gode brode hen
 Set in hur lap.'

X.

A gay gyrdull *Tibbe* hade borrowed for the nones,⁶⁹
 And a garland on hir hed full of ruell bones,⁷³
 And a broch on hir brest full of saphre stones,
 The holy rode tokynyng⁷¹ was writon for the nones:^{71a}
 For no spendyng wolde they spare⁷²
 When ioly *Jeynkyn*⁷³ wist⁷⁴ hir thare,
 He gurde⁷⁵ so fast his gray mare
 That she lete a fowkyn⁷⁶ fare
 At the rere-warde.

XI.

I make a vowe, quod *Tibbe*, coppull is comyn of kynde,⁷⁷
 I shalle falle fyue in the felde,⁷⁸ and I my flayle fynde;⁷⁹
 I make a vow, quod Hudde, I shalle not leue behynde;
 May I mete with Lyarde or Bayarde⁸⁰ the blynde,⁸¹

(69) Occasion, purpose.

(70) Whirl bones of the knee. The Harl. Copy has 'rounde bonys.' The term may mean 'Perhaps bones diversely coloured, fr. *riole*, or perhaps small bone rings, from the fr. *rouelle*, a small ring or hoop.—Cotgrave Diction.' PERCY. Tyrwhitt thinks the most plausible derivation is from 'fr. *rouelle*, *rotula*, the whirl-bone or knee-pan.' The word occurs in Chaucer's Rime of Sire Thopas (Cant. T. v. 13807,) where it also mentioned as the materials of a knight's saddle.

(71) Ensign. (71a) Harl. MS. 'Wyth tho holy rode tokenyng was wretyn for tho nonys.'

(72) Harl MS. 'No cattel was ther spared.'

(73) '*Gyb saw*' is the reading of the Harl. MS. for '*Jeynkyn wist*.'

(74) Knew. (75) Struck. (76) F***. (77) Is of true breed.

(78) Knock down. (79) *Tibbe*, qu. Tym for Tymkyn. *Tibbe* cannot say, 'she would make five fall if she could find a flail.'

(80) Lyard, a grey horse: Bayard, a bay horse.

(81) This stanza is thus in the Harl. MS.:

'I wot to God, quod Herry, I schal not lefe behende,
 May I mete wyth Bernard on Bayard the blynde,
 Ich man kepe hym out of my wynde,
 For whatsoever that he be before me I fynde,
 I wot I scha[ll] hym greve.
 Well sayd, quod Hawkyn,
 And I avow, quod Dawkyn,
 May I mete wyth Tomkyn,
 Hys flayl I [schal] hym refe.'

'Blind Bayard' seems to have figured in the popular proverb of our peasantry. In Heywood's 'Dialogue, containing all the proverbs in the English tongue,' he is twice introduced in part i, chap. 8:

I wot ⁸² I schalle theym greue :
 I make a vow, quod Hawkyn
 May I mete with Daukyn ;
 For alle his rich kyn,
 His flayle I shalle hym reue.⁸³

XII.

I make a vow, quod *Gregge*, Tib thu shal se,
 Which of alle the bachelery grauntid is the gre ; ⁸⁴
 I shalle skomfet ⁸⁵ hem alle for the luf ⁸⁶ of the :
 In what place that I come, thei shall haue dout ⁸⁷ of me :
 For I am armyd at the fole :
 In myn armys I ber well ⁸⁸
 A doz-troz ⁸⁹ and a pele,⁹⁰
 A sadul withowt panele,
 With a flece of wole.

XIII.

Now go down, quod *Dudman*, and bere me bet ⁹¹ abowte,
 I make a vow thei shall abyte ⁹² that I fynde owte,
 Haue I twyse or thrise riden thruz ⁹³ the rowte, ⁹⁴
 In what place that I come of me thei shal ha doute
 Myn armys bene so clere,
 I bar a ridell and a rake,

‘ Boldly and blindly I ventred on this,
 ‘ Howbeit, who so bolde as blynd Bayard is.’

and again, part i, chap. 12 :

‘ And after this a monthe, or somewhat lesse,
 ‘ Their landlorde came to their house to take a stresse
 ‘ For rent, to have kept Bayard in the stable.’

(82) I know. (83) Bereave. (84) Receives the prize.

(85) Discomfit. (86) Love. (87) Dread, fear.

(88) ‘ I bear properly as my ensign or device.’

(89) Dough-trough. A hollow piece of wood to knead bread in.

(90) The iron shovel with which bakers pull the bread out of the oven.

(91) Better. (92) Pay penalty. (93) Through. (94) Crowd.

(95) Powdered.

Poudurt⁹⁵ with the brenyng drake,⁹⁶
 And thre cantels⁹⁷ of a cake
 In ilke a^{97a} cornere.⁹⁸

XIV.

I make a vow, quod *Tirry*, and swere be my Crede,⁹⁹
 Saw thu neuer yong boy forther his body bede:¹⁰⁰
 For when thei fyzt fastest, and most er¹⁰¹ in drede,¹⁰²
 I shalle take Tib be the hond, and away hir lede.¹⁰³
 Then byn myn armys best:
 I ber¹⁰⁴ a pilch¹⁰⁵ of ermyn
 Poudert with a catt skyn;
 The chefe¹⁰⁶ is of pechmyn,¹⁰⁷
 That stondis¹⁰⁸ on the creste.¹⁰⁹

XV.

I make a vow, quod *Dudman*, and swere be the stra,¹¹⁰
 Whil I am most mery,¹¹¹ thu gets hir not swa:¹¹²
 For she is wel shapyn, as lizt as a ra,¹¹³
 Ther is no capull¹¹⁴ in this myle before her will ga:¹¹⁵

(96) A fiery dragon. (97) Each.

(97a) Corner pieces. This word appears in Shakspeare, and also in Skelton, (Elinour Rummynge). In the Harl. MS. this stanza runs thus:

‘I vow to God, quod Hawkyn, yf he have the gowt,
 Al that I fynde in tho felt thersand here aboute,
 Have I twyes or thryes redyn thurgh the route,
 In ych a stede ther thay me se, of me thay schol have doute.
 When I begyn to play,
 I make a vow that I ne schalle,
 But yf Tybbe wyl me calle,
 Or I be thryes don falle,
 Ryzt onys com away.’

- (98) Corner. (99) Creed, or faith. (100) Offer. (101) Are. (102) Dread.
 (103) Lead. (104) Bear. (105) Coat.
 (106) The upper portion, or part of escutcheon. (107) Parchment.
 (108) Stands. (109) Crest. (110) Straw.
 (111) Harl. MS. ‘Whyls me ys left my mere,’ *i. e.* mare.
 (112) So. (113) Roe. (114) Gelding. (115) Go.

She wil me not begyle:¹¹⁶
 I dare sothely¹¹⁷ say,
 She wil be a monday¹¹⁸
 Fro Hissiltoun to Haknay,
 Nozt other halfe myle.

XVI.

I make a vow, quod *Perkyn*, thu carpis of cold rost;^{118a}
 I wil wyрке wiselier¹¹⁹ without any boost:
 Fyue of the best capuls¹²⁰ that ar in this host,¹²¹
 I wil hem lede away be another coost,¹²²
 And then lowz¹²³ Tibbe.
 We loo, boyes:¹²⁴ here is he
 That will fyzt and not fle,¹²⁵
 For I am in my iolyte;¹²⁶
 Joo forth, Tibbe.¹²⁷

XVII.

When thai had thaire othes made,¹²⁸ forth can thei te¹²⁹
 With flayles, and harnys, and trumpis made of tre:¹³⁰

(116) Deceive. (117) Truly.

(118) These two lines in the Harl. MS. stand thus:

‘She wyl me bere, I dar wele say,
 On a lang somerys day.’

(118a) Harl. MS. ‘Thou spekes of cold rost.’ This appears to have been a proverbial saying signifying something hardly deserving of notice.

(119) Work wiser, more knowingly. (120) Geldings. (121) Assembly.

(122) In another manner.

Harl. MS. has it thus—

‘I wot I schal thaym wyne, and bryng thaym to my cost.’

(123) Laughed. Harl. MS. thus: ‘And here I grant tham Tybbe.’

(124) Halloo! my boys. (125) Run away. (126) Good humour.

(127) Harl. MS. ‘Wyth jo forth, Gybbe.’

(128) Taken their oaths. The Harl. MS. has ‘vowes’ for ‘othes,’ and ‘hye’ for ‘te’; and in the next line, ‘hornes’ for ‘harnys.’ Probably it ought to have been printed ‘hornys,’ for in the Cambridge MS. the distinction between the *o* and *a* is often imperceptible. (129) Out they came.

(130) Wood. ‘Perhaps wooden trumpets: musical instruments, fit enough for a mock tournament.’—Percy. In the middle ages, horns appear to have been made, not unfrequently, of wood.

Ther were all the bachilers of that contre: ¹³¹
 They were dizt ¹³² in aray, ¹³³ as thaimself wolde be.
 Theire baner ¹³⁴ was ful brizt
 Off an olde raton fell, ¹³⁵
 The chefe was of a ploo mell, ¹³⁶
 And the schadow of a bell,
 Quarterd with the mone lizt. ¹³⁷

XVIII.

I wot it was no childer gamme, ¹³⁸ when thei togeder mett,
 When ilke ¹³⁹ a freke ¹⁴⁰ in the felde on his fellow bette, ¹⁴¹
 And leid ¹⁴² on stifly, for no thing wold thei lett, ¹⁴³
 And fozt ferly ¹⁴⁴ fast, till theyre hors swett.
 And few wordis were spokyn.
 Ther were flayles al to flaterde, ¹⁴⁵
 Ther were scheldis ¹⁴⁶ al to claterde,
 Bolles and disshis al to baterde, ¹⁴⁷
 And mony hedis ther were brokyn.

XIX.

There was clenkyng ¹⁴⁸ of cart sadils, and clateryng of cannes, ¹⁴⁹
 Off fel frekis ¹⁵⁰ in the feeld brokyn were thaire fannes: ¹⁵¹
 Off sum were the hedis brokyn, and of sum the brayn pannes, ¹⁵²
 And euel were they besene, ¹⁵³ er they went thannes, ¹⁵⁴

(131) Country. (132) Dressed.

(133) Order of battle. (134) Standard, ensign. (135) Rotted skin.

(136) Plough mell. 'A small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plough, still used in the north: in the midland countries in its stead is used a plough-hatchet.'—PERCY.

(137) Moon light. (138) Children's game.

(139) Each. (140) Bold man, fellow. (141) Beat. (142) Laid.

(143) Desist. (144) Strangely, wonderfully.

(145) Broken. (146) Shields.

(147) Harl. MS. has it '*schatred*,' and in the next line '*many hedys brokyn*.'

(148) Knocking, clinking. (149) Pots.

(150) Many fellows (151) Instruments for winnowing corn.

(152) Skulls. (153) In bad plight seen. (154) Thence.

With swippyng of swipylles¹⁵⁵
 The laddis were so wery for-fozt,¹⁵⁶
 That thai myzt fyzt no more on loft,¹⁵⁷
 But creppid aboute in the crofte,¹⁵⁸
 As they were crokid crypils.¹⁵⁹

XX.

Perkyn was so wery, that he began to lowte,¹⁶⁰
 Helpe, Hudde, I am ded in this ilke rowte:¹⁶¹
 An hors for xl penys,¹⁶¹ a gode and a stoute,
 That I may liztly cum of myne on owte,
 For no cost wil I spare.
 He stert¹⁶³ vp as a snayle,
 And hent¹⁶⁴ a capull be the tayle,
 And rauzt¹⁶⁵ of Daukyn his flayle,
 And wan¹⁶⁶ hym a mare.

XXI.

Perkyn wan¹⁶⁷ fyue and Hudde wan twa:¹⁶⁸
 Glad and blith thai were, that thei had don sa:¹⁶⁹
 Thai wolde haue thaim to Tibbe, and present hir with tha:¹⁷⁰
 The capuls¹⁷¹ were so wery, that thei myzt not ga,¹⁷²
 But stille can thei stonde.
 Alas, quod Hud, my ioye I lese:¹⁷³
 Me had leuer than a ston of chese,
 That dere Tibbe had alle these,
 And wist¹⁷⁴ hit were my sonde.¹⁷⁵

(155) Flourishing their weapons. A *swepyl* is that staff of the flail with which the corn is beaten out, vulg: a *supple*: called in the midland countries a *swindgell*. This is the root of our English word *whip*, from the Saxon word *swipan*; and here it signifies the swinging round of their flails or cudgels.

(156) The lads were tired with fighting.

(157) Could not longer stand to fight. The Harl. MS. has it thus: 'That they myzt not fyzt mare oloft.'

(158) Crept about the field or croft.

(159) Crooked cripples. (160) Stoop. (161) Throng.

(162) Pence. (163) Started. (164) Took hold of.

(165) Took, wrested from. (166) Gained. (167) Won. (168) Two.

(169) So. (170) Them. (171) Geldings. (172) Go.

(173) Lose. (174) Knew. (175) Present, sending.

XXII.

Perkyn turnyd him aboute in that ilke¹⁷⁶ throng,
 He fouzt fresshly, for he had rest¹⁷⁷ hym long:
 He was war¹⁷⁸ of Tirry take Tib be the hond,
 And wold haue lad¹⁷⁹ hir away with a luf¹⁷⁹ song.¹⁸¹

And Perkyn after ran :¹⁸²

And of his capull he hym drowe,¹⁸³

And gaf^{183a} hym of his flayle inowe,¹⁸⁴

Then te he, quod Tib, and lowe,¹⁸⁵

Ze are a duzty man.¹⁸⁶

XXIII.

Thus thai tuggut¹⁸⁷ and thei ruggut¹⁸⁸ till hit was ny¹⁸⁹ nyzt :
 Alle the wyues of *Totenham* come to se that sizt ;
 To fech¹⁹⁰ home thaire husbondis, that were thaym trouthe
 plizt,¹⁹¹

With wispyss¹⁹² and kexis,¹⁹³ that was a rich lizt,¹⁹⁴

Her husbondis home to fech.

And sum they had in armys,

That were febull wreches,

And sum on whele-barowes,

And sum on criches.¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶

XXIV.

They gedurt¹⁹⁷ *Perkyn* aboute on euery side,
 And graunt¹⁹⁸ hym ther the gre,¹⁹⁹ the more was his pride :

(176) Same. (177) Rested. (178) Aware. (179) Led. (180) Love.

(181) These three lines stand thus in the Harl. MS. :

‘ Among thos wery boyes he wrest, and he wrang ;
 He threw tham down to tho erth, and thrast thanne amnag,
 When he saw Tyrry away with Tyb fang.’

(182) In the Harl. MS., ‘ And after hym ran,’ and in the next line, ‘ hors ’ for
 ‘ capul.’ (183) Drew. (183a) Gave. (184) Enough. (185) Laughed.

(186) Ye are a strong man.

(187) Tugged. (188) Pulled violently. (189) Nigh. (190) Fetch.

(191) Betrothed. (192) Wisps.

(193) Dry stalks of hemlock, &c., called in Shropshire by the same name at the
 present day.

(194) These two lines are transposed in the Harl. MS., which reads in the fourth
 line, ‘ And ryschys ther lyzt.’ (195) Crutches.

Tib and He with gret²⁰⁰ myrth hamward²⁰¹ can ride,
And were al nyzt²⁰² togedur til the morow tide.

And to chirch they went :²⁰³

So wel hls nedis²⁰⁴ he hase spedde,²⁰⁶

That dere Tibbe he shall wedde :

The chefe men, that hir thider ledde,²⁰⁷

Were of the *Turnament*.

XXV.

To that rich *Fest*²⁰⁸ come mony for the nonys :²⁰⁹

Sum come hip-halt,²¹⁰ and sum trippande²¹¹ thither on the
stonys :

Sum with a staffe in his honde, and sum too at onys²¹²

Of sum were the hedis²¹³ brokyn, of sum the schulder bonys :

With sorow come they thidur.

Woo²¹⁴ was Hawkyn, wo was Harry,

Woo was Tomkyn, woo was Tirry,

And so was al the company,

But zet²¹⁵ thei come togeder.²¹⁶

XXVI.

At that *Fest*, were thei seruyd in a rich aray,

Euery fyue and fyue had a cokeney,²¹⁷

(196) These five last lines stand thus in the Harl. MS. :

‘ And sum brozt gret harwos,
Ther husbandes hom for to fech,
Sum on dores, and sum on hech,
Som on hyrdylleys, and sum on crech,
And sum on wele-baraws.’

(197) Gathered. (198) Granted. (199) The prize. (200) Great.

(201) Homeward. (202) All night.

(203) In the Harl. MS. this line runs thus : ‘ And thay in fere assent.’

(204) Needs. (206) Succeeded in.

(207) The company who attended the wedding. In the Harl. MS. this line runs thus : ‘ The prayse folk that hur led.’ (208) In the Harl. MS. it is thus : ‘ To that ylk fest.’ (209) Occasion. (210) Limping lame. (211) Tripping.

(212) Once. (213) Heads. (214) Woe. (216) Yet.

(216) The Harl. MS. has ‘ *bachelary*’ for ‘ *company*.’ and gives the last line of the stanza thus : ‘ When thay met togedyr.’

(217) A very ancient nick-name for a citizen of London. Ray says, an interpretation of it is, a young person, *coaked* or *cocquered*--made a wanton or *nestle-cock*,

And so they sate in iolite, al the long daye,
 Tibbe at nyzt, I trow, hade a sympull aray:²¹⁸
 Micull myrth was thaym among.
 In euery corner of the howse
 Was melodye deliciouse,
 For to here precieuse,
 Off six mennys song.²¹⁹

delicately bred and brought up, so as, when arrived at man's estate, to be unable to bear the least hardship. Another says, a person ignorant of the terms of country oeconomy, such as a young citizen, who, having been ridiculed for calling the neighing of a horse, laughing, and told that it was called *neighing*, next morning, on hearing the cock crow, to shew that instruction was not thrown away upon him, exclaimed to his former instructor, 'Now the *cock neighs*;—How the *cock neighs*!' whence the citizens of London have ever since been called *cock-neighs* or *cockneys*. Whatever may be the origin of this term, we at least learn from the following verses attributed to Hugh Bagot, Earl of Norfolk, that it was in the time of Henry II.

Was I in my castle at Bungay,
 Fast by the river Waveney,
 I should not care for the king of *Cockney*. [*i. e.* king of London.]

The king of the cocknies occurs among the regulations for the sports and shows formerly held in the Middle Temple on *Childerman's-day*, where he had ten officers, a marshall, constable, butler, &c. See Grase's Local Proverbs, art: *London*; and also Dugdale's *Originale Juridicales*,—p. 247.

Percy's interpretation of this passage is doubtful, 'that every five and five had a cook or scullion to attend them.' The word may mean a young cock. It probably refers to a popular proverb, and the following passage from Heywood's *Proverbs*, may perhaps serve to illustrate it.—(Part I. ch. xi.)

'Men say
 He that comth euery daie, shail have a *cocknaie*'
 He that comth now and then, shall have a fat hen;
 But I gat not so muche in comyng seelde when,
 As a good hens fether, or a poor egshell.'

Here the *cockney* seems to be something mean contrasted with the fat hen. The following passage from *Piers Plowman* seems to leave no room for doubting that a *cockney* was some kind of lean or common meat, of which the peasantry made collops. Piers (the ploughman) says to Hunger—(from a MS. in Trin. Coll. Camb.)—

'I have no peny, quod Piers,
 pulettes to bugge,
 ne neither gers ne grya,
 but two grene cheses,
 a few cruddes and creme,
 and an hauer cake,
 and two loues of benes and bran,
 y- bake for my fauntes (*children*);
 and yet I seye by my soule,
 I have no salt bacon,
 ne no *cockney*, by Crist,
 coloppes for to maken.'

(218) In the Harl. MS. "And at the last thay went to bed with full gret deray."

(219) A song for six voices.

THE FEAST.

I.

Now of this feest telle I can
I trow ¹ as wel as any man
Be est ² or be west.³
For ouer alle in ilke a schire ⁴
I am send for as a sire
To ilke a gret fest.

II.

For in feith ther was on,⁵
Sich ⁶ on saw I neuer non
In Englund ne ⁷ in Fraunce :
For ther hade I the maistry ⁸
Of alle maner of cucry,⁹
Sith¹⁰ then was myshaunce.¹¹

III.

Thar ¹² was meets ¹³ wel ditz,¹⁴
Welle sesoned to the right,
Off rost and of sew :
Ther was meytes be heuen,¹⁵
Thab were a maistre al to neuen,
But sum I con you.

(1) Believe. (2) By east. (3) By west. (4) Shire, County. (5) One.

(6) Such a one. (7) Nor. (8) Mastery. (9) Cookery. (10) Since.

(12) There. (13) Meats. (14) Dressed.

(15) Or [neuen,] name. It should be 'be heuen,' that is, by *heaven*, and that the last word of the next line should be, 'neuen:'—this last word [the A. Sax. *nefnian*] occurs in the Seven Sages, v. 3444:—

'Sone be cold the maisters seun,
And twa be gan bi names neun.'

IV.

Ther was pestels in porra,
 And laduls in rorra,¹⁹
 For potage:
 And somer saduls²⁰ in sewys,²¹
 And mashe fattins,²² mortrewys,²³
 For the leeful page.

V.

Ther was plente of ale
 To theym that were in halle,
 To lesse and to more :

(19) A kind of pottage.

(21) Broths.

(22) Mashing vats.

(23) A kind of rich broth: Chaucer says of the cook, (Cant. T. v. 385.)

"He coude roste, and sethe, and broils, and frie,
 Maken *mortwees*, and wel bake a pie."

"Lord Bacon, in his Nat. Hist. I. 48., speaks of a *mortress* made with the brawn of capons stamped and strained." He joins it with the cullice (coulis) of cocks. It seems to have been a rich broth, or soup, in the preparation of which the flesh was stamped, or beat in a mortar: from whence it probably derived its name, *une mortreuse*; though the word is not commonly to be met with: It occurs in Piers Plowman, (Passus xiii.)

"He eet manye sondry metes
 mortrews and puddynges.
 wombe cloutes and wilde brawen,
 and egges fryed with grece."

'Wombe clouts' are *tripes*. Again—

"Ffor, now he hathe dronken so depe,
 he wole deuyne soone,
 and preuen it by hir pocalips
 and passion of seinte Auereys,
 that nedher bacon nebrann,
 blanck manger ne *mortrews*,
 is neither ffshe nor flesch,
 But fode for a penaunt."

And a little before—a passage, by the way, which confirms Tyrwhitt's derivation of the word:—

"And this maister nor his man
 no manner dessh eten,
 ac thei eton mete of moore cost,
mortrews and potages;
 of that mem myswonne
 thei made hem wel at ese:
 ac hir sauce was ouer sour,
 and unsauourly *gronde*
in a mortar post mortem
 of many a bitter peyne."

Ther was gryndulstones in graly,
 And mylstones in mawmany,²⁴
 And al this was thore.²⁵

VI.

But zet ²⁶ lett ²⁷ thei for no costes,
 For in cum ²⁸ mylne ²⁹ postes
 iii in a disshe :
 And belle clapurs ³⁰ in blaundisare,³¹
 With a nobulle cury,
 For tho that ete no fissh.

VII.

Ther come in iordans ³² in iussalle,³³
 Als red as any russale,³⁴
 Come ther amonge :
 And blobsterdis in white sorry ³⁵
 Was of a nobulle curry
 With spicery stronge.

VIII.

Ther come hese crustis in charlett
 As red as any scarlette,³⁶
 With ruban in rise:³⁷

(24) A kind of pottage.

(25) There. In the account of the feast at the installation of Archbishop Warham, printed in the Appendix to Hearne's Edition of Leland's Collections, the word *mamornie* occurs several times; as, "frumentie royal mamorie to potage."—"frumentie ryall and mamorie to potage."—"frumente and mamonie for potage."—*mamonie ryall.*"

(26) Yet. (27) Left off. (28) Came. (29) Mill.

(31) A kind of pottage. In the Arundel MS. this word signifies a receipt for making Blaundesorre, p. 293.

(32) Pots, symps. Jordans in later times was used to signify chamber pots.

(33) *Jussell* of meat made of chopped herbs and flesh.

(34) Fox. In Chaucer the fox is called *dan Russel*, in old German, *Reynard*.

(35) A kind of pottage for fish. In the feast of the installation of Archbishop Warham, in Lyland we have, 'Perches in sorry,'—'Eeles in sorry pot.'

(36) A kind of pottage. (37) Rice.

Tertes of alle the festis,³⁸
 That euer I saw in gestis,³⁹
 This may er the prise.

IX.

Ther was costrelle⁴⁰ in cambys,
 And capuls⁴¹ in cullys,⁴²
 With blandament indorde:
 The nedur⁴³ lippe of a larke
 Was broght in a muk cart,
 And set before the lorde.

X.

Then come in stedis⁴⁴ of Spayn,⁴⁵
 And the brute of Almayne,⁴⁶
 With palfrayes in paste:

(38) Feasts. (39) Stories, acts.

(40) Wine pots. (41) Horses. (41) Horses.

(42) Gravy sauce, [coulis.]

(43) Castrell is a Norman word. In one of the fragments of the French romances of Tristan, which was in the possession of the late Mr. Douce, the cup in which the love potion was given to Tristram and Isonde, is called a *costerel*, (and a *costeret*), v. 637, &c. in the second volume of the valuable and interesting collection edited by M. Francisque, Michel—(Pickering, 1835.)

“ Lores vus baillat un costeret,
 N’ert quères grant mès petítet;
 Dist ke vùs ben le guardisseez.
 Cum s’amur avec voliez.
 Quant venimes en haute mer,
 Li tans se prist à eschauffer.
 Ie avez vestu un blialt,
 Tressué fu, si oi chault;
 Je oi sai, si a baivee demandai;
 Ben savez si vairs vus dis ai,
 Un valet, ki à mes peiz sist,
 Levat e le *cotterel* prist.”

(44) Steeds of Spain.

(45) Spanish horses were, proverbially, famous.

(46) *Bre of Almayne* it is supposed was once the boar; perhaps it may be intended for a pun. There seems too, an allusion in the beginning of this stanza, as in other parts of the poem, to the fashion of having pastry on the table in the shape of all kinds of animals.

And dongestrikes ⁴⁷ in doralle ⁴⁸
 Was forsed wele with charcolle,
 But certes that was waste.

XI.

Then come in the fruture,
 With a nobul sauoure,
 With feturlokes ⁴⁹ fried :
 And alle the cart whelis of Kent,
 With stonys of the payment, ⁵⁰
 Ful wel were thei tried.

XII.

Then come in a horse hed
 In the stid ⁵¹ of French brede, ⁵²
 With alle the riche hide:
 Now ⁵³ had I not this seen,
 Sum of zow wold wene ⁵⁴
 Ful lowde that I lyed.

XIII.

Ther come in the kydde
 Dressyd in a horse syde,
 That aby l ⁵⁵ was to lese :
 iii yron harows, ⁵⁶
 And many whele barowes,
 In the stid of new chese.

XIV.

When they had drawen the borde,
 Then seid Perkyn a worde
 Hymself to avawnce :

(47) Sacks of dung, or dung forks. (48) Stuffed. (49) Iron bonds.
 (50) Pavement. (51) Stead, place. (52) Bread. (53) You.
 (54) Think. (55) Able. (56) Harrows. (57) Counsel, advice.

Syn we haue made gode chere,
 I red ⁵⁷ ilke man in fere,⁵⁸
 Goo dresse him to a dawnce.

XV.

Ther ze ⁵⁹ myght se a merry sight,
 When thei were sammen ⁶⁰ knytt,⁶¹
 With-out any fayle;
 Thei did but ran ersward,
 And ilke a man went bakward,
 Toppe ouer tayle.

XVI.

Tybbe were fulle tharre ⁶² of hert,⁶³
 As sche ⁶⁴ dawnsid she late ⁶⁵ a f***,
 For stumbulyng at * * *
 Now (sirris)⁶⁶ for your curtesy,
 Take this for no vilany,
 But ilke ⁶⁷ man crye zow * * *

XVII.

Off this fest can ⁶⁸ I no more,
 But certes thei made hem ⁶⁹ merry thore,⁷⁰
 Whil the day wold last:
 Zet myght thei not alle in fere
 Haue eton ⁷¹ the meytis ⁷² I reckond here,
 But theire bodys had brast,⁷³

Explicit Fabula.

T. O.

(58) Company. (59) Ye. (60) Together. (61) Knit.
 (62) Bold. (63) Heart. (64) She. (65) Let. (66) Sirs. (67) Each.
 (68) Know. (69) Them. (70) There. (71) Eaten.
 (72) Meats. (73) Burst.

The following short notice of the origin of Tournaments, and Feasts on the occasion, may not perhaps be objectionable to the reader ; at least, it will afford some information respecting those antient pastimes, which were instituted in England at a very early period of our history.

It was the custom in former times, after the conclusion of the tournament, for the combatants to return to their dwellings ; but in the evening they met again in some place appropriated for the purpose, where they were joined by the ladies and others who had been spectators of the sports, and the time was passed in *feasting, dancing, singing, and merry-making*.

After the supper and dancing, the speaker of the tournament called together the heralds appointed on both parties, and demanded from them alternately, the names of those who had best performed upon the opposite sides : the double list of names was then presented to the ladies who had been present at the pastime, and the decision was referred to them respecting the awarding of the prizes, who selected a name for each party ; and, as a peculiar mark of their esteem, the favourite champions received the reward of their merits from the hands of two young virgins of quality : neither was this the only deference that was paid to the fair sex, by the laws of the tournament ; for if a knight conducted himself with any impropriety, or transgressed the ordinances of the sport, he was excluded from the lists with a sound beating,⁷⁴ which was liberally bestowed upon him by the other knights with their truncheons, to punish his temerity, and to teach him to respect the honour of the ladies and the rights of chivalry ; that unfortunate culprit had no other resource in such case for escaping without mischief, but by supplicating the mercy of the fair sex, and humbly intreating them to interpose their authority on his behalf, because the suspension of his punishment depended entirely upon their intercession.

All persons below the rank of an esquire, were excluded from the tournament ; but the celebration of these pastimes attracted the common mind in a very powerful manner, and led to the institution of sports that bore at least a resemblance of them.

(74) MS. Cott. Lib. marked D vi ; and MS. Harl. 69.

It is impossible to ascertain the precise period when tournaments first made their appearance; nor is it less difficult to determine by whom they were first invented.

Both the French and Germans claim the honour. most of the German writers make the emperor Henry the 1st the instituter of these pastimes; but others attribute their origin to another Henry, at least a century before the former. The French, on their side, quote ancient history ⁷⁵ which asserts that Geofry Lord of Preuilli in Anjou, who was slain at Gaunt [A.D. 1066] was the inventor of the tournament.

It seems to be certain that tournaments were held in France and Normandy before the Conquest, and according to our own writers, they were not permitted to be practised in this country for upwards of 60 years after that time: after which period they were in a great degree suppressed.

In the troublesome times of Stephen, tournaments among other splendid species of dissipation, were permitted to be exercised; they were, however, again suppressed by Henry the II: but his son Richard the I, having observed that the French, practising frequently in the tournament, were more expert in the use of their arms than the English, permitted his own knights to establish the like martial sports in his dominions.

Tournaments were occasionally exhibited with the utmost display of magnificence in the succeeding reigns, being not only sanctioned by royal authority, but frequently instituted by royal command, until the conclusion of the 16th century; from that period they declined rapidly, and 50 years afterwards were entirely out of practice.

The tournament afforded to those who were engaged in them an opportunity of appearing before the ladies to the greatest advantage: they might at once display their taste and opulence by the costliness and elegance of their apparel, and their prowess as soldiers; therefore those pastimes became fashionable among the nobility, and probably for the same reason they were prohibited to the common people.

(75) *Chronique de Tours.*

A quotation from an ancient romance, called "Ipomydon,"⁷⁶ plainly indicates the performance of the tournament in the open field.

" The Kyng his sonne a knyght gan make,
 And many another for his sake ;
 Justes were cryed ladyes to see,
 Thedyr came lordes grete plente.
 Tournements atyrd in the felde,
 A thousand armed with spere and shelde ;
 Knightis began togedre to ryde,
 Some were unhorsyd on every side.
 Ipomydon that daye was victorius,
 And there be gaff many a cours ;
 For there was none that he mette,
 But he hys spere in hym woulde sette ;
 Then after within a lytell stounde,⁷⁷
 Horse and man both went to grounde.
 The Heraudes⁷⁸ gaff the child the gree⁷⁹
 A thousand pound he had to fee ;
 Mynstrellys had giftes of golde,
 And fourty dayes the fest was holde."

The foregoing poem of the Tournament and Feast may be understood to have been a pastime got up for the purpose of ridiculing the ancient and then popular and useful amusement of the tournament.

(76) Harl. MS. insig 2252, fol. 60.

(77) A small space of time. (78) Herald, whose office it was to superintend the armorious part of the tournament. (79) Reward.

INDEX TO NAMES.

VOL. II.

- Appulby, Ratyn, 55.
 Ardesoif, John, 59, 276.
 Isaac, 317.
 Algar, Butt and others, 116.
 Ashwell, Thomas, 134, 355.
 Atkinson, Thomas, 199.
 Appleton, Joseph, 202.
 Archer, Catherine, 208, 280.
 Ashdown, Mrs., 214.
 Arnold, James, 218.
 Aloyisius, St., 301.
 Appleby, John, 317.
- Booth, Laurence, 3
 Bentley, Thomas, 4.
 Beale, Stephen, 4.
 Barnes, Thomas, 9.
 Bodfield, Thomas, 16.
 Barkham, Sir Robert, 40, 270.
 Sir Edward, 53, 273.
 Mrs. Jane, 270.
 Bowyer, Bridget, 45.
 John Windham, 352.
 Beauchamp, Ephraim, 47, 229.
 Burrough, Elizabeth, 53.
 John
- Byllington. Thomas, 56.
 Bedwell, William, 58, 214, 267.
 Bairne, John, 60.
 Bowland, Mary, 62.
 Budgen, James, 127.
 Boon, John, 202, 273.
 Balaam, John, 213.
- Bolton, Simon, 214, 344.
 Bishop, James, 218.
 Baxter, William & Richard 235.
 Burow, John, 246.
 Barnes, Thomas, 269.
 Bushnan, Joseph, 269.
 Brown, Joseph, 269.
 John, 319.
 Bryant, Thomas, 270.
 Bumpstead, 272.
 Bonner, John, 316.
 Bull, William, 316.
 Bennett, John, 322, 343.
 Bailey, Robert, 352.
- Cole, Anthony, 4.
 Compton, Sir William, 7.
 Lady, 7.
 Colerane, Rt. Hon. Henry Lord,
 5, 54, 197, 229, 261, 316, 333.
 De la Chaumette, Louis Andrew
 16, 63, 127, 324.
 Curtoys, Charles, Lockyer, 21.
 Chaplin, John, 21, 276.
 Candeler, Richard, 41.
 Comyn, Rev. Thomas, 49, 269.
 Chadwicke, Rev. Daniel, 50.
 Crouch, John, 24.
 Clark, Margaret, 58.
 Croke and Family, 61.
 Curtoys and Mathew, 116.
 Curtis, Sir William, 134.
 Cromptley, Elizabeth, 199.

- Chambers, John, 199.
 Clark, William, 201.
 Champreys, John, 201.
 Chalkley, Henry, 201.
 Capel, John, 202, 322.
 Cross, Francis, 204.
 Clark, John, 213.
 Rachel, 214.
 Cock, John, 220, 262, 339, 365.
 Coward, John, 229.
 Chandler, Richard, 244.
 Catcher, Thomas, 248.
 Clark, Matthew, 262.
 Coulson, 280.
 Child, 280.
 Cooper, Mary Elizabeth, 310.
 Cocksedge, 318.
 Collins, James, 320.
 Court, 322.
 Clark, 323.
 Cline, 325.
 Currie and Co., 356.

 Drayton, John, 3.
 Dawson, Roger, 23, 250.
 Davies, Rev. James, 49.
 Diston, Elizabeth, 60.
 Deane, Arthur and Mary, 61.
 Dean, James, 117, 333.
 Dias Santos, Cajeton, 127.
 Dorset, Lady Ann, countess of
 196, 248.
 Draper, John, 198, 213.
 Francis, 280.
 Dermer, Thomas, 198.
 Miss, 300.
 Delano, William, 202, 339, 371.
 Dixon, Mary, 203.
 Dickinson, Rivers, 261.

 Dickenson, John, 282.
 Dunster, Rev. H. P., 312.
 Druce, John, 362.
 Dallinger, 371.

 Eschelas, Rev. John, 22.
 Estwicke, Stephen, 48.
 Elrington, Charlotte, 64.
 Ede, John, 202.
 Evans, John, 203.
 Eaton, George Bancroft, 249.
 John, 249.
 Estwick, Charles, Mary, and
 Rachel, 249.
 Edridge, Joseph, 264.
 Michael, 269.
 Ewart, Rev. T. H., 300.

 Fleming, Elizabeth, 8.
 Forster, Joseph, 198.
 Robert, 202, 250.
 Fletcher, Joseph, 202, 300, 333.
 Freer, 255.
 Finney, Thomas, 255, 374.
 Forster, Miss, 281, 312.
 Fox, William Michael, 280.
 Filsell, George, 312, 380.
 Frame, Osgood, 325.
 Fernie, 333.

 Gray, Edward, 9, 269, 280, 323.
 Godard, Thomas, 52.
 Genest, I. and wife, 62, 333.
 Graves, Mary, and family, 63.
 Gwynne, Mary, 63.
 Gibson, Dr. 108.
 Glover, Henry, 199.
 Gregory, Sir William, 216.
 Gough, 237.

- Greekie, Dr. 237.
 Gore, William, 248.
 Glover, 272.
 Glover, William, 280.
 Greaves, 323, 325.
 Godfrey, Benjamin, 323.
 Gwyn, Peter, 352.
 Graham, John, 352.
 Grace, 353.

 Howard, Lord, 2.
 Hibbert, Charles, 16.
 Hynningham, George, 51, 266.
 Thomas, 51.
 William, 51.
 Catherine, 55.
 Hunt, Walter, 56.
 P. T., 362.
 Hobby, Mary, 59.
 Harwood and family, 61.
 Husbands, Rev. John, 121, 202.
 Harwood, Ralph, 121.
 Holbrook, 126, 220.
 Hanks, James, 127.
 Hoare and Co., 197.
 Heathcote, John, 198.
 Holt, John, 202, 222, 250, 262.
 Hunnings, Samuel, 214.
 Haize, De la, Philip, 219, 275.
 Moses, 261.
 Harwood, Dr. 236.
 Hely, Peter, 244.
 Hobson, William, 264, 305.
 Hamilton, William, 269.
 Hawkins, Richard, 269.
 Hancock, William, 272.
 Howard, Miss, 312.
 Harding, Thomas, 317.
 Harvey, Anthony, 318.

 Heraud, J. A. 339, 355, 365.
 Heath, William, 352.
 Hayward, Sir John, 377.

 Irby, Lady Margaret, 53.
 Irby, Sir Anthony, 54.

 Jermyn, Stephen, 5, 229.
 Margaret Maria, 62.
 James, Richard, 50.
 Jennings, Anne, 62.
 Jervoice, Edmund, 195.
 Janson, Alfred, 250.
 William, 310.
 Halsey, 322.

 Kidman, 201,
 King, Thomas, 269.
 Kinder, 273.

 Lock, Matthew, 41.
 Sir William, 41.
 Thomas, 195.
 Lloyd, George, 60.
 Lushington, Dr. 128.
 Lawford, John, 214.
 Lee, Richard, 222.
 Lhwyd, Edward, 236.
 Lent, Matthew, 267.
 Larken, Edward, 282.
 Le Tellier, Rev. Mr., 300.
 Lambley, Alexander, 318.
 Lucas, John, 325.
 Leifchild, William, 356.
 Lewis, Thomas, 362.

 Mills, Francis, 9. 316.
 Melton, Sir John, 44.
 Martin, Dorcas, 59.

Morsse, Mary, 60.
 Masseyly, Michael, 60.
 Morrison, Rev. Charles, 81.
 Mathew, N. 123, 202, 250.
 Mountford, R. 127, 202, 250.
 Mayo, James, 163.

John, 321.

Massey, Tobias, 195.
 Monis, John, 196, 202.

Thomas, 317.

Miller, William, 197.
 Mallett, John, 197.
 Mores, E. R. 202, 220, 264.
 Mulcaster, Henry, 229.
 Martyn, Sir Richard, 244.
 Moyse, Bridget, 246.
 Morris, Robert, 248.
 Madden, Anthony, 275.

Noel, Robert, 4.
 Nash, George Augustus, 16.
 Newcome, Rev. Thomas, 130,
 202, 220, 250, 276.

Orrell, 244.

Prat, Samuel, 14.
 Pratt, Charles, 255.
 Pagitt, James, 45.
 Povy, Humphrey, 52.
 Parker, William, 163.
 David Samuel, 199.

Pike, 213.
 Pavitt, George, 214.
 Page, Edward, 219.
 Peile, Thomas Hanson, 223.
 Pochin, George, 249.
 Pearce, Mrs. 262.
 Phesaunt, 266.

Press, 272.
 Patmore, Richard, 276.
 Powell, Mrs., 281.
 Thomas, 317.
 Potter, 320.
 Poole, Clement, 322.
 Peile, 323.

Roberts, Rev. T., 11, 21, 64,
 93, 199, 282.

Richards, Samuel, 14, 353, 374.
 Robinson, Arthur, 246, 248.
 Robinson, William, 16, 65, 66.
 Reynoldson, Thomas and Ann,
 49.

Joseph, 229.

John, 229.

Rhodes, James, 117.
 Row, James, 202, 250, 264.
 Rixon, William, 202.
 Reynardson, Nicholas, 257, 265.
 Samuel, 261.
 Abraham, 261.

Ross, George, 295.
 Richardson, 319.
 Read, 321.
 Rowcroft, Charles, 361.
 Richardson, Thomas, 371.
 Dr., 376.

Sperling, Henry Piper, 5, 202,
 282, 318, 333.

Smithson, Hugh, 14, 229, 261.
 Anthony, 219.

Sperling, Henry, 15, 219, 261.
 Sparks, R. H. 16, 127, 282.
 Simmons, Francis, 16.
 Scott, Sir John, 54.
 Savage, 130.

Shadbolt, Charles, 250, 305.
 Sansom, Nicholas, 195.
 Sanches, Balthazar, 196, 238.
 Shuttleworth, G. E. 202, 220,
 250, 339, 255, 367, 371.
 Smale, Henry Louis, 202.
 Stanton, William, 916.
 Soames, Charles, 220, 305, 333.
 Somerset, duchess of 215, 233.
 Sloane, Dr. Hans, 237.
 Scurrow, Christopher, 241.
 Scales, John, 255.
 Shillitoe, Thomas, 255.
 Saunders, Charles, 267-
 Slatter, John, 267.
 Smith, John, 273.
 Thomas, 304, 306, 319.
 Skinner, Barbara, 275.
 Salt, 300.
 Snell, 317.
 Sawbridge, John, 318.
 Seymour, Joseph, 320.
 Sanders, Thomas, 321, 323.
 Smyth, Sir William, 352.
 Sanderson, 353.

 Thompson, Rev. G. H., 22,
 130, 209, 250, 305, 312.
 Turnant, Elizabeth, 55.
 Thomas, Cathertne, 62.
 Townsend, Henry Hare, 64,
 198, 214, 269.
 Alderman, 256.
 James, 317.
 Trustler, Dr., 81.
 Toft, Philip, 219.
 Tutet, 238.
 Turner, James Barnes, 270.
 Toll, Richard, 275.

Thompson, Henry, 282.
 Marmaduke, 319
 Turner, 322.
 Till, Richard, 370.

 Walden, Roger and John, 3.
 Waltham, John, 3.
 Westwood, Humphrey, 4, 59.
 Wilmot, John, 11, 274.
 Wright, S. P. 16, 325.
 Windus, Edward W., 16, 134.
 Benjamin G., 134 220,
 264, 305, 377.
 Williams, Thomas, 23. 250.
 Wilcocks, Richard, 40.
 Walkdine. Jefrye, 52.
 Wheeler, T., 55, 244, 274.
 Maria, 55.
 Walker, 61, 274, 280.
 Whybro, Edward, 115.
 Wilcox, Thomas, 195, 353.
 Wimpew, William, 195.
 Woodhouse, dame, 196, 249.
 Webb, Joseph, 202, 261.
 Wingfield, William, 222.
 Williams, Rev. Moses, 236.
 Richard, 321.
 Willis, Henry, 244.
 Wittingam, Gawen, 248.
 Winstanley, 261, 333.
 Westrop, 273.
 Wood, Witham, 275.
 Wakefield, Priscilla, 281.
 Wright, William, 282.
 Winter, Rev. J. S., 312.
 Wyburd, Edward, 317.
 West, Nathaniel, 321.
 Windham, Joseph, 352.
 Wigan, J. A., 362.

ERRATA, CORRIGENDA, ET ADDENDA,

TO VOL. II.

Page 2, line 4, *dele the first comma, saying* Queen Maud his sister, Queen Maud his wife.

line 8 from the bottom, *for* year *read* yearly.

Page 8, line 16 from bottom, *dele* it was.

Page 25, line 17 from bottom, *insert comma after* platina.

Page 26, top line, *dele* in.

Page 27, line 17, *for* 1610 *read* 610.

Page 29, *for* pausaus *read* pausans.

Page 30, (note 65) *for* veto *read* vero; *for* miræ *read* miræ; *for* nonimæ, nomine.

Ibid. (note 60) *for* præsentī servator *read* præsentī servatur; *for* propriæ *read* propriæ; *for* proficua *read* profici.

Page 31, (note 68) *for* gratium *read* gratiam; *for* tumultuo sius *read* tumultuosius.

Page 32, *for* Athetstan *read* Athalstan.

Page 56, line 8 from bottom, *dele the D from the date.*

Page 80, (note 95) *for* delegibus *read* de legibus; *and insert a period after* legibus.

Page 81, line 18, *for* funeral rights *read* funeral rites.

Page 82, line 8, *for* 1705 *read* 1750.

Page 83, line 7 from bottom, *for* 341 *read* 741.

Page 85, (note 108) *for* mæim sæpe animasimis excise sepulchris *read* mœrin, sæpe animas imis excire sepurchris.

Page 86, (note 110) *for* superstitione *read* superstitionis; *for* formidluem *read* formidinem; *for* decorum *read* deorum.

Page 88, line 2, *for* Terminus *read* Terminus.

Ibid. (note 115) *for* vetuslissima *read* vetuslissima.

Ibid. (note 117) *for* quæ præmissimus *read* quæ præmissimus.

Ibid. (note 118) *for* quinquagessimam pachæ *read* quinquagessimam paschæ.

Page 89, (note 119) *for* annique *read* omnique; *for* veverentia *read* reverentia; *for* quisque *read* quoque; *for* tertiæ dies *read* tertia die.

Page 90, (note 123) *for* Tribusillis *read* Tribus illis; *for* litiniæ *read* litanæ; *for* preferri *read* præferri: *for* sec *read* sic; *for* pondentibus *read* pendentibus; *for* ædium *read* ædium; *for* reteri *read* veteri; *for* conchos *read* conchas.

Page 94, line 12, *for* then none *read* there are none.

Page 96, line 3, *for* religions *read* religious.

- Page 100, line 4 from bottom, *for* rigiliis *read* vigiliis.
- Page 104, line 10, *for* he *read* Mr. Roberts.
- Page 117, line 4 from bottom, *for* satisfaction *read* satisfactorily.
- Page 118, line 5, *for* £550. *read* £650.
- Page 119, line 13, *for* 1829, *read* 1839.
- Page 119, (note 193) *for* Sinns *read* Sims.
- Page 132, line 9, *insert* it *before* would.
- Page 157, line 5, *for* remaining *read* remains.
- Page 180, line 2, *for* 1772 *read* 1572.
- Page 181, 2nd line of dates, *for* 1448 *read* 1428.
- Page 186, in the total, *for* 22821 *read* 22811.
- Page 190, line 8, *for* £19. 2s. 0d. *read* £19. 18s. 0d.
- Ibid. line 3 from bottom, *for* a Skinner *read* A. Skinner.
- Page 191, (note 323) *for* 192, *read* 190.
- Page 192, in the first total, *for* 2027 *read* 2032.
- Page 212, article 17, line 2, *after* premises *add* are.
- Page 220, line 3, *after* many *add* more; and *for* Guillen *read* Guillim.
- Page 224, line 11, *for* £100. and £3. per cent. *read* £100. and £100. Three per cent.
- Page 233, at bottom, *for* Sir Harbotte *read* Sir Harbottle.
- Page 234, line 11 from bottom, *for* inperpetuum *read* in perpetuum.
- Page 248, line 10, *for* Willingam *read* Wittingham.
- Page 262, middle, *for* Gullemard's *read* Guillemard's.
- Page 280, at bottom, *for* £111. 4s. 0d. *read* £91. 4s. 0d.
- Page 327, line 15 from bottom, *for* to be placed *read* be placed.
- Ibid. line 12 from bottom, *omit* and which.
- Page 329, item 14th, *for* 1834 *read* 1824.
- Page 337, total, *for* £49. 1s. 6d. *read* £49. 2s. 0d.
- Page 339, line 11, *for* ctedit *read* credit.
- Page 371, line 11 from bottom, *for* Mæres *read* Moeres.
- Page 374, line 8 from bottom, *for* than to obstruct *read* rather than to obstruct.

 THE TOURNAMENT.

- Title page, *for* REEU's, *read* REVE's
- Page 19, (iii.) 1. 1, *for* meets, *read* meytes.
- Ibid. 1. 5, *for* thab, *read* that.
- Ibid. (note 15) *dele* this note to the words 'this last word,' and remove the reference from 1. 4, to 1. 5.

Page 20, (iv.) 1. 5, *for* fattins, *read* fattes in.

Ibid. (note 23) *for* mortwees, *read* mortrewes.

Page 21, (vi.) 1. 4, *for* blaundisare *read* blawndisare.

Ibid. (viii.) 1. 4, *for* sorry *read* sorre.

Ibid. (viii.) 1. 1, *for* hese, *read* chese,

Ibid. *add in notes* (30) clappers of a bell.

Ibid. (note 32) *dele* symps.

Page 22, — 1. 4. *for* Tertes, *read* Certes.

Ibid. — 1. 6. *for* er, *read* ber.

Ibid. (ix.) 1. 6. *for* before, *read* befor.

Ibid. *dele* note (41).

Ibid. (note 43) *for* castrell, *read* costrell. — This note should have been joined to (40).

Ibid. *add in notes* (43) nether.

Ibid. (note 46) *for* bre of, *read* brute of.

Page 23, (x.) 1. 4, *for* dongestrkes, *read* dongesterkes.

Ibid. — 1. 4, *for* was, *read* war. — The reference (48) should be to 'forsed,' and (53) to 'zow.'

Page 24, (xvii.) 1. 2, *for* merry, *read* mery.

Page 25, (note 74) *for* Cott. Lib. D. vi., *read* Cott. Lib. Nero D. vi.

Page 27, note (78) *for* armorious *read* ceremonious.

